

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

DEVOTED TO

ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION, MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, HYGIENE, AND TO ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE, AND IMPROVE MANKIND, SPIRITUALLY, INTELLECTUALLY, AND SOCIALLY.

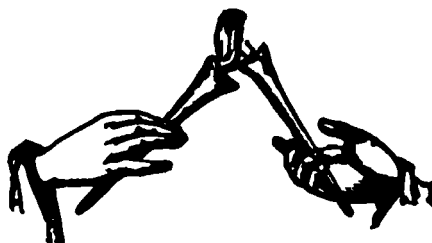
EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS PORTRAITS AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. CVI., OLD SERIES—VOL. LVIII., NEW SERIES.

DECEMBER, 1898.

NEW YORK:
FOWLER & WELLS CO., PUBLISHERS, 27 EAST 21st STREET.
1898.

LONDON:
L. N. FOWLER & CO., 7 IMPERIAL ARCADE. LUDGATE CIRCUS, E. C.



“Quiconque a une trop haute idée de la force et de la justesse de ses raisonnemens pour se croire obligé de les soumettre a une experience mille et mille fois répétée ne perfectionnera jamais a la physiologie du cerveau.”—GALL.

“I regard Phrenology as the only system of mental philosophy which can be said to indicate, with anything like clearness and precision, man's mixed moral and intellectual nature, and as the only guide short of revelation for educating him in harmony with his faculties, as a being of power ; with his wants, as a creature of necessity ; and with his duties, as an agent responsible to his Maker and amenable to the laws declared by the all-wise Providence.”—JOHN BELL, M.D

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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published monthly at \$1.00 or 5s. a year; 10c. or 6d. a number.

FWLER & WELLS CO., Publishers, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

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VOL. 105 No. 1]

JANUARY, 1898

[WHOLE No. 709

A Personal Interview with Hon. Russell Sage.

By JESSIE A. FOWLER.

During a recent interview with Hon. Russell Sage, in company with his friend Mr. Rockwood, the writer dictated the following phrenograph to the stenographer before any preliminary remarks were made by Mr. Sage concerning his life or character. At the close, however, he made a few explanations and endorsements on the examination.

You possess a very compact organization, and few men condense as much power in so little room as you do. Your head in circumference is not larger than the average, but you have a superior quality and the capacity to use the brain and the bodily power that you possess to a marked degree. There are those who have a head measuring twenty-three inches in circumference who find it difficult to manage it, just as it is sometimes difficult to handle a large piece of machinery. In other words, you have availability of talent, and you know exactly how to point your gun and how to keep your powder dry. You do not waste material or your energy.

You economize strength and you know exactly how to use the power you possess. You are an executive man, for the forepart of your Destructiveness is well marked—giving Executiveness—

and hence you know how to use the force of others, set other energies to work and utilize your own opportunities. I have seldom placed my hands on a head that had so many marked characteristics as yours, for you are an individual man and were built after no one else's pattern. There has never been a die exactly like yours, and there probably never will be again. You stand out as an individual type of character.

Your basilar brain supplies energy, force, and executiveness for your intellectual lobe. Your foresight, or your power to see ahead works along with your Causality and Comparison, and gives you, I should think, wonderful foresight in matters which concern you, and therefore you are able to see the road clearly before you without making any ostensible show about it.

You are remarkable for the control which you have over yourself. You might have a great deal at stake, and yet no one watching you, or working with you, would notice any particular agitation of mind, and this is owing to the strong development of the upper lateral portion of your head. In other words, Cautiousness is used in your case

of foresee, to foretell and to prepare for emergencies.

One remarkable feature of your character is that you are not inclined to speculate as many men are. Your Hope is not large. Many men on the Bourse or the Stock-Exchange whom I have examined have shown more Hope than you have and more optimism of mind than you possess, but with your large Cautiousness and only average degree of Hope, you see where you go, you are able to count every step you take and anticipate every action that you premeditate. You have a wonderfully intuitive mind that enables you to forecast events and to read the characteristics of men. The subject of Phrenology at an early period of your life would have been of great interest to you, but even intuitively you are able to understand the character of a man the moment you put your eyes on him. You are very seldom mistaken in such ideas for you know how "to size them up," as the saying is. You can see behind the curtain and discover any deception or fraud. People cannot throw dust into your eyes or pretend to be what they are not, without your knowing it.

Your brain is well developed in the fore part, which gives you keen perception of intellect, and together with your large Intuition and Cautiousness enables you to be your own judge and keep your own counsel. You have also independence of character which enables you to stand your own ground. You can be your own lawyer and adviser, and when you trust to your first impression and your own opinions, you will generally be right, but when you allow a second thought or another person's judgment to influence you, you will make a mistake.

You have not a broad, selfish type of head. According to your phrenological developments your Acquisitiveness is not a large organ, and therefore you do not care for money for its own sake; whatever regard you have for it comes more from an intellectual point of view. You can use your brain so easily and your talents are so available that you

can turn to a good account many things that people waste. You could live in a hut with restricted circumstances and means just as happily as you could in a mansion, for it does not trouble you whether you have much or little wealth; but, were you to make up your mind to make a success of a certain thing you would do so through your indomitable force of character, your independence of spirit, your strong intuitions, and also through your prudential, politic, and tactful qualities, but the quality of greed in your case is below the average; it is not a power that manifests itself in avarice or the mere desire to accumulate wealth. Hence you would not accumulate it to make a display of it, or expend it freely as some would. I have examined scores and scores of heads where the organ of Acquisitiveness was double the size that it is in your head; and, therefore, you probably place a different value on all the things of this world than a man with larger Approbativeness. You value things for what they can yield and the use they can be put to, but you do not become curious over what other people have, or become proud or vain because of what you possess yourself.

You have more than ordinary Comparison, analytical power, and the ability to adjust qualities. Few men with your size of brain have so much judgment, common sense, and capacity to look a thing fairly and squarely in the face as you have. Your practical mind manifests itself first through your Scientific and Observing faculties, and secondly, through your reasoning, planning, and organizing qualities, the two groups work together.

You have the power to reason a thing out on a scientific basis, and therefore, when anything is presented, you say, "What is the utility of this; what is the value of that?" and you put one in juxtaposition with the other.

Your memory of details and names and dates is inferior to your memory of special events. Things that have occurred that you have taken a part in you very seldom forget. Memory for a

special subject is strong in you, but little things you do not recall so readily, and possibly the names of people do not fasten themselves on your mind as readily as they did at one time.

Your Order works in quite a distinct way. You have a method for everything that you do, and you have a sort of shorthand system for your work.

hunt out the news. You can sense what a paper contains and get hold of the gist of the matter without much reading. I should judge that you had not read a book entirely through. You will take up a book and glance through it and get the gist of the thought expressed, and that is all that you want to know. You have a strong sense of wit,



HON. RUSSELL SAGE.

You do not increase labor, but minimize it as much as possible; and hence you make your brain serve your hands in every possible way. You cut things short, you take the nearest route to your destination, and you curtail in every particular your own labors and efforts. When you read a newspaper you turn to the telegraphic news first, and you know just about what is in the paper in five minutes' time, whereas another man will sit down and laboriously

and when you have time you can enjoy humor, point in argument and debate as well as force. In fact, you enjoy hearing a good debate and recognize the points as they are brought out by opponents.

Your Combateness works along with your Causality and Comparison, so that the tougher the job, or the more difficult the task, the better you are able to accomplish it. There are very few men who have as much grit, wiriness,

and hold on life as you have. You have no adipose tissue to be in your way or to interfere with your work, and hence disease will have great difficulty in attaching itself on you. You are healthy, and you have come from a healthy stock, and I should judge a long-lived stock, and you will probably live a good many years yet. You will find it difficult to stop work, and if your diet remains simple and your habits regular, there is no reason why you should not spin out your life past eighty-six years.

You are a man, I should judge, of systematic sympathy. You believe in helping others to help themselves. Your sympathy is practical, and no matter how much wealth you possessed, you would never squander or waste it and you would not allow it to lie idle. Neither would you give much away in small sums, but, rather to support a principle. You have a combination of qualities, which indicates that you are prudent in the way in which you expend money as well as in the way in which you lay it up. Your force of brain behind the ear gives you great power to propel your intellectual lobe. Many men have a higher and broader frontal lobe than you possess, and yet they cannot make as good use of the power which they possess as you can of yours, because they have not the propelling power behind. They have not the force to economize their strength, and therefore, they blow their own horn wildly, and call attention to their work and dissipate their strength. Now, there is a singular quietness and industry in your organization and your power to oppose encroachments and to overcome difficulties is a powerful adjunct in your character.

You have been at one time very fond of animals and pets of some kind, and like to have them around you and probably you are also fond of children, and you are exceedingly tender, thoughtful, and kind in regard to them.

In short, you will be known for your great perserverance; for your determination of mind in carrying a thing through; for your independent spirit

in acting on your own judgment; for your strong sympathies in expressing in your own way your devotedness to others and your desire to help them; for your keen intuitions and ability to look ahead and prepare for emergencies and your understanding of the character and the motives of others; for your analytical power in judging qualities and materials and in knowing the worth of things, for your practical insight into the utility of everything; for your power to economize and estimate a thing at its proper value rather than to put an artificial value upon it; for your constructive ability in working things out in an ingenious way; for your particularly quiet and resourceful mind and your capacity to know exactly how much effort to expend without over-doing; for your strong social character but undemonstrative feeling at times; for your conjugal attachments to your special friends, and for your very strong hold on life.

You are not what one would call a risky speculator. You always see ahead and know the way you are going. You do not allow yourself to take a false step, and hence you should be known as a man of prudence, far-sightedness, and almost genius in this respect. Above all it should be remembered that you have a very compact, workable, usable, and economical amount of strength which will last you much longer than is the case with the majority of men who work ten times less than you do, because others do not know how to concentrate their power and strength as well as you do.

You are very fond of animals, and you would treat a pet-animal almost as you would a child.

As a political man you would be inclined to favor a wise and prudential policy. You would not necessarily go with the masses, and you would not necessarily sanction all the radical views of the day, but you would be more inclined to become a partisan of the Republican Party and be where you could superintend and direct a safe course, because you think the middle of the

road is the safest. Your policy would be to conscientiously carry out your convictions.

I think you would be more inclined to collect wealth from an intellectual and independent stand-point than merely because of the love of money. You would be stanch and unwavering in carrying out any line of conduct you thought was right, without any reference to what other people might say or think. You would know how to defeat an enemy, but you would do it politely and graciously and make others admit

not go to five or six dinner-parties in a week, but I live simply. I have food that is of the best quality and I have it cooked in a simple, sensible way. I am a very good sleeper, too, and I think I am badly treated if I do not get seven hours of sleep every night, and I try to get eight or nine hours. As I have already said, I come in daily contact with the sharpest and brightest men in the world, and I have been obliged to hold my own. I was talking with a distinguished clergyman this very evening, and I said to him that if I could live the



THE PONIES.

that you were the victor, but you are so independent that you would do your work in your own way, and while others were asleep you would be working at some gigantic enterprise.

Hon. Russell Sage: "I must say that I think you have hit upon the peculiarities of my character more accurately than any other person I ever talked with. It is true, as you said, I never allowed myself to be drawn into any kind of rash speculation, but I have successfully resisted the pressure that has been brought to bear on me for the last sixty years. I have always endeavored to act justly and to be perfectly honest in all my dealings with my fellow-men. I am president of the Standard Gas Company, which is very successful, and is perhaps the second largest gas company. I am the largest stockholder.

You were also correct in respect to what you said concerning my health. I do not run to extremes in any way, I do

last sixty years of my life over again I would hardly vary it at all. I might change a few little things, but the great framework would be the same. Taking my life as a whole I do not think I would want to change it. I have always tried to do my duty to my brotherman and to the community in which I have lived, and this will be a great comfort to me when I depart from this life.

You are quite right about my affection for animals and pets. Only an hour ago I was delivering a eulogy on a pet horse, and my wife said I could hardly keep house without my two pet Maltese cats. My horses are all very fond of me and know me well, and I always drive myself. I have two young colts I am especially fond of, I often pet them in the stable, and when they hear my voice they go crazy to get at me and rub their noses against my hand.

Perhaps the best answer to a great many of these things will be for me to say that I am perhaps the oldest suc-

cessful business man living in the city of New York. I have been successfully engaged in business for over sixty years, and I have always been self-reliant. You hit my character correctly on Combativeness, for I have not worked merely for the love of money. Neither have I taken any risks; if I had, I might be a great deal richer than I am

ablest men in the world from day to day, and all sorts of inducements are continually held out to me to swerve me. As you have said, I have the development that gives me a certain reserve power which enables me to overcome these schemers, and I have always been able to push these risky schemes aside, and my losses have come mainly



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

Photograph by Rockwood.

now, or I might have been a great deal poorer; it has been simply a matter of judgment. I have been guided by my Heavenly Father and by my limited means of resource and thus I have qualified myself to struggle with the masses of the people for the past sixty-five years. I do not say this boastfully, but as I am eighty-one years of age, attending to my business six days in every week and meeting the smartest and

through the depreciation of property in various districts.

My aim in life has been to do my share in developing the material resources of the country, and probably no man living has contributed more than Russell Sage has for the construction of railroads throughout the country. I have spent millions, tens and hundreds of millions of dollars on the railroad systems of the United States, and I am

now connected with more than twenty thousand miles of railroad and with about twenty-seven different corporations. They require but little attention, to be sure, but I give them enough attention to know about them, and I will not take any risk where I do not know anything about the conditions. Only recently a man sent to me for a loan of two hundred thousand dollars and was willing to pay a very liberal commission, in order to carry out some scheme of his in New Jersey somewhere, but I wrote to him and said:

"I have made it a rule of my life never to invest in anything I could not examine for myself."

Allow me to say a few words in reference to your remarks on my force of character and the impression I made upon others as a boy and a young man.

Mr. Rockwood's father was a friend of mine, and, as Mr. Rockwood says, I have known him all my life.

At the end of the Mexican war I was elected member of Congress and made treasurer of the county. They got into some trouble about what was considered a large sum of money in those days, about a hundred thousand dollars, and so the supervisors elected me to straighten the thing out. I had been successful in business in a small way, and I was a self-made man in every way, and I was elected to straighten this thing out, so that they must have felt confidence in me."

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

Seldom do we find a more harmonious blending of temperaments and qualities than those of Mr. and Mrs. Sage. She has taken many qualities from her father, and he resembles his mother in some characteristics.

Mrs. Sage has great individuality. She is not one who, like some, become merged into the character of her husband.

She has maintained her personality and carried out her practical work in intellectual channels, while he has engaged himself in politics and finance among many other interests.

Her head is too broad to allow her to be impractical or a poor observer, hence, she will know how to turn everything to a good account and she must take genuine pleasure in following up everything in which she becomes interested.

She is a Martha and Mary combined, for she has not only the former's foresight in providing for the wants of others, but she has the sentiment, sympathy, and spiritual thought of Mary. Her forehead is high in the region of Causality, and the Moral Qualities, which any one can see for himself, notwithstanding the little curls that fall gracefully over the top head. She has the deep set desire to do good, but she is so reserved and cautious about letting her alms be seen before men, that few persons are likely to know about her good works.

Her strength of character, energy of mind, and persevering spirit, are seen in the breadth of her head and in the principal features of her face. Though she would have been conscientiously strict in bringing up children of her own, yet she would have left the door ajar for any wayward one, lest at the unexpected hour he should come and find everything closed against him. Thus in her character she combines prudence, energy, sympathy, tenderness, conscientious scruples and great earnestness and sincerity of mind.

Daily deed and daily thought
Slowly into habit wrought,
Raise that temple, base or fair,
Which men call our character.
Build it nobly; build it well,
In that temple God may dwell.

—The Bishop of Ripon.

Imitation.

By J. H. SUBLETT.

The organ of Imitation belongs to the perfective group and is one of the most important of the semi-intellectual. When large it stimulates the desire to mimic in act or word that which appeals to our fancy in others and to copy in form and color that which appeals to the sense of symmetry and beauty in nature. Imitation is not, strictly speaking, the copying faculty, nor does it alone impart the ability to imitate, it merely gives the desire. One may be a great art critic who is totally unable to produce a work of art: he may have the artistic faculties, less imitation, well developed, and might be able to judge and criticise a work of art produced by another, but he would hardly attempt to paint a picture or chisel a statue himself. "The wish which is father of the thought," would be lacking. On the other hand with Imitation large, and the organs of Form, Size, Color, etc., small, he would be apt to attempt much and accomplish little.

Imitation is what might be termed the continuity of the outward self in that it fixes upon some phase of art or motion and is not content until at least an attempt has been made to master it or make it a part of ourselves—to copy it or adopt it.

Without this faculty the world would present a strange and odd appearance, for whether consciously or unconsciously, everything in nature is but a copy of something else, and to say that this or that one is merely an imitator may or may not be a compliment according to the light in which we view it. The greater the imitator the greater the artist. Talleyrand said, "speech was given us for the purpose of concealing our thoughts." So he who can best conceal his art is the best artist. A story is told of two young painters who had long sought the hand of the beautiful daughter of an old artist who was loath to decide between them. At last

in order to settle the controversy a novel plan was hit upon and it was agreed that he who should paint the best picture was to be considered the lucky one. The first painted a picture of fruits so true to nature that when placed in the garden among the foliage of the trees the birds came down and tried to pluck the fruit from the canvas. On the next day the second artist



TIM MURPHY. IMITATION LARGE.

brought forth his work presenting the appearance of a landscape covered with a thin gauze cloth. "Remove the covering that I may the better examine the picture," exclaimed the old man as he advanced toward the canvas and attempted to remove the cloth, when, much to his astonishment, he perceived that this was but a part of the picture itself. It is needless to say which was declared the greater artist. Surely it was a great thing for the first one to deceive the sharp eyes of the birds but he

who could deceive the eyes of a master must be greater still.

The actor simulates the speech and actions of others and the nearer he renders them the greater his art. The painter puts upon canvas the glowing sunset, the varied landscape, the hue of fruit, the tint of flowers, and the beauty of form. True he may not copy a whole picture from one model, still it is nothing more nor less than a copy, composite though it be.

In the Ottoman empire imitation or representation of the human form is forbidden by religion, and such art as exists is confined to architecture and floral decorations. The followers of Islam do not make anything after a model or pattern, and as the result it may be said that Islam has yet to produce a great artist. The artisan of that country has neither rule, compass, nor spirit-level yet, depending solely upon his eye, he forms graceful capitals and cornice and fluted pillars round crude trunks of trees. In this respect the Chinese are the direct opposite, they are the great imitators of the world. They do not seek to combine old elements into new form but merely to copy or reproduce in its entirety that which has already been made by others. Stories, characteristic of the race, are often told showing their servile imitation. A Chinese tailor who, when given a pair of trousers from which to pattern another pair, not only copied the exact size and shape, but also took pains to reproduce a huge grease spot in the new ones as it appeared in the original. And of the cook who always broke open and threw away the seventh egg when preparing them for cooking because he

happened to notice his mistress throw away the seventh egg, because it was bad, when John was taking his first culinary lesson. Not long since an English company controlled and operated an electric light plant in a Chinese city. The foreman having occasion to be absent from the works for some time left the machinery in charge of trained natives who had been taught to operate it. Much to his surprise and chagrin when he returned, he found that the wily heathens had constructed and were successfully operating an exact copy of his plant, and had supplanted him in the favor of the officials by underbidding.

They had taken the pains to reproduce the minutest details even to the number of coats of paint and the stripes upon the machinery, not having mechanical knowledge necessary to enable them to tell what parts might safely be omitted or changed without damage to the workings of the machinery. The Chinese, however, must at one time in their history have been great inventors. The priority of the invention of gunpowder, printing by movable types, the mariner's compass, and many other useful discoveries are claimed by them. The incentive to create or invent was destroyed by an edict of the Government prohibiting the making of labor saving machinery.

Children are great imitators and learn chiefly by observing the ways of others. To be "in style" is simply to copy the newest cut of dress or coat. The demands of polite society is little else than a set of rules and forms which we must blindly follow or else be considered odd and eccentric.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

Oh, guard your heart with a wordless prayer,

Your lips with a prayerful song,

As to and fro, on your tasks intent,

You go through the whole day long.

Then the fretful word will not escape,

And the angry spark not fire.

But the soul will be filled with the sweetest thoughts,

And the feet and hands ne'er tire.

And as the twilight's wings droop o'er

The earth and all it holds,

The song will to sweetest tones be raised

While prayer the heart enfolds.

Oh sing, then; pray, then; ceaseless strong;

The Lord watch o'er your way,

And tune your soul to victory's shout

Closing each prayerful day!

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 19.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

THE FACE TWO-SIDED.

The study of the human face reveals early in its course the fact that one side differs from the other in both the physical and psychical characteristics of expression. I do not say that every one who looks at a face discovers this fact readily, for inquiry has shown that comparatively few people notice the difference until their attention is called particularly to it. The great majority of the intelligent, exclusive of those who by profession or choice are systematic observers of the human form, have the impression that the face is fairly proportioned, and that its two sides are approximately similar, unless there be deformity of some kind. Analytical inspection may often show marked variations of feature that were not suspected by the intimates of the individual under inspection.

On one occasion a lady friend, whom I was visiting, asked my criticism of a portrait of her daughter, that had been recently sent home by the artist, a painter of some reputation in New York. After a brief examination I pronounced it an excellent effect, and quite faithful in the drawing of the different features; that he had not glossed over what inequalities existed, and so had been helped to give the features their true value in the expression.

At my mention of "inequalities" the lady looked at me quizzically and asked what I meant, saying that she thought the girl had very regular features—much more so than the average girl—I replied, "Yes, that is true, but if you will note carefully the size and position of the right ear and then carefully compare it with the left one, you will see that the latter is not as long as the other and is a full third of an inch above it." The statement was received with great surprise, and after a long inspection of the portrait the lady ad-

mitted its truth, but hinted that the artist must have made a mistake in the drawing, for it could scarcely be that so great a deviation from regularity could exist in her own child without her discovery of it.

The study of the eyes will in nearly every case show variations in form, entourage, and even color. One eye may be larger than the other, or the exposure of the ball be wider because of a larger opening between the lids. The pupil of one may be larger than that of the other. Again the relation to the plane of the face may vary; one eye may be higher than the other; one may be set somewhat awry, *à la celestiale*.

A very common difference between the sides is seen in the structure of the cheek-bones, one being more prominent and perhaps lower than the other. I recall an instance of peculiarity of expression that was due to the inequality of the malar or cheek-bones. People would notice the peculiarity and speak of it, but somehow for the most part failed to note the cause of it. Yet when this was pointed at they immediately appreciated it, and wondered that they had not seen it for themselves.

So the lines of the forehead, of the mouth, nose, jaw, etc., may vary on the two sides, one showing a better outline, more fulness, more symmetry, etc., than the other. Thus it follows that the expression for character, mentality—feeling, propensity, capacity, energy, etc.—will differ on one side from that of the other. A well-known photographer of New York is skilful in detecting one's "best side," and endeavors to bring it out in the portrait, so posing his subject that the camera "looks at" such best side. Usually it is the left side that exhibits the more pleasing expression—its lines being softer and less angular, and the skin being smoother on that side than on the other. Even the eye has a more genial

and kindly tone on that side; on the right side, it may be severe and sharp in outward glance.

Now the question naturally follows, what is the reason for these differences in the constitution of the sides of the face? The solution, we think, is referable to the action of the faculties, mediated through the brain. It is commonly accepted by specialists in brain physiology that the hemispheres have a several influence upon the opposite

postulated being admitted, we should expect to find on the right side of a face belonging to a mature person intimations of the nature of his mind. If forceful, energetic, and positive the features will have similar markings. If weak, vacillating, and colorless be the tone of the mentality the features will exhibit a similar temper.

The illustrations, taken from a large number of photo proofs (unfinished) secured by the writer some years since,



HENRY GEORGE

sides of the face, *i.e.*, that the right hemisphere mainly controls the left side and the left hemisphere the right side. This being so—and the crossed action of the spinal nerve-fibres is corroborative evidence—the resultant impressions upon structure and expression should indicate the differential nature of hemispherical activity. In their general life most people employ the left hemisphere especially as the mental co-ordinate. Its operation then should in time produce effects of a character more or less apparent and intelligible.

The general truth of what has been

are striking evidence of the different expressions of the two sides. There is a sharpness in spirit of the one at our right that contrasts signally with the bland and genial manner of the other. The organic stimulus to faculties in constant use has written itself upon the facial muscles so that the character of the individual's mental work may be read. The set of the expression shows the temperamental influence to have an intensity due as might be said with truth to a habit of earnest thought and the giving up of self to the close consideration of whatever interests. The expression intimates effort in the ap-

plication of the faculties, and without it shows that mind works in a somewhat strained fashion. Perhaps the man has not for years had the health essential for the easy and comfortable prosecution of his affairs; or perhaps his occupation is of a nature that makes undue demands upon his intellectual economy.

The reading of the other side of the face (the face on our left) opens a vista of the man's physico-emotional nature, and indicates certain qualities of disposition that do not appear in the expression of the side just considered. It shows that he has much of what is known as good nature, and can appreciate the pleasant, genial, cheerful



HENRY GEORGE AS A YOUNGER MAN.

phases of human life. He can sympathize with much heartiness in those things that make for social cordiality, tenderness, and charity. The physiognomist might say that his feelings are sometimes "too much" for him.

The two views of the late candidate of the Labor Party for the place of Mayor to the new and much expanded City of New York, Mr. Henry George, are fittingly introduced as a further evidence of the duplex expression of the face. They are excellent portraits, indeed, of the lamented writer and social philanthropist, from the studio of Mr. George C. Rockwood of this city. Note the mild and benignant manner of the side with profile to the reader's right. The eye beams with a pleasant humor;

the softness and smoothness of the cheek are manifest. How different the side presenting toward the left! The partly closed eye, the furrows running from the nose downward, and other strong lines intimate deep reflection, attentive deliberation, criticism, and analysis. The pose seems different; imbued with more of energy and steadiness. The temples look fuller, the lateral back-head deeper and rounder. The eyebrows close down more snugly over the eyeball, and impress the observer with the owner's power of scrutiny and introspection.

One can easily discern two phases of character in contemplating these contrasts. Each has a history. One shows the human side of the man, his gentleness and sweetness as a friend and neighbor; the other discloses the thinker, worker, critic, organizer, earnest, solicitous, controversial, determined, persistent. There is no exhibition of that severe and even hostile contradiction of nature that may be traced in some faces, and that suggests the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" type of man. The author of that once much-discussed piece of fiction had his warrant for the study of character he presented, although in the working out he used a novelist's license. Unbalance that permits the excessive operation of passion and propensity may eventuate in monstrous expressions of brutality and frenzy, which are but manifestations of mental wreck and insanity.

We may assume that approximation to the perfect in mental balance is associated with an almost complete symmetry and harmony in the proportions of the face, but so variable are the circumstances of life on their physical as well as psychological sides that the rule of development is variability, and that predicates differentiation rather than uniformity. So in examining faces, especially of those in adult life, we expect to note departures from harmony rather than the symmetrical correspondence of parts.

What is Quality?*

BY JULES BUCHEL.

This term, very indefinite and intangible as applied to the human organization, much used by phrenologists and physicians for expressing certain inherent characteristics of function and structure, covers a physical fact the exact basis of which has never as yet been satisfactorily explained, nor is it probable that a specific diagnosis can be made in any particular case that will enable one to say with certainty that a given individual has a high degree of quality.

It is true that we have some indications that are more or less reliable, such as general shape of head and body, firmness of the tissues, texture of the skin, quality of the hair, expression of the eyes, activity of the mind and body, and a fair general appearance of health.

Notwithstanding all this, these physical characteristics may coexist with an ordinary grade of quality, nor is health directly or necessarily connected with it except in so far as it gives a certain immunity against disorganizing diseases as distinguished from purely nervous or functional disorders, the reasons for which will appear in their proper order. Quality is an essential element in genius. There is no genius possible without it and in this sense it precedes size in importance, because no amount of the latter can make up for a lack of the former, while there are instances on record where a predominating degree of quality has conferred powers little short of miraculous, even with an average degree of size. Take as an example that extraordinary mathematical prodigy, Zera Colburn, whose powers in this direction became active while his head was still small, his age (under eight years) rendering it impossible that his brain could be large, and much less that it could have been cultivated in this special direction. As a matter of fact he knew practically nothing of the con-

ventional methods of calculating, his dexterity being altogether instinctive and not subject to any rules known to ordinary humanity.

Singularly enough, in proportion as he was taught to calculate by the conventional and arbitrary methods he lost his natural instinct. At no time was he able to impart the basis of his method to others, and therefore as a teacher he was not any more efficient than other mathematicians. To secure a high degree of power it is necessary that size and quality be evenly balanced, and in fact it is only this combination that gives practical results.

When quality predominates over size we have great inspiration, foresight, activity of mind, intuition, and but little system, logic, stability, and broadness of mind. When size predominates over quality we have more stability and power than activity, more system and logic, comprehensiveness and force of character, but less intuition, foresight, inspiration, and the finer sentiments, and—no genius.

Genius is not systematic; it does not work in harness, and performs its greatest marvels under the influence of what is called inspiration. Nearly if not all great painters, poets, musicians, writers, and orators, have done their greatest work under the influence of what they called inspiration, and many could not work at all except under certain conditions, and, alas! sometimes under the influence of drugs.

When quality predominates over size the mind is easily unbalanced by adverse circumstances, worry, over-work, and what not, and the reverse is true when size predominates over quality. It is a notable fact that men of genius as a rule are disorderly, irregular in their habits of life, unbearably eccentric, and one-sided to an unusual degree.

Napoleon Bonaparte was perhaps one of the most notable examples the world has ever had of an absolute bal-

* Paper read at the Annual Conference of the American Institute of Phrenology.

ance between size and quality. He had both in the highest degree and this combination gave him his wonderful foresight, intuition, and inspiration, coupled with great powers of reason, prodigious memory, energy, and force of character, and lastly, an iron constitution.

Owing to the perfect balance between his size and quality he was comparatively free from the eccentricities common to men of genius.

The object of this article is to formulate an hypothesis covering the probable nature and source of quality so-called, and to give a few suggestions as to its cultivation. The importance of correct and tangible knowledge upon this subject cannot be overestimated, since this question of quality modifies in a large degree the interpretation that is to be placed upon the mental calibre of an individual as indicated by his phrenology. It is the largest ingredient implied in the qualifying clause so much used by Phrenologists, namely, "other things being equal, size is the measure of power," and placed in the order of their importance the "other things" implied in this maxim are, quality, health, and education, which makes it equivalent to saying, that, given a certain size, quality, health, and education determine the power.

(To be continued.)

Quality, as already implied, does not show itself so much in physical size or shape, texture, or color, as it does in results, hence the difficulty in estimating its degree by these objective signs.

Neither is temperament a sure or invariable guide, if guide at all, in its estimation, because it is well known that many notable men with various degrees of quality possessing different temperaments, have existed. Absolute reliance upon physical indications may lead to error in estimating character and ability, and there is no doubt but that many a "singed cat" man of ability if not actually of genius, has been assigned to a plane that was anything but flattering to his accomplishments in consequence of his appearance. In the estimation of quality we must rely mainly upon the native intuition of the examiner aided by the objective characteristics of shape, texture, color, and expression. Unfortunately, intuition is not scientific, as it is difficult for that faculty to express in tangible terms the exact basis of its logic. It feels but does not reason, hence its processes, as in the case of Zera Colburn, cannot be explained and much less reproduced, and furthermore, what may be a proof intuitively to one man is not necessarily so to another from the lack of objective demonstration.

Physiognomical Studies.

THE EAR.

No. I.

The ear is a very important indication of character. It is the side-door of the mind; and as we have taken a great deal of interest in studying the ears of celebrated people, we have found that a great deal of character is manifested through this organ.

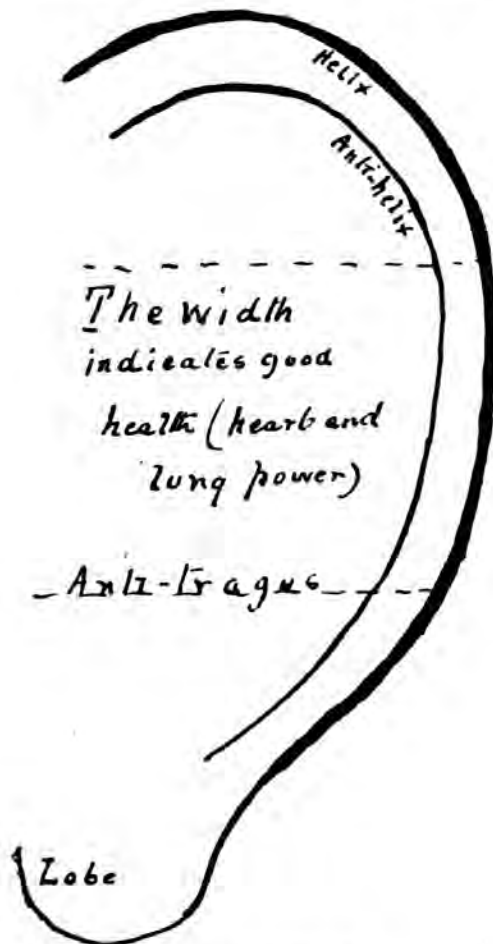
There are five principal kinds of ears. The large ear indicates health and perseverance; the long ear indicates tenacity; the small ear, delicacy and refinement; the projecting ear, expression



A PERFECT FORM—CLIO'S EAR.

and memory of sounds; the flat ear, reticence. The ears with a long lower lobe indicate longevity, while the high ears with a pointed upper lobe indicate aspiration.

The length of the ear should be the same as that of the nose. The ear is an



A SIMPLE OUTLINE.

index of health; and were we to divide the ear into three parts, by drawing a line from the upper opening of the ear across the helix and anti-helix and a line from the anti-tragus to the outer edge of the ear, we should find that in that central portion the vital organs indicate strength or weakness, while the upper portion of the ear has to do with a fine mentality, and the portion below the anti-tragus indicates vitality and a

great hold on life, as we see when comparing the ear of Cardinal Newman with that of the Prince of Wales. Hence, the lower lobe of the ear may be strong, indicating tenacity, the central part may be comparatively weak, indicating poor organic constitutional strength, while the upper part, indicating strong mentality, will often be very pronounced.

Father Ignatius's ear was particularly well developed in the upper portion, and he had a distinct lower lobe as well; but Mr. Gladstone's ear, is particularly powerful in the inset to the face or the lower lobe, whilst the upper part of the ear above the opening indicates mental strength, great ambition, and force of character.

The point of the upper part of the helix indicates the strength and activity of any particular faculty, such as Self-Esteem, Firmness, Concentration of mind, Parental affection, respect for superiors or intellectual ability. In this way we can follow the bent of the mind as well as the diseases of the body through this wonderful organ.

The small illustration indicates as near a perfect ear as possible.



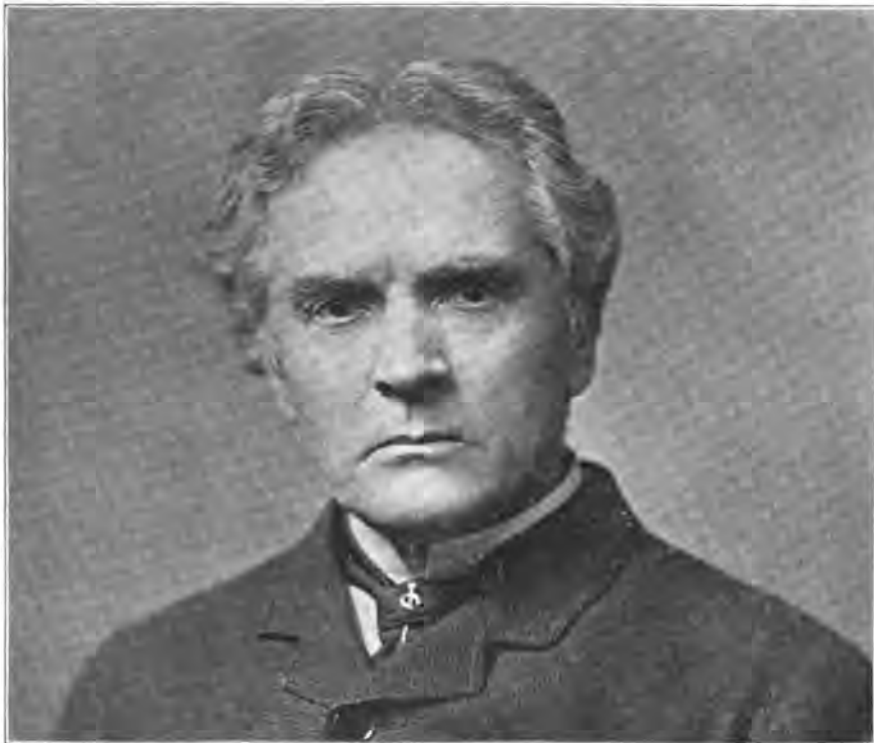
THE POINTED AND ASPIRING EAR.

Hermann Vezin.

By D. T. ELLIOTT, EXAMINER AT THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

During the months of October and November Mr. Vezin has been attracting large audiences at Steinway Hall, Portman Square, London, where he has been giving "Shakespearian Recitals," unaided by music or scenery. The Press speaks very highly of his fault-

he has both moral and physical force of character. His whole organization is so well balanced that there is very little friction between his mental and physical powers. His mind would naturally seek a public position, and his intellectual faculties are so developed that he is



HERMANN VEZIN.

less elocution, the naturalness of his gesture, his intelligent rendering of the text, and the intense application of his marvellous memory.

Hermann Vezin has more than ordinary mental capacity. He has a unique organization and the temperaments are well blended. He has all the life and vitality he needs for his important work and would readily recuperate after any mental exercise. He has a fine cast of brain and is highly organized, his head is broad and high;

equal to any emergency. He has an ardent mind, and is subject to considerable excitability; it is this particular trait of character that gives him so much success as an elocutionist, for he throws his whole soul into his work. His self-control, intuition, keen perception, and strong sympathy enable him to rivet the attention of his audience and hold them spell-bound under the influence of his eloquence. The emotional element is strong in his nature; he is impressible and intense in his feel-

ings. He is not a mere actor of other men's thoughts; his power lies in his ability to get into sympathy with the subject he is representing and make himself one with it for the time being. He has great force and efficiency of character, his mind is comprehensive, his intellect is keen and discriminating, and he has a distinct individuality. All his central faculties, from the root of the nose to the occipital region, giving him strong observation, a clear and retentive memory of facts and statistics; the power to discriminate, analyze, compare, and use metaphors, and strong intuitional sagacity. His memory is quite phenomenal, each faculty in the intellectual lobe being large and active.

The masculine and feminine elements are well blended, he is vigorous and determined in purpose, and has considerable mental energy; he is not easily influenced or swayed by public opinion, although he is sensitive to approbation and praise.

He is well able to sustain his individuality in the presence of others, and will manifest a dogged perseverance in the carrying out of his plans. He has inherited from his mother his strong sympathies, intuition, and keen feelings. He has a strong artistic type of mind, and would have been equally successful as a physician, a lawyer, or a musician. He has all the elements that make a good orator strongly marked. His imagination is active and vivid, but he would not sacrifice the practical things of life for the mere ornamental. He is prompt in his actions, readily understands things, and can acquire knowledge easily. His quiet dignity, self-confidence, and self-reliance give him an influence and power over others. Under a somewhat severe expression there are unmistakable indications of a rare tenderness and pathos which those who know him best must have experienced.

The Amateur Phrenological Club.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

BY ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

CHAPTER V.

A CHAPTER FROM A LIFE.

The brass buttons on the postman's suit of gray reflected small suns as he came swinging up the street one fine, frosty, morning. I met him at the gate to receive my share of the white-winged missives.

"Here's a Cupid's arrow, I'll venture," he said playfully, as he held out a dainty envelope. Indeed, I wondered over it a little myself, for the graceful penmanship bore quite an unfamiliar appearance.

After warming my chilled fingers before the library fire, I opened the little envelope and perused the note enclosed, which read thus:

December 19, 189-.

My dear Miss M—:

Permit me to recall to your mind the pleasant little reception given last winter by Mrs. B—, at which I was an interested listener to your animated remarks in defense of the science of Phrenology. Since that time I have crossed the ocean and visited many lands, but believe me when I say that the lesson of that evening has followed me all the way; and now that I am once more at home it would give me pleasure to meet you again. Furthermore, I have some need of assistance and feel half-inclined to see what practical aid can be rendered by the application of Phrenology.

To this end, then, as well as for the

personal advantage of making your acquaintance, I extend you a cordial invitation to visit me quite soon. If it is not presuming too much shall we say to-morrow afternoon? Until I see you then,

I am very sincerely yours,
Stella L. McD.—.

Lawn Court.

Ah yes! I well remembered the stately woman with the grave, dark eyes who listened so attentively to my simple exposition of human-life science on that day when the first germ of existence for the Amateur Phrenological Club unfolded into life. But why should this celebrated woman seek my counsel? Well, she bowed at no humble shrine when she offered a prayer for help to the living Truth embodied in Phrenology. And it was to-day that she wanted me! The thought roused me to the continuation of suspended duties and I forsook at once my dreams and the hearth-rug.

Lawn Court proved to be an ancestral mansion of gray stone amid beautiful surroundings of spacious grounds and winding drive-ways, with a small frozen stream, bordered by a leafless grove. Mrs. McD— welcomed me herself at the door and drew me in with a warm hand-clasp. Her voice was deep-toned and sympathetic, and her words of greeting were quiet and simple.

She had a remarkable personality, being strongly built, with the mental and motive temperaments about equal, but rather lacking in the vital. She was tall and graceful, with a positiveness of movement especially noticeable in her walk and the poise of her head. She possessed a well-developed brain, nicely balanced in all its parts, save that the social division was rather small. Her serious face would have been quite plain save for a pleasing smile, which whenever it flashed across her features, lent a new charm to her appearance.

When my wraps were removed she led me through the stately parlor and

into her cosy study beyond, where she proceeded to entertain me by showing me many valuable books and other treasures that she had brought from abroad, thereby engendering a pleasant flow of conversation. I felt intuitively that she was studying me, and I exulted a little in the conviction of my advantage over her in that respect, for with my scientific understanding of human character, one swift, comprehensive glance had told me all I needed to know.

Finally she took an oriental basket filled with photos, and together we looked over her interesting collection of friend and family portraits. To her great amusement I began a running fire of complimentary comment upon them till we grew quite merry over it. But presently she held up the picture of a handsome youth and said in an altered tone: "This is my only son, my treasure, my baby."

"Like, but so unlike," I returned, comparing critically the pictured face with the living one before me.

She put the photos all back in the basket with a sudden gesture as if they had suddenly become uninteresting, and bent her attention to the one in my hand. "It was for his sake that I asked you here to-day," she said at last, "aside from the interest I felt in you; and now that you have proved yourself so efficient in character-reading I request that you make a careful delineation of my boy's make-up, fearlessly expressing your honest opinion as to his possibilities and liabilities in life."

"It will do me honor to tell you all that I can about him, Mrs. McD—. Have you not other portraits that will give me different views of his face and head?"

She went to her desk and produced from a drawer several photos of the youth, taken at different periods, all of them handsome and pleasing. After learning something of his height, weight, color of hair, etc., and making a careful study of the pictures I began.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

A Search for Health.

TRUTHS FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY LISSA B.

I.

I relate an experience that was given me as follows: The doctors had pronounced their verdicts upon me. They said I was "all run down," that there was "a lowered vitality, nervous weakness, lack of tone, a defective capillary circulation, etc." One said my blood was too thick and weak, another said it was so thick it couldn't circulate to the extremities but inclined to congest in any internal weak organ.

I wasn't down sick but I was unable for anything. I suffered with the cold of winter and the heat of summer; a draught of air made me chill, and the sweltering heat was prostrating. My system was lacking in tone, vigor, and withstanding power. I kept on breathing because it was easier to breathe a little than to stop breathing altogether, but I didn't take full, deep, joyous breaths.

I took more of some other things than I did of fresh air. I took medicines prescribed by doctors and medicines prescribed by considerate neighbors. I also took advice, that was given to me very liberally, and I had more advice than I could possibly use or invest in any profitable or unprofitable way. I took even more advice than I did medicines. It was cheaper.

I took the counsel of some to eat largely of meat and eggs to make me strong, and only became strong in groans of distress. I tried a milk diet that had cured a neighbor but found it unadapted to my condition. I tried

washing my stomach and flooding my system with water but was no better. I was told to eat fruit, I did, I was fond of fruit with enough sugar to make something in life tart and sweet, and yet I remained in the galling bitterness of ill-health.

All this time advice never failed. People were given to much conceit of their own wisdom; and everybody was sure of his own knowledge and readily told me just what I needed.

So much advice began to wear on my nervous system. I didn't feel able to take it all. I wished that a silver dollar was handed me with each sentence of sympathizing advice and what a great silverite I would become! Then I wished I owned a shot-gun and could pepper with hot shot any more persons who dared to approach me with advice.

I discovered that people like to advise one who has something, it makes them interested in him. I had something—ill health and money, only a small amount of the latter, but a considerable accumulation of the former. I was rich enough to have a little bank account, and while I had that people could tell me what to do.

I was told to go to the sea-shore and go in sea-bathing and breathe the salt sea air. I went, thoughts of the fresh ocean breezes sent to my heart a reviving flutter. With one-third of my hoarded bank deposit in my pocket I thought, "All that a man has will he give for his life, and without health one hasn't more than half a life, if possible I want a whole life, and to be wholly

alive." I wanted to not merely exist but to live.

With my little package of bank-notes and my big baggage of bad feelings I hied away to Ocean Grove. I arrived there with all my possessions in safe keeping. I would gladly have parted with some things I possessed but I couldn't.

If my blood had tingled with the wine of health it would have brought to me an experience of rare pleasure in viewing the expansive beauty of this charming spot on the Atlantic coast. The magnificence of old ocean's heaving billows coming so threateningly near me then receding with their glinting shades blackly green in hue or deeply blue, out, out, to the far distance until only a great calm appeared over the face of the waters. Fleecy white clouds flecked the azure overhead, and far off toward the horizon would, now and then, a white sail appear and like some gliding spirit move steadily on and vanish from view.

But all was not felicity at the seashore. I looked about me and saw a quivering mound of sand, one poor fellow had remained too long in the cold waves and was now covered with the hot sand beneath the burning sun, endeavoring to overcome his chilled condition, his body like a shaking aspen leaf. A little over the way a man's body was being hauled off, the shock of sea-bathing had been too much for a weakened heart and killed him. Another was taken out with cramps.

I had no specially diseased bodily organ and I wasn't afraid of a tussle with the proud waves; so I went off and donned a bathing suit. How I liked that bathing suit, it was so picturesque and comfortable, I felt handsomer than for many a day. I wished it was the fashion to wear that kind of a suit all the time. I paraded around a little while in that artistic suit of navy-blue, then I walked down into the waters and held tightly to the rope; the first wave knocked me off my feet, the second wave struck me on the side of my head with a thud that benumbed my hear-

ing; but I stuck to it, I was in sea-bathing for my health.

Possibly I remained in too long, for when I came out I laid down on the sand in the sunshine. I didn't shiver. I was too exhausted for even a quiver; and the vast expanse of atmosphere came, with heavy pressure, weighing down upon me, my brain was heavy and dull. I arose tottering to my feet and walked slowly along that sandy beach soberer and wiser than I had been an hour before.

All the time I remained at the seacoast the air seemed to weigh heavily upon me so that I longed for a balloon to rise to aerial heights of a lighter atmosphere.

I saw men in the surf in the depths of enjoyment where they played leap-frog and wonderful games with the gigantic waves. I wished I was able for that, but I wasn't. I turned sadly away from the rush and roar of the briny billows. I took off that bathing suit never to put it on again. I sorrowfully regretted that I had not gone to a high altitude that some one else had recommended to me. I had faith enough now in a high altitude to effect a magic cure, I was sure of that.

(*To be continued.*)

Mirror Speech.

If anything will illustrate strongly the complications of modern mental disturbances, the novel features of certain symptoms of aphasia may be taken for the purpose. Mirror speech for instance, which seems to be a later form of speech disturbance, is a very interesting phenomenon.

Dr. Dozen was the first to observe this symptom just published by his pupil, Dr. Marcotte, in his thesis on "Temporary Hemisaniectomy" (*Inst. de Biol.*, 1896).

The case was that of a little girl of 12 years, apparently affected with cerebral abscess following otitis, who was trepanned as a last resort. She got bet-

ter, and improved rapidly in health, but the aphasia remained. She began to pronounce phrases seemingly meaningless, *e.g.*, this: "Te-tan-man;" "Yen-do-sieur-mon, chant-mé;" "Le-quil - tran - ser - lais - me - vous - lez-vous." She was very angry when she saw she was not understood. They happily thought of writing down what she said, and then saw that it clearly meant something, for she was pronouncing correctly, only inverting the order of the syllables. Thus the above phrases inverted meant: "Matan-te;" "Monsieur Doyen, méchant;" "Voulez-vous me laisser tranquille." M. Baudouin gives this to the specialists to fathom.

The psychical action of the brain-centres in this case shows a reversed action that intimates a peculiar automatism of faculty, in which there is an inhibition of the causal relation of will.

D.

Brain Desuetude.

Sir James Crichton-Browne in a recent speech referred to the dangers to health involved in indolence and disuse of the brain.

The medical profession, he said, adapting itself to the needs of the times, had felt it incumbent upon it during the last decade to insist mainly on the evils of misuses of the brain, or the excessive strain not seldom imposed on it in these days in the fierce struggle of the race to be rich, and more especially on the over-pressure imposed on it in the name of education when in an immature state; but they were not less keenly alive to the correlative evils of the disuse of the brain. Elderly persons who gave up business, and professional men who laid aside their avocations without having other interests or pursuits to which to turn, were in many cases plunged in despondency, or hurried into premature dotage. He did not know any surer way of inducing premature mental decay than for a man of active habits to retire and do nothing

when just past the zenith of life, and, on the other hand, he did not know any surer way of enjoying a green old age than to keep on working at something till the close. It had been said that one of the rewards of philosophy was length of days, and a striking list might be presented of men distinguished for their intellectual labors which they had never laid aside, who had far exceeded the allotted span of human life.

Galileo lived to seventy-eight, Newton to eighty-five, Franklin to eighty-five, Buffon to eighty, Faraday to seventy-six, and Brewster to eighty-four years. Sir James Crichton-Browne drew special attention to the great age generally attained by our judges. Our judges were, he said, men who could never fall into routine; but were called upon, as long as they held office, for mental effort in considering and deciding on the new points and cases which were constantly submitted to them. For the most part they had at one period of their lives undergone some overstrain in the active practice of an exacting profession, and yet they lived to a ripe old age, and were, he believed—notwithstanding the jokes and jibes of hungry aspirants at the bar—more exempt from dotage than any other class of the community. The sustained brain friction in their case kept that organ bright and polished. These facts, he thought, ought to inspire us with some doubt as to the wisdom of the compulsory retirement and pension *régime* under which we lived.

On entering the public service a man had to ascend by graduated steps of increasing work and responsibility. Was it not possible to arrange graduated steps of diminishing work and responsibility by which he might descend on leaving it? The physiological notion of life was not cruel over-pressure at the beginning, penal servitude in the middle, and silly superannuation at the end, but the timely, continuous, orderly, well-balanced exercise of all the functions and faculties with which the being is endowed.—English Mechanic and World of Science.

CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Interesting and Talented.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

Figs. 410 and 411.—Cara and Leah Greeley.—These children, it will be noticed, are quite differently developed. Cara has a broader head in proportion to its height, whilst Leah has a higher head in proportion to its width. Cara is a practical, business-like, cautious, susceptible, wide-awake, and intelligent little piece of humanity, while Leah is a poetic, sentimental, theoretic, musical, visionary, and spiritual child.



FIGS. 410 AND 411.—CARA AND LEAH GREELEY, OF APPLETON, WIS.

Cara Greeley, brown eyes; brown hair; circumference of head, 18 inches; ear to ear over crown, 12½ inches; ear to ear over brow, 10½ inches; width over ears, 5½ inches; height, 30 inches; weight, 21½ pounds; age one year and 7 months. Father, Yankee; mother, German.

Leah Greeley, blue eyes, light hair; circumference of head 18½ inches; height of head, 13½ inches; length over head, 10½ inches; width, 5½; height, 34; weight, 29 pounds; age two years and seven months. Father, Yankee; mother, German.

If I had the management and education of these two children upon my hands, I should expect to employ very different modes of treatment in respect to them. Cara sees through her practical mind as well as through her curious and questioning intellect all that is going on around her, and will put questions to her seniors that will mean much, while Leah will be governed more by her sentiments, and one thought will sometimes start in her a spark of genius in quite an original way. Or, in other words, a suggestion from without will fill her mind with enthusiasm to carry out quite an original line of thought.

Cara is full of fun, humor, and laughter, and does not mind a joke, even at her own expense, while Leah is sensitive, easily wounded, and does not like personal jokes, but she will enjoy the fun that Cara makes.

Both children have a full degree of language, but Cara will be the speaker, and Leah the writer. Cara will not be able to sit still long enough to write a novel, but she will live a complete drama, full of scenic enthusiasm. Leah will create a drama from her own imagination, and will delight her readers, although she will be almost too sensitive to speak about the characters she has woven into her stories, and so she will leave the public to judge of her work for themselves. Both are loving and affectionate children, and can be managed much more readily through practical advice and loving entreaty than through harsh or stern methods.

Cara has but little respect to spare, and will early be inclined to give advice to her superiors, while Leah will stay modestly in the background until she is asked to step forward and take her place among others.

Cara is ingenious, and will make a splendid dressmaker, milliner, artist, or business woman, while Leah will make an excellent teacher, writer, poet, companion, wife, and mother.

Fig. 412.—Paul Dean White.—Here is a little fellow ten months and two weeks old, and to say that he has no character formed as yet is to belie his portrait. Has he not a distinct individuality that must eventually manifest itself in great strength of character?



FIG. 412.—PAUL DEAN WHITE, AGED TEN MONTHS, AND TWO WEEKS.

Paul Dean White, taken when ten months and two weeks. The circumference of head is 20 inches, from ear to ear on top, 12½ inches, his chest measure is 19 inches. White-headed and blue eyed. Weight about 21 pounds.

The measurement of the head from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head indicates superior height for his age, and the intellectual lobe of the brain is also re-

markably developed. He is a precocious little fellow, and bids fair to greet life with a smile, while the faculty of Hope, which is well marked, will supply him with enthusiasm to take hold of life in the right manner. He will know, so to speak, how to get all the meat off the bone, and he will so impress, magnetize, and enthuse others, that even the dullest and most imbecile character will feel the inborn right which he possesses, to influence their lives.

He is full of the heartiness that will enable him to grapple with difficulties and make light of the obstructions that may lie in his way. There is force behind the ears as well as in front; and hence he will not spare himself or seek the smoothest road because of any fear of the lack of ability to master the situation. His ear of corn will always be full, and every kernel will be sweet and luscious.

He will make a fine historian and a man of letters. In fact, he will excel in several departments of literature. He will make an animated speaker, he will make a superior judge, and he will be a ruler among men.

Fig. 413.—Pearla May White.—This little girl is organized on a high key of mental action. She is too easily excited, and her brain is working at the expense of her bodily strength. It will be of vital importance to keep her brain cool and free from excitement. She must not be sent to school until she is more evenly balanced. She is not naturally a fretful child, and the reason that she cries, in season and out of season, is because she is very highly strung. Her eyes show intense susceptibility and nervousness, which should be controlled as much as possible. She must be kept a little girl a long time, and must be induced to play with her dolls, long after babyhood, infancy, or even childhood has passed away. She must also be encouraged to go to bed early, and she should be quieted down as much as possible before going to rest. She enjoys things so thoroughly that it

is perhaps difficult to deny her some of the pleasures that induce excitement; but her brain being so active she must not be kept up late at night. Her parties should take place in the middle of the day or in the morning, so that her enthusiasm and excitement will have a chance to wear off before her bedtime arrives.

She has a good hold on life, and the indications are that she will outgrow her present nervous susceptibility. This failing that she has of crying at all times we believe to be only temporary, and as she grows older this will leave her.

Her intellect is developed in advance of her age. Her mother must have been a very susceptible woman, and she

disposition. It would be ruinous to send her to school, for although she is quick, and would be inclined to be studious, yet her teachers would want to force her along in advance of her strength, and then she would collapse and be obliged to give up study for a while. Let her learn from nature as much as possible instead of from books. Her parents may tell her stories of history and give her a map of the world to examine and draw, and in these practical ways she ought to get all her education up to the age of twelve years instead of poring over books and wearing out her nervous system in that way. She will have a wonderful memory, and she will be able to recite well, provided she is not too nervous and not too sensitive in regard to criticism.

She is a very loving and affectionate child, and she has naturally a sunny disposition. She is quite a little chatter-box, too, and will be willing to absorb attention and take an interest in everything that is going on around her. She will not want to be below her brother in any particular, and she will watch his movements with a great deal of jealousy.

She has artistic and coloring talent, and she should be able to paint as well as to draw correctly.

She should not be allowed to tease her digestion with anything that is rich, concentrated, or difficult to assimilate. She should be given sweets to eat only as a special privilege, when she has not cried for a whole day, and her principal diet should be eggs, milk, Graham bread and fruit, particularly apples, which are very wholesome and contain many ingredients that are good for her system. She will not starve on this diet, but on the contrary, she will grow strong and healthy, and she will be able to get over the childish weakness that afflicts her at present.



FIG. 413.—PEARLA MAY WHITE.

* The circumference of head is 20 inches, from ear to ear over top of head is 12½, and her chest measurement is 19½ inches. She is rather slim, will weigh about 40 pounds, has fine light hair, and big brown eyes.

has inherited much refinement, delicacy, and daintiness of constitution and



Geographical Studies.

NATIVES OF CALCUTTA.—NO. I.

While the accident of geographical position locates some of us in England, others in the colder climate of the United States, among leafless trees, frozen fields, cheerless landscapes, for many months of the year, we are conscious through travel and literature that in other parts of the universe there

vegetable growth are grown in large quantities and are sold very cheap. One illustration shows the dealer in vegetables who has his stores displayed in the market-place. His garment represents the kind in which the natives dress, while his faithful wife sits ready to assist him. Another illustration represents some melon venders. The tall athletic men are fine specimens of endurance, fleetness, suppleness, and good



FIG. I.—VEGETABLE DEALER—PUBLIC MARKET, CALCUTTA.

is a ceaseless display of green leaves, beautiful flowers, charming landscape, and delicious fruit.

The natives of India are vegetarians. They have for centuries cultivated vegetables, yet it is only recently that, under English supervision, the cultivation of vegetables has been brought to a high condition. The result is that beans, peas, beets, onions, cabbage, lettuce, and many other specimens of



FIG. II.—MELON DEALERS OF CALCUTTA.

business men. They do not carry on their business after the English or American custom, but barter, and trade, and discuss before they will part with their goods.

The muskmelon grows to great per-

fection on the sandy river beds, during the dry season when the river is low.

Oranges, bananas, custard-apples, guavas, pomegranates, leeches, limes, lemons, dates, figs, cocoanuts, and mangoes grow to perfection. Most of these are cheap, as we found in Ceylon when touching Colombo. Some large bunches of bananas were brought on board the steamer and sold for two and

five cents, and oranges are rarely more than four or five cents a dozen.

The natives in Ceylon and India proper are very interesting and form many varieties, as we found when we stopped to coal. The wonderful straight backs, and thin but supple bare arms and legs, the straight back heads are curiosities.

Our next journey will be to Natal.

W.

Report of the Phrenological Conference, October 29, 1897.

Dr. Sizer, on being elected to the chair in Dr. Drayton's absence, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: According to the programme, the first thing will be the reading of the letters of congratulation, as there are quite a number of these, and therefore there will not be time to go through with them in detail. I see that the chairman is down for an address; I did not expect to be honored with this position, but I am very glad to speak a few words this morning, and to see the class together once more before you separate and go to your homes.

This is the first class of the American Institute of Phrenology, as far as I know, at which my dear father, Nelson Sizer, has not been able to be present, but his work here is done, and I think we may say that it is well done. I do not know of any man in his peculiar sphere of life who had as many friends—as many good friends—and as many acquaintances who wished him well, as my father had. I do not think he left an enemy anywhere. He was a man whose errors lay on the side of virtue, as regards kindness and forbearance. Owing to his foreign blood, he was sometimes quick of speech, and he sometimes got angry easily over things that irritated his sense of justice, but his anger was like the crack of a whip without any blow afterward. He always displayed a great deal more energy and zeal in denouncing what he considered to be wrong than in punishing a wrongdoer. In fact, he was so tender-hearted that he was never known to whip any of his children, and when they needed chastisement he would always take his hat and have an errand around the corner. I never remember seeing him punish any of his children physically in

any way, and if he had a fault in his character it was that he was not always as stern and steadfast in bad cases as he perhaps ought to have been, and it might have been better for him if he had been a little less kind, helpful, and sympathetic.

It was the great sorrow of the end of his life that he was not able to finish his work with this class, and among the last things that he said was that he wished to send his love to his old friends over here, his love to all the members of the class, and his regrets that he could not finish his work with them and for them.

Now, I hope you have all learned enough to pay you for the time and the trouble that you spent in getting here, but I think there is no question about that. You must not imagine, however, that you have learned the whole thing yet. You must remember that art is long and life is short, and you have only commenced to learn a little of something about these things. Phrenology is a practical study and has to be studied practically, and by practice is the only way in which you can become expert and thorough in it.

Let me again recommend to you the need of having a sound and thorough understanding of the physical basis of life before you begin to lecture and talk about the immaterial—the metaphysical or mind part of life. It is very important that you should know about these physical things, some of which I have tried to teach you, so that if any doubter or disbeliever asks you questions, as is often the case, you will know enough about this subject to answer him intelligently, and, if you do not know, it will make a very powerful argument against you, for people will say: "If this man does not

understand the essentials, he certainly must be still more ignorant of the things that are more difficult to understand."

You are not expected to be technical anatomists and physiologists, but you need to have a common-sense idea of such things, and if you are able to talk intelligently to your audiences on health, diet, exercise, modes of life, etc., it will help you a great deal.

I hope you will all be successful, and that you will always remember, what some phrenologists seem to forget, that you are teaching a scientific subject, and that you must keep up the honorable end of the business. Remember that Phrenology is a science, and that you must treat it as such, and that a great deal depends upon your personal habits, character, and behavior. Always remember that it is a subject of vital importance, that it is honorable and worthy of any man's intelligent attention. There is nothing about it that anyone needs to be ashamed of, and, as I have just said, it is a question of vital importance, and there is certainly no way in which a man can do more good and make himself a more useful citizen than by carrying out the principles which we have endeavored to teach here.

God bless you all. I hope you will be very successful in your work. We will always remember you kindly, and we trust you will think of us in the same spirit.

Mr. Piercy then read some letters of regret, after which Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells addressed the Conference.

I am very happy to be able to address you to-day, if only to say a few words. I have enjoyed this session with you here very much. I enjoyed it while I was with you, I thought about you when at home, day and night, and I almost dreamed about you. I shall miss you when you are gone, and I hope that God may bless every one of you while you are trying to work for Him, and I think that He will.

I have many more things that I would like to say to you this afternoon at the closing exercise, as I never finish with any class, for it seems that the more I say, the more I want to say.

Mr. Welch, of Toronto, then read a paper, entitled, "How to Promote the Best Interests of Phrenology." This paper will shortly appear.

The next on the programme was a paper by Mr. Schofield, F.A.I.P., of Utah, entitled, "Phrenology and Religion," and was well read by Mr. Daniel H. Bane of Illinois. It will appear in the Annual.

Dr. Drayton at this point took the chair, and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I regret very much that I was not able to be here at the

opening of the session, to fulfil, more or less completely, the duties that belong to a chairman.

I was very glad to note while the last paper was being read that the next speaker on the programme entered the hall, Mr. George G. Rockwood, who will speak to you on "Are we a Two-sided People," and I take it that our friend Mr. Rockwood knows about the two sides as well as the inside of people if anybody does.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have had a busy life, and a very interesting one, from the fact that I am constantly thrown into contact with all classes of human nature, and it comes to me in a kaleidoscopic form, so to speak. For instance, I remember I once photographed the President of the United States, and the next sitter was a servant girl, who very kindly said that she had not received a bit less attention than the President, and all my life I have been very much interested in my work.

Now, one thing that has impressed me for a long time is the difference between the two sides of people's heads and faces. I remember I spoke of it once to ex-President Martin Van Buren, who was very much interested in it, with William Cullen Bryant, with Bayard Taylor, and more especially with General Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, who was very much interested in it. He asked me whether I had any theory in the matter, and I said, "No, but I am going to make inquiries." The very next sitter I had was a fine, intellectual looking man. I placed him in position, and I said to him, "I think the left side of your face is decidedly the best; it is the most gentle and genial." "How about the right side?" he asked. I said, "That is perhaps stronger and more earnest, but it is not as genial as the left side." He also asked me whether I had any theory, and I replied that I had not; that I would be very glad if anyone would give me any light on the subject. He said, "I think you are entirely correct, and your opinion corresponds with my religious belief. I am a Swedenborgian, and we believe that the left side of the human face represents sweetness, goodness, and mercy, while the right side has to do with right, justice, and the law!" This fact impressed me very much.

I am speaking under a great deal of nervous excitement this morning, for I have just heard of the death of my friend, Mr. Henry George. I bring to you two of his photographs, representing both sides of his head, and I do not think you could find a stronger illustration of what I have just said than by an examination of these two profiles. The left side is almost without any question the best one

to photograph. The rare exceptions to this general rule among public men are Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Cleveland, and Richard Croker. The right side of Mr. Cleveland's face and head is decidedly the better of the two, and the same was the case with Henry Ward Beecher; but generally the left side is the most genial and altogether the most characteristic.

Now, I have two pictures here of General Tracy which were made very recently, and in this case, as in the case of Henry George, you can see the difference between the two sides. There is, however, something a little peculiar about the General, and that is his left eye is gone, and therefore he always has the right side of his face taken. He recently came into my studio, and when I placed him, I said, "Why, General, the left side of your face is much the better of the two; the expression of the eye is better." "Yes, I suppose so," he replied, "that is a new glass-eye!" And yet, in spite of that fact, the left side is, as you see, the most genial and characteristic. These two pictures show the head in precisely the same position, but opposite sides.

There is one point I might mention in connection with the taking of photographs, and that is that a three-quarter or profile view is the best to bring out the character of an individual. In that way the strong parts of the face are brought out, and also the dome of the head, which you cannot possibly get in a front view. I never saw the photograph of a front face upon which I would agree to pass judgment as to a man's character, and I never saw a profile from which I was not willing to form an estimate.

I once trusted a friend with some secrets, and I was very confidential with him for a long time. Once I saw his face in profile, and I was frightened to think

that I had confided my secrets to the care of such a person. In his profile I saw the weakness of his character.

Talleyrand said that he could tell whether a man was a thief or not by getting a good look at his profile. A wager was made, and one evening at a noted reception some notorious criminals were dressed in elegant court costume and were admitted with the rest of the company. There were three of them, I believe, and as the guests passed in procession with the profile presented to Talleyrand, he said, "There! there! there!" pointing out the thieves! What more could be said.

That is about all I have to say, but if anyone would like to ask some questions I would be pleased to answer them.

Dr. Drayton: The remarks made by Mr. Rockwood have been most appropriate to the occasion, and I would like to express the regrets that he expressed at the death of Mr. George. I came in personal contact with Mr. George several years ago, and I have had occasion to admire him ever since as a man of great sincerity and of sterling capability.

The next topic is presented by Dr. Den-
kinger of Boston. Dr. Den-
kinger is not present, but we have a letter from him.

The letter was exhaustive. It expressed pleasure with the idea of the Conference, and pleaded with all to do their utmost to work for the best interests of the Science.

Dr. Drayton: The next paper is by Levi Hummel, of Gordon, Pa.

We are glad to hear from Mr. Hummel. He is a man of experience, and he is one of our own students who has made a success in the field as a faithful, earnest worker. I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Hummel.

Hummel then read his paper.

The Phrenological Annual and Register of Phrenological Practitioners for 1898 is now ready and can be had of Fowler & Wells Co., New York, and L. N. Fowler & Co., is full of first-class matter, and is up to date in illustrations and appearance. The following writers have contributed; Misses J. A. Fowler, E. Russell, E. Higgs, and Messrs. J. W. Taylor, J. M. Severn, B. Wells, G. Stocton, E. Durham.

Letters from the following people have been received too late for a reply in this number, but they will receive an answer through the mail or in the next number of the JOURNAL: Dr. Capen, J. A. Durham, P. J. A. Fox, H. A. Goutz, G. B. Holsinger, F. L. Harman, F. W. Hurd, L. Hummel, A. Zimmerman, J. Coates, R. Loetscher, J. Weihe, D. M. Click, A. H. Welch, L. E. Upton, R. D. Stocker, A. E. Snyder, S. A. Shaw.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND **SCIENCE OF HEALTH;**
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, JANUARY, 1898.

Our Objects.

We are constantly adding new readers to our ranks, and they naturally ask, What are the specific objects of this Journal? What does it propose to teach? Its general plan has been laid down from year to year in its prospectus. Hence former readers are familiar with our plans, purposes, and teachings. We willingly repeat, however. The following are among the topics most largely touched upon:

THE ORIGIN OF RACES.

In the study of Ethnology, or the Natural History of Man, we find illimitable fields for research, and ask ourselves these questions, Where did we come from? Whither are we going? These are weighty problems, and whatever is new and sheds light on the obscurity that surrounds our being is welcomed in these pages.

THE HUMAN BODY.

Physiology and Anatomy are so closely identified with Mental Science

that subjects that treat upon the organs of the body, their structure and functions, introduce us to ourselves, and are therefore interesting and find a place with us.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

All external signs of character have their location in the brain and are outwardly recognized in the face, the walk, the state and shape of the hand, the voice, etc., and as we study clearly the localization of function in the head, so our knowledge of ourselves becomes more complete, and although signs have been studied from the earliest days, still we have much to learn on the subject, and further fields to explore.

CHILDREN AND EDUCATION.

A journal like ours would be incomplete did it not devote time and thought to the education of the young.

PSYCHOLOGY.

The science of the soul life which brings us in closer relations with our

Creator. If we are guided by His Will then we surely need to study mind more closely to gain the elementary knowledge of ourselves.

THE HUMAN BRAIN.

What of it? Is it the organ of the mind? Do we think, feel, enjoy, or suffer through its nervous centres? Are different portions of the brain allotted to perform different functions of the mind? Are the anterior, posterior, temporal, and superior portions one inseparable mass? or is it like the other parts of the body, divided into separate organs? Do we not see through the eye, hear through the ear, smell through the nose, taste through the tongue, and feel through our fingers, etc., all of which being special organs of sensation? Then is it illogical to recognize separate organs of taste, speech, fear, worship, sympathy, form, etc.? Can these organs be strengthened and made active by exercise? Or restrained when too large? Yes, indeed. We are accountable for the right or wrong use of the same. Through diseased brains we find imbecility, insanity, idiocy, and many mental weaknesses, while those persons who turn their talents and abilities to good account and to noble purposes, have brains, bodies, and minds, healthy and harmoniously developed, and treat them properly. The Journal considers all these subjects.

We wish all our readers a bright and prosperous New Year.

Mr. Weston has won the prize offered in the November JOURNAL. His reply was considered the most satisfactory and complete, although the answers sent by Miss E. C. Smith and Mr. R. M. Henderson were very good. The names of the other competitors were J. A. Pike, W. G. Whitmore, W. Orlett, F. W. B.; L. Thrailkill, M. B. Nichol, W. C. Hosford.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"The King's Daughter and the King's Son." By Agatha Archer.

A new book which announces on its title-page that its part is "To conspire with the new works of new days," is "The King's Daughter and the King's Son," by Agatha Archer. The little Maltese cross of the order catches the eye as one opens the book, and gives a hint of the spirit of the story, while the dedication strikes the key-note of a book written to and for women.

The subject of "The King's Daughter and the King's Son" is that of vital social relations, presented, however, from a new point of view. The author makes the same plea that Sarah Grand does in the "Beth Book," just now published: that women may be allowed time and opportunity before marriage to understand clearly what they expect marriage to mean to them. Sarah Grand's heroine comes to a realization of the conditions necessary to her development by living a married life which thwarts her every effort to express herself. Agatha Archer, on the other hand, presents in Una Hope a nature that forms a standard of intellectual and spiritual companionship in married life, and refuses to accept marriage on merely the lower plane. She clings to her standard, at first instinctively, but later with the force of a soul conscious of the law of its own preservation, and also the preservation of those dear to it. Una Hope, "Living the Life," is not discouraged by other minds, for nothing daunts her. She knows that if the conditions are truly fulfilled, as the poet says,

"All precious things, discovered late
To those that seek them issue forth;"

there need be no blind searching, but loyal waiting and expecting.

The story of Una Hope is of the development of a woman whose one passion is the simple, natural one for love and home—a relief indeed from the women of our modern novels who long to write books or paint pictures. Una Hope, it must be said, is an artist, but she is one of the

original spirits that recognizes that "God may want something of an artist besides pictures." The death of her mother takes away, early in the story, the only entirely sympathetic companion of Una's life. Una searches for companionship. She studies and works and lives, and meets her three lovers, the first when she is a young girl, the others when she is a wiser and stronger woman. How she meets them and how she tests them the story tells with childlike frankness, and the interest of the reader is held spellbound in watching her character unfold.

For the book is a most faithful presentation of the growth of a soul into consciousness of itself and its relation to natural law and social law. The treatment consequently is subjective in its character, but is entirely free from morbidness, and therefore there is no need for exciting event. The importance of every element introduced into the book is its effect upon the growing, changing mind of Una Hope. All the new thought of the day contributes to the searching, earnest mind, which tries them all by a standard of practical idealism.

In spite of the subject, the book is unique. It has a power altogether its own. It is a revelation of a healthy, aspiring soul, true to its own law and therefore triumphant over circumstances. A soul in which passion and purity—they are invincible—go on to success, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Not In It." This little book is by Anna Olcott Commelin, the authoress of "Of Such is the Kingdom, and Other Poems," "Kanterskill Fairies," and numerous other works.

In this volume it is the purpose of the writer to show forth the uncertainty and mutability of wealth and worldly position, as well as to protest against the mercenary spirit of the age, which is so often revealed to us in the form of marriage without love for the sake of wealth or social advancement.

Her examples are taken from the lives of men and women who, born with all the instincts of refinement and possessed of elevated tastes and aspirations, are forced by stress of poverty to give their thoughts and their very lives, in the struggle for existence, to sordid occupations, for which they are by nature totally unfitted.

The girl, Ruth Delafield, brought up in the environment of luxury, with every taste gratified and every wish anticipated by an indulgent father, is plunged at his death into poverty. Her married life with the young artist, Cecil Thorpe, an ideal one, if love and congeniality of tastes were all that were needed to secure happiness, is brief. Here, where but a mod-

est portion of this world's goods would insure an affluence of happiness, the young wife droops and dies for want of the mere necessities of life. Her sweet, pure spirit, however, proves the inspiration of her husband's life and crowns his work: for the bust, her likeness, with her chosen motto, is a help and an uplifting to sad and weary men and women who come to gaze upon it.

Again, in the life of Clarence Wayland, we see the effect of grinding poverty upon a delicate, sensitive nature, and the youth succumbs just as help, which a little sooner might have saved, is reached out to him.

The purpose of the writer seems to be to show what might come to any of us; that, it matters not how gifted or how refined, one may be the victim of circumstance, and, totally unfitted for poverty and unprepared for the battle of life, may fall, crushed and bleeding, because too weak to cope with opposing forces.

Her further aim is to suggest to the thinkers, and the helpers, the consideration of the great social problem as it affects the class of which she writes; of the possibility of more equality in the distribution of this world's goods, a problem whose answer has not yet been found, and of such stupendous proportions that none of the great minds which have pondered over it have wrought out a solution.

"The Book of Daniel. In the Line of the Higher Criticisms," by I. D. Steele, edited, with additions, by H. L. Hastings, editor of "The Christian." This is a brief review of what the "higher critics" have done with that part of the Bible above named. The treatment of the most part seems rational to the point.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy" is full of interesting matter on health and natural curative influences. Its standard is high, and one is sure to get some good, valuable, practical, common-sense ideas that can help along one's general improvement in health matters. It deals with the science of life, and that is what we need.

"Mothers' Journal," for December—New Haven, Conn., edited by Francis Sheldon Bolton and Ellen E. Miles.—This journal is issued on beautiful plate paper. It contains many appropriate articles for Christmas, including Christmas work for young children. There is a sensible article on courtesy in children, which contains seasonable hints for the present age, which is unfortunately much lacking in courtesy among its young people.

"Albany Medical Annals."—December.—Opening article, on Criminal Insanity, contains points of practical importance.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

Journalist.—M. C. B.—For one to succeed in journalism, a fairly developed brain and the motive and mental temperaments in good degree are necessary. The perceptive faculties should be strong, and those qualities that impart versatility and readiness of adaptation are important. As newspapers are conducted to-day a man requires an impassive nature, marked self-control, little sensitiveness, and persistence. Courage is also an important element, especially in the reporter and correspondent who are expected to travel where exposure to personal danger is likely.

If you want to get acquainted with human nature, edit a paper awhile. You know nothing of the ups and downs of life until you have served in that capacity. You may have swapped horses, conducted a bank, sold goods, practised law, sawed wood, put up stove-pipes, and hunted potato bugs, but you need a few months' experience as an editor to complete your knowledge of the eccentricities of life.

Diffidence and Over-Sensitivity.—A. C. W.—You permit the over-action of Approbativeness in your relations with others. Strive to be self-controlling and positive in conduct. Do not depreciate yourself. You encourage, it is very likely, a habit of subordinating yourself to others—of making unhappy comparisons of yourself with others. Try to think yourself as good as other people and entitled to as much consideration. Brace up, and get into the front row. Don't keep back and out of sight. You will find better appreciation if you will only demand to be regarded as worthy of attention. You are human, so are those you associate with.

The following letters have been received too late for a reply, but will receive an answer by letter or in the next number of the JOURNAL.

J. L. Capen, J. Coates, C. D. Dickey, J. A. Durham, P. J. A. Fox, H. A. Gontz, G. B. Holsinger, F. L. Hormon, F. W. Hurd, L. Hummel, A. Zimmerman, A. Loetscher.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.



H. D. D.—Shoreham.—The photo indicates a wiry organization and a good hold upon life. Ambition, independence, and determination are strongly marked. She needs more self-control and tact. She is quite communicative, prompt, and available in intellect. She may not be hard and harsh in her nature, but will show a strong will and determined spirit. She would make a capital teacher.

A. L. E.—Shoreham.—This lady has an aspiring mind and more mental than physical endurance. She has none too much restraining power, is liable to go beyond her strength. She has the desire to impart knowledge to others, and the ability to do so in an interesting manner. She is quite thorough in her investigations of subjects and is refined in her tastes. An active life would suit her better than a sedentary occupation. She can do her own thinking, and is quite independent in thought.

G. B. Thomas.—Carnarvon.—Has a definite type of mind, and his character is positive. His ideas of justice are very

distinct and have a marked influence upon his life. He is intuitive in his perception of truth and character, apt in his remarks, and generally hits the nail on the head. He has the ability to plan and adapt means to ends and knows how to take advantage of circumstances. He has a splendid physique and bids fair to live to a ripe old age. He would be interested in philosophy and moral subjects.

A. E. McArthur—has the mental-motive temperament, a refined organization, and a genial disposition. She is vivacious, energetic, and very thorough in what she does. She is independent in thought and persevering in purpose. She needs more mental rest and should endeavor to bring her mind to bear more unitedly upon her plans. She is thoughtful, studious, and capable of taking a broad view of things. She is very frank and confiding, critical, keen sense of humor, and has good musical ability. She is hardly definite enough in her observation.

No. 272.—A. C.—You possess a predominance of the Mental Temperament. You will gain time by paying as much attention as possible to your physique. Your digestive apparatus is not quite strong enough to enable you to readily assimilate food. Your food does not do you the same amount of good as it would if you were to make a special choice of each, and study the conditions under which you eat. You are a very thoughtful man, are quite cautious, anxious and solicitous about results, and think a little too much about what you are going to do. You hesitate too long in making up your mind. You have more ideas than you know how to express easily, and it would be advisable for you to study elocution, and get into the habit of explaining things in general conversation. You are quite ingenious, but you need to cultivate more confidence in your own ability. Your first conclusions are generally the best, and you are able to think out the problem in quite an individual manner. The roof of your mental house is well thatched, and it covers a wider area than most, for it is broad as well as high. You get up into the clouds occasionally, and when you begin to think on moral and intellectual matters, you are liable to become forgetful of what is taking place around you. You must improve your opportunities for study, use your talents availably, if opportunity affords, and build up your constitution as much as possible.

273.—L. C. C.—Buffalo. You ought to make a good teacher. You are well organized for literary work and if ever you gave up teaching you could devote yourself to journalism.

You were quite intuitive in your decisions about No. I. and No. II. No. I. is conceited, but clever, but is not so well able to adapt himself to your wants and requirements. You have too sensitive a nature, and No. II. will know how to reduce that considerably yet not mortify you in the process. No. II. will suit himself much better in many ways to you, while No. I. would require you to suit yourself to him.

No. 274.—E. F. C.—Kenwood, Mad. Co.—This young lady is very exquisite and looks as though she were fed on the fat of the land, and on ice-cream and candies. She is the pet of the household and the pink of perfection. She appears to be quite musical and artistic and ought to be able to teach music and singing. She is capable of showing good taste in artistic work and could design well, or make leather work, paper flowers, etc. She must be careful not to wish to absorb all the attention of her friends, but let them have as much freedom as the birds, or as much as she herself desires. She would rather have her ears ring with the applause of an appreciative audience than wait for future reward.

275.—G. H. B.—St. John, N. B.—You have a promising son. The one weakness of his constitution is his short neck. It is not long enough to give proper length from heart to head, therefore encourage him to hold his head up straight and throw his shoulders back and to take long deep breaths to strengthen his chest. He is a fine, intelligent little fellow, with more than ordinary sunlight; is full of questions and a hundred enquiries about everything. He will be cautious, conscientious, sympathetic, and firm, but must take time to examine things for himself. He is old for his age. He catches sounds readily and should be able to sing and whistle a tune easily and correctly. Give him a good education, he will repay you, he will make a good lawyer or manage and direct men in a business.

276.—H. S. M. and B.—Arendia Mines, Col.—We do not give full character-sketches in any case in this column. So we will do what we can for you under the circumstances. We consider the young lady is very heroic in carrying her resolve so far, but we fear her heroism is not sufficiently based upon reason, and may regret the step. She is not called to make a sacrifice of herself, is she? She is a splendid woman. Some girls seem to delight in throwing themselves away, and the more opposition they receive the more persistent they are and count it as faithfulness on their part when they are deliberately running into danger when the

red flag is warning them all the time. The narrow head, the deep and sunken eyes, among other things we do not like, taking into account her organization. She needs a different temperament and so does he.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

LECTURES AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Illustration with Stereopticon Views.)

January 5th, at eight o'clock, "Ourselves, as we are Seen by the Light of Science."

February 2d, at eight o'clock, "Health and Hygiene," by Dr. Brandenburg.

March 2d, at eight o'clock, "Health, how to Secure and Retain it," by Miss J. A. Fowler.

Practical demonstrations in the Science and Art of Character Reading at the close of each Lecture.

Free to Members of the Institute.

Non-Members Tickets, 50 cents for the course.

.....Cor. Secretary.
American Institute of Phrenology,
27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

The following students have been successful in passing the examinations in the American and English Phrenological Institutes. At the American Institute, the following secured its diploma of fellowship:

W. D. Kerns, D. H. Bane, LL.B., R. L. Goodwin, A. H. Welch, John Love.

At the Fowler Institute, London, Miss Higgs gained a diploma with honors; Mrs. Twyford, Miss Hendin, Messrs. W. J. Cook, and Eland received certificates.

Miss Fowler gave the second of her monthly lectures at the American Institute of Phrenology, last evening, before a large and appreciative audience. The subject was "The Temperaments, and How to Judge Them in the People we Meet." The lecture was illustrated with fine stereopticon views.

The lecture was held in the newly arranged hall of the Institute, which contains some hundreds of casts and skulls. The casts are of well-known people who have all had some special distinguishing characteristic, and can be seen during the day by callers, on the ground floor.

Miss Fowler remarked that all persons believed in the study of temperaments, whether they were prepared to endorse the principles of Phrenology and Physiognomy or not. The Vital, Motive, and Mental were the three distinguishing

types, and to illustrate these she described from the portraits on the screen the points by which each should be recognized. The Vital, she continued, is supplied with prominent lymphatic blood-vessels and glands, and gives to the person a rotund, plump, ruddy countenance; and in character, the emotional, sentimental, domestic, and social faculties predominate. Queen Victoria, Grover Cleveland, Seth Low, and Vice-President Hobart are examples of this class, and is the English Temperament. "The Motive," Miss Fowler remarked, "is distinguished by strong bones, muscles, and ligaments; the characteristics being height, angularity, thinness of features; and in disposition, the perceptive, scientific, energetic, and enduring qualities. Examples of this class are Abraham Lincoln, Lord Brougham. This is the true American Temperament. The Mental is distinguished by the large development of brain and the Organs of Sense, and corresponds with the nervous type, as persons who have a large brain and small body generally are highly nervous and susceptible, and burn up their vitality too rapidly. Cardinal Manning, President McKinley, Henry George, and W. E. Gladstone represent this type. In disposition they are thoughtful, studious, resourceful, and scholarly. Washington was an example of a well-balanced temperament, and in him we could see the power of body and activity, and control of mind as well."

The temperaments in animals and domestic pets were also shown on the screen.

Suggestions were given regarding the right combination of temperaments in partners for life, and the scientific reasons were given why care should be taken in the right selection of temperaments. Races all show certain combinations of temperaments, as was seen in several illustrations. Miss Fowler gave a practical demonstration of a well-balanced temperament and described his character with great accuracy. His daughter and several friends present testified to the accuracy of the examination. Miss Fowler perceived that the gentleman in question was too modest to properly value his own character, so did not call for any remarks from him.

These lectures are continued on the first Wednesday of each month and a large attendance is anticipated on January 5th, at eight o'clock. "Ourselves, as we are seen by the Light of Science."

Member's friends will be heartily welcomed.

Cor. Secretary.
American Institute of Phrenology.
27 E. 21st Street, New York.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of
FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and **PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred: they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to **Fowler & Wells Co.**, and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Lippincott's."—The tale of the month is "Poor Chola," by Julia P. Dabney. "Gold Mining in North America," "The Club Movement Among Women," by Emily Tolinder.

"The Bookman."—Dodd, Mead & Co.—The Christmas number is double the usual size; has a beautiful cover with an appropriate word below Inspiration, which is truly an index of what is found within. Many beautiful new portraits illustrate its pages: one is Rudyard Kipling, another is Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, the author of "Brokenburne;" Henryk Lieukiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis;" and Mrs. Cameron's portrait of Thomas Carlyle; Thomas Bailey Aldrich, George Egerton (Mrs. Clairmonte), and Madame Sarah Grand, whose new novel, "The Best Book," has just been published; Mrs. Francis Burnett. It is a wonderful intellectual treat.

"The American Primary Teacher."—Its children's literature bears principally upon Christmas subjects, and is as usual practical and instructive. It contains an illustrated article on the apple.

"The Churchman."—The issue for December 4th contains an article on "St. Andrew's, Wells Street, London." The portraits of the vicar and curates in cap and gown and the exterior and interior of the church are finely represented. The organist and his instrument are also added to the illustrations. The children are not forgotten, in fact they are always touchingly remembered in the children's department. Hesba Stretton's "Soul of Honor" is running through its pages.

"Our Little Folks' Magazine" is enough to make any little eyes open with wonder.

"The Woman's World" for December has an inviting programme. The illustrations are superior in quality and above the average, both as regards scenic pictures and portraits.

"The Puritan and Journal for Gentlemen" has an article on an Old World City, Chester Cathedral, Lord and Lady Kelvin, the titled scientist and his wife, who make as beautiful and complete a couple as we have seen for a long while; Adelina Patti in 1852.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia children again come to the front in the form of a beautiful frontispiece of this artistic Christmas number. It eclipses all previous issues in appropriate reading and design. It should have a large sale.

"Godey's Magazine" for December is a choice number and contains some seven pictures of the Madonna and Child, each a reproduction of some great artist. The artistic effect is fine. The literary matter is original and interesting.

"Charlotte Medical Journal."—Monthly.—November received. The commendable feature of this publication is the excellent character of its digests of recent notes of medical and surgical practice.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Publishers, occasionally at least, have some gratifying things come to them, aside from the pecuniary, in the books that they have given to the public. We were reminded of this a few days since when the Rev. Dr. William Aikman, author of our "Life at Home" and "Talks on Married Life," made us a call. He told us that a while ago, while on an excursion on Lake St. Clair, Michigan, he was, at her request, presented to a lady who heard that he was on board the steamer. The lady said to him, "I have for a long time wanted to meet you, and have often chided myself for not having written to you, for I felt that you ought to know how much good your book, 'Talks on Married Life,' has done, at least in one case. A while ago I read it, and with deep interest. Shortly afterward I happened to be making a visit in a friend's home. I saw, with unexpressed regret, that the husband and wife somehow did not 'get along' comfortably together, and that the unhappiness projected itself on the children's conduct toward one another. I had the 'Talks' in my possession, and I laid it on the parlor table where it would be likely to claim attention. In a few days I found, to my intense delight, that the book had not only been read but had had a marvellous effect—it had made a revolution in the household, and where there had been misunderstandings and heart-soreness there was now a sweet reign of peace and harmony."

"And where, Madam, do you live?" asked the doctor. "In Montana," was the lady's reply. So our "Talks on Married Life" go far and do good, and we are glad.

A few weeks since a young wife and mother said to Dr. Aikman, in, as he thought, an extravagant way: "My mother says that I ought to read every week or two a chapter in 'Life at Home'; and," the daughter added, "I value it next to my Bible." We publishers, as well as the author, are gratified that the book, after these twenty-five years and more, does good in human homes and lives.

The fourth edition of "Sexual Neurasthenia" is now presented to the public, with preface by A. D. Rockwell, M.D., and says, while many would gladly be free from the chains that bind them, and are eager for help to that end, a large proportion are morally depraved. There are, however, a large number of unfortunates, who, without fault or wish of their own, are in a continual state of erethism that is abnormal and pathological. Price, \$2.00.

"Mental Science" is selling well, and another edition has been bound. The following from a daily paper here talks plainly:

"Child study is at last receiving the attention it deserves. It seems strange that for years the leaders of the intellectual world devoted unlimited time to quarrelling over studies and courses, books and maps, methods and systems, but never gave a second's consideration to the complex and wonderful nature of the child for whose benefit all their wrangling and labor were supposed to be employed. Among the many scholarly philanthropists who have brought about this change Miss Jessie A. Fowler, of this city, holds a deservedly high position. She has studied the matter herself with rare skill and assiduity, and has contributed many monographs of value to the literature of the subject. Her last work is 'A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students; or, Childhood—its Character and Culture.' In this thoughtful venture she applies the latest discoveries in phrenology, craniology, and psychology to the education of children. She points out the necessity of studying the skull as well as the mind of the scholar, so as to obtain a better knowledge of the brain within. She shows the varying action of temperaments and the differences arising from the relativity of groups of faculties. She calls attention to the action of the mind upon the body, out of which observers have constructed systems of physiognomy. Miss Fowler is an expert anatomist and cranioscopist, so that her work has the merit of being precise and scientific. She makes a good base for her theories, and always enjoys her reader's respect and admiration, if not his assent to her propositions."

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D. C. Munroe, Class of '91, passed away, and the following obituary from his town paper we gladly give in entirety, adding that he was an earnest student and faithful believer in Phrenology:

"Milverton, Canada.—(Special.)—There died at the family homestead here, on Sunday, D. C. Munroe, a native of Perth County, and a gentleman widely known and respected throughout western Ontario. The deceased was Principal of the Government Industrial School at Regina, where he gave great satisfaction as a teacher and executive officer. Although in poor health for years he manfully discharged duties which would have taxed the energies of a stronger man. It was with a view to recuperate his health that he came east, but the disease against which he fought had a stronger hold on him than his friends thought, and he succumbed on Sunday. Mr. Munroe had a high reputation as a teacher. At one time he was connected with 'The Stratford Beacon' and 'Waterloo Chronicle' as a writer. He was only forty-one years of age, and much sorrow is felt in the community over the close of a life of singular usefulness. Mr. Munroe was a brother of Robert Munroe of 'The Port Elgin Times.' "

"The Human Nature Library," No. 37. Phrenology: Its Progress; containing the '97 class picture and speeches of the graduates, will be issued on the first of January. Price, 10 cents.

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"Common School Elocution" received. I will keep it, and you will send me another copy at once. Enclosed find amount to pay for both copies. I can use them in my school, as I can gladly recommend the work. A.

The fifth work of Anna Olcott Commelin, "Not In It," is a story on the subject of the uncertainty of present money conditions, even with the best provisions of human foresight. "It is," says "The Standard Union" of Brooklyn, "of sincere purpose, of excellent ideals, and evidently written with the desire to inspire and develop a higher thought and life. To say that 'Not In It' is a book of mysticism and socialism might, perhaps, be taking it too seriously, but certainly its lines run into the debatable country in which those themes find largest development."

Mrs. Commelin has written a book of "Poems," the edition of which is exhausted, and her later one, "Of Such is the Kingdom," received more than sixty press notices of great praise. A tribute to the uniform quality of these poems is in the fact that especial attention is given by different papers to different poems. While the "Review of Reviews" mentions that "Some of its sonnets and lyrics are of commendable quality," the "New York Observer" stated that if the author had written nothing else but her lines about the children, she would deserve to be ranked with the poets, adding that it is a sweet and tender poem about them. The book would be a valuable addition to any library, said the "Overland Monthly," and tributes to special poems, such as "The Poet's Gift," "Life," "Poems in Sorrow," "The Light Within," "One Soul," have been printed in prominent papers.

Mrs. Commelin is also the author of "The Knatterskill Fairies," a story the scene of which is in the Catskills, "Jerushy in Brooklyn," a humorous work, and she has also written a great many stories, serials, essays, and poems which have been printed in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Delaware magazines, papers, and periodicals, besides for the American Press Association. She has also written many poems, not yet collected, which have been printed and quoted in many papers. Mrs. Commelin has tributes to her poetical work in letters from Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, and other writers.

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The books, "A Natural System of Elocution and Oratory" and "Christ the Orator," by T. A. Hyde, will make very acceptable additions to one's library, the first, written on principles deduced from a consideration of the human constitution, is found interesting and useful to the student of character and human nature, to the philosopher in search of first principles, offering many worthy suggestions, and in its wide aim and sincere spirit should be generally acceptable. The latter book, "Christ the Orator," presents the expression or pattern of the truth, in that Christ achieved the most wonderful event in history. "The organization of oratory as a continuous and abiding force for the development of character," thus making with the history of His life a completeness not heretofore understood, presenting Christ in His most fascinating character as a great orator and teacher. Both books sent to one address for \$2.70.

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Last week I received Miss Fowler's new book, and think it will do much to bring the teacher in touch with Phrenology. I am doing a little each week in bringing the study of human nature before the people. I am invited out frequently to give a talk, but am very busy with my school work, teaching the temperaments in my physiology class, and also give the members of the faculty and students a free delineation in order to get the subject before them.

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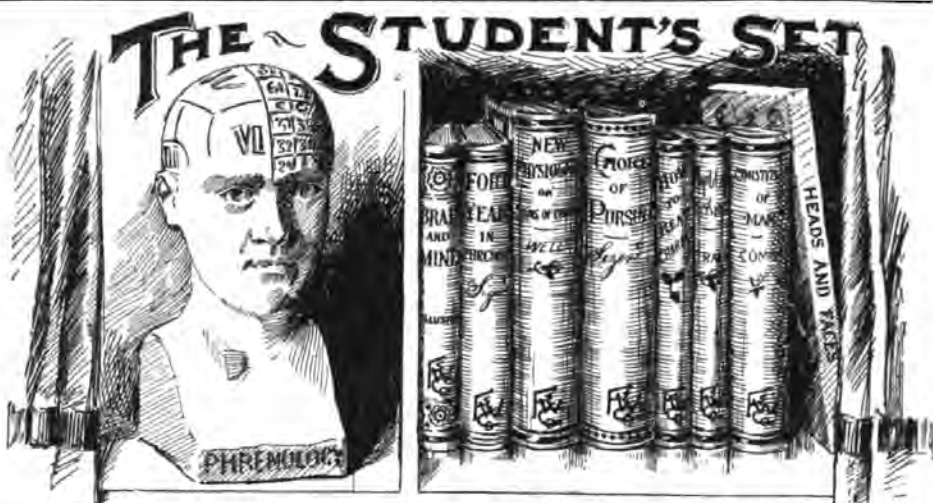
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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE.

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THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 105 No. 2]

FEBRUARY, 1898

[WHOLE No. 710

Charles Tyson Yerkes.

A CHARACTER SKETCH MADE FROM A PERSONAL INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK CITY.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Some men seem amply fitted by nature to stand out as figure-heads, for they are well endowed by personal completeness to assume responsibility.

Mr. Charles Tyson Yerkes possesses a remarkably well-balanced organization; he has more harmony between the action of his body and mind than is commonly seen, when the head measurements are above the average. He has, however, superior vitality and a good foundation for health to support his mental activity. He must have inherited his quality of organization from his mother, and his business qualities, his keen intellect, and force of mind from his father.

He has the indications of longevity and capacity to overcome disease, weakness, or fatigue. He is a strong man all round, and he must throw a healthy influence about him, hence is able to have beneficial influence over others.

Where there is superior size and quality of organization blended, there we invariably find versatility of talent, power of resource, and intensity of mental action; and Mr. Yerkes is no

exception to this rule. His large and fully developed head, combined with his superior quality and tone of his whole organization, inclines him to do nothing by halves, and give him capacity to turn out work with dispatch, oversee and manage men.

He is a very executive man. The forepart of his Destructiveness, combined with his large Comparison and Human Nature, enable him to set machinery in motion and utilize the energies of others; therefore he will economize time, labor, and expense. He works easily and without the friction that shows that he is working at all. This is where the wonderful power of the man lies. He is not wanting in resolution, determination of mind, and force of character, and while seemingly severe and capable of carrying out drastic measures, yet he has so much far-sightedness and milk of human kindness that any severity he may show is tempered with thoughtfulness and prudence. He has the courage of his convictions, and when opposed will rally all his forces and stand like a rock

if need be in holding his own opinions. He is a "minute man," because he knows what to do and how to do it in an emergency. His Cautiousness, Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Self-Esteem make him consistent with his own opinions and views of how work should be done and ideas carried out. In fact, he has great individuality of mind, and anyone in his presence long feels the power of his personality. He can be firm, yet kind and congenial; he is far-sighted, yet he has such a practical intellect that he knows how to make the best of circumstances and turn things to good account. Few men use all parts of their brains to better effect, especially the forepart, that is, in the intellectual, reasoning and perceptive qualities. It is through these that he takes in facts, that he intuitively comes to conclusions relative to property and material, that he formulates new schemes and plans of works, that he mathematically reasons from cause to effect. He does not live so much in the now as in the future, and his mind is prepared for emergencies. He looks below the surface and through a brick wall, as though his mind were verily an X-ray. He does not need more than half a hint; he knows what some people are about to say before they utter a word. His forehead is high, broad and well rounded, and indicates rare intelligence.

He is an analytical man and delights in comparing everything in which he takes an interest. His is a mind that qualifies, examines, and compares ideas and materials and puts things into focus and sees the practical use of things.

He is a master-man and knows how to select men for different departments of work, and is gifted in interpreting character and the motives of others. He has a kind of third eye that looks into things and sees all sides of a subject. His first impressions are generally his best. His normal brain is represented by an evenness of development, and though not abnormally high it is in keeping with his general make-

up. In this group his Benevolence and Reverence are found to be strongly developed, and with his large Ideality on either side, his Liberality tends toward the direction of that which is beautiful and good as well as that which is practical and useful. He should be a connoisseur in art, for his natural endowment inclines his mind to appreciate that which is grand in nature, extensive in machinery, wholesale in business, and massive in construction. He is a pioneer man and is as much in advance of the ordinary man as a piece of Dresden china is superior to a piece of pottery or a cultivated cherry is superior to the wild one.

The crown of his head is sufficiently accentuated, through his Self-Esteem and Firmness, to give him independence of mind and perseverance, while the influence of Approbateness on either side softens any abruptness that might appear; so that while he is firm in his resolves he is not obstinate or pugnacious. His Firmness is second to his Conscientiousness, and both of these are influenced by his Caution and Secretiveness. The result is, he is not biassed by selfishness or approbation, but when he has worked out his plans they are the result of mature judgment, and not a spasm of thought. To the contrary, they are fixed convictions based on a strong belief that he is right, and though others may differ from him and oppose his conclusions, he will be unwavering in his arguments and guarded and careful in speech and counsel. His ambition is strong, but he does not let it rule or dominate his character, like some would in his place.

His social group is well proportioned, hence he is companionable, friendly, fond of home and its environments, and may make many friends, but is not one to seek society for his entertainment. He has so many resources in his own nature that he can entertain himself, yet he is bound up in the common brotherhood of mankind and their interests. He cannot live to himself. In short, he is a man of great perseverance, keen sympathies, and marked inde-

pendence of mind, and should be known for his strong intuitions, his correct conclusions, the breadth of his intellect, the scope of his plans, and the ingenuity that balances his ideas. He is master of whatever situation he superintends, and takes the lead in any

mer and increase the latter." He said, "I know the privileges and disadvantages of being a public man, and share with others the position of being often misunderstood."

For the benefit of our readers the character sketch has been condensed



CHARLES TYSON YERKES.

responsibility in which he becomes interested.

NOTE.—The mention here made of several phrenological organs is more marked on account of the desire of some students who have asked us if we would give the reason for our conclusions. We hope they will appreciate this attention to their wishes.—J. A. Fowler.

At the close of the interview Mr. Yerkes showed his great modesty in speaking of himself and his remarkable life, and said he thought we should "always be conscious of our failings rather than virtues, so as to diminish the for-

and changed to the third person, as the shorthand notes taken down at the time were too lengthy for publication. For the following biographical notes we are indebted to a gentleman well known to him in Chicago.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Charles Tyson Yerkes was born in Philadelphia in 1840, and is of Welsh-English descent. His family was one of the oldest of that city, and its lineage can be traced back to the days of William Penn. He was educated in the city

of his birth, and when scarcely twelve years old gave evidence of the business thrift which has characterized his subsequent life. An illustration is found in the fact that about this time, and while still at school, he visited an auction house one day, but not before he had gone to a grocer and gotten from him the price he would pay for a certain article. He bid on and bought a large quantity of the goods in question, on which he had already given the grocer an option, and made out of the venture a very handsome profit. This was his start in life, and was the first money he ever made. This little incident proved the forerunner of his business taste, for shortly afterward he was found associated with a commission house, where he worked without compensation. At the end of the first year of his service, however, his employer presented him with \$50, which made his young heart more than glad, for it was the first mark of appreciation and his first reward for faithful labor. He was not only thrifty, but markedly conscientious and prudent, and when he reached his majority he had embarked in the banking and brokerage business on his own account, and was setting the pace for the older and staid heads about him. He had formed influential connections a few years later, and in 1861 he first interested himself in street railways. But he saw broader fields for his activity in the West, and in 1880 made a prospecting tour, with the result that he located in Chicago a few years later. The western city at the time had a population of about 300,000, and his keen perception and foresight impressed him with its possibilities. He started the banking business there, but at the time he had his eye on the city's slow-going street-car systems, and without show, or the sounding of cymbals or the beating of drums, proceeded to investigate. The city has grown in the meantime and he has grown with it, and to-day is the president of the rejuvenated and ponderous car systems of the North and West divisions of that city, and controls and directs more

street-car trackage, all of which is superbly equipped, than any one person in the world. The determination, care, push, and thoroughness so noticeable in his childhood have never deserted him, so it may be said that quality and quantity have gone together in his very successful career. He has made Chicago feel the presence of his individuality, and while he has amassed wealth he has done it in promoting the public good. And with it all he has been the reverse of penurious, as is conspicuously illustrated in the recent gift to the Chicago University of the largest telescope in the world, which is named after him, and which was turned over to the faculty a few months ago. He has demonstrated his ability to handle enterprises involving millions with the same facility that some would handle thousands. This is illustrated in the building of an elevated loop road in the heart of the business district of Chicago. He foresaw the public convenience of the enterprise entered upon, and in the face of the clamor of the press pushed the undertaking to a successful conclusion, which is a monument to his daring, pluck, energy, and enterprise. While he maintains a house in New York, his residence is in Chicago. He has business interests in both cities and divides his time between them.

TO COVER CHICAGO RIVER—YERKES'S PROPOSITION TO BURY IT UNDER AN ARCHED BOULEVARD.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Mr. Charles Yerkes, the cable-car magnate, has made two startling propositions to Chicago. The two propositions would involve the expenditure of \$50,000,000. December 1 he appeared before the Council Committee on Harbors and Bridges and offered his plan in lieu of that which contemplates the deepening of the river.

He wants the syndicate to run stone docks out into the lake for half a mile, with frequent slips, making a harbor second to that of no city in the world. Of course, this would do away with the

lake front park, but he argues that shipping is of greater moment than such a pleasure ground.

The second branch of his proposition, and the one which presents possibly the greater attraction, is the covering of the river and its conversion into a boulevard. In support of his plan he urges that, to lower the tunnels, as projected, would entail the lengthening of the approaches, the condemnation of

much valuable property, and heavy expense, that to deepen the unsightly stream to the twenty-two feet demanded by the River Association, means the reconstruction of all the dockage along the stream, the reconstruction of every foundation of every building on the river, and an expense as great, if not greater, than that entailed in building the culvert, boulevard, fountains, and adorning all appropriately.

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 20.

CERTAIN NOSE TYPES AND THEIR MEANING.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

It would seem that one could scarcely say enough about the nose. An ever prominent feature of the face, it invites attention, and so is of perennial interest to the public. Physiologically much can be said that is of real value to the reader, but in these columns it is scarcely expected that our remarks will relate chiefly to that side of the question. Writers have speculated much in these pages in reference to certain physiognomical intimations that are blended with its curves and angles, but still there comes a cry for more, and it would appear that we shall never be quite able to cover the whole ground. We are told now and then that somebody's nose has never received attention; that somebody's nose is a great deal like My Lord Brougham's, of which it was said it had neither a beginning nor an ending and belonged to no particular type, and so needed special consideration.

There are large noses and small noses, of course, and each class has its friends, more or less warm in their advocacy. One would infer from what Shakespeare makes Cæsar say that the great dramatist was on the side of the large nose. There was Napoleon, too, who liked to have big-nosed men for his army chiefs, and seemed to look askance at the minor expressions of the feature.

At this time we are expected to say something rather definite in regard to the meaning of noses, at any rate in respect to those leading types of form that are to be met with in general society. One correspondent wants to know why we do not go more generally into the subject, and without referring such an inquirer to some good book on physiognomy, for which we probably would not be thanked, some little attempt will be made on this occasion.

Of course we may look into the treatises on physiognomy, the old ones and the recent ones, and be fairly amused by the way in which sagacious writers ruminate on certain lengths, breadths, and heights, ascribing to them meanings of such importance that one would think the very welfare of communities, states, and nations was linked indissolubly with the lineaments of the human olfactory casket.

There is the Greek, for instance, that has always occupied rather a high place in the opinion of people who claim some æsthetic culture, because Helen of Troy, who was a Greek, Pericles, and the Grecian heroes generally had it. Some Greeks, though of reputation, had noses that were very much out of the direct line. Demosthenes and Socrates in their portraits do not confirm the type, yet somehow in people possessed of good education and passable literary

talent, particularly on the poetic side, and even among the moderns, we find this type of nose. There are Corneille, Milton, Lamb, Schiller, E. B. Browning, Keats, Aldrich, etc., but take the public at large to-day and it must be said that we do not meet many noses of this type, because the spirit of the day is much pervaded with motives of a widely different sort from those intimated by the characteristics of mind claimed for the Greek form. Here, then, is exhibited, one might say, in a positive way, the effect of mental action upon nasal form.

To be sure, we have straight noses in quantity, but very seldom do they



CLASSICAL GREEK NOSE.

show a tendency to parallelism with the forehead, and then they are too long or too short, too blunt or too sharp. There are Huxley, Spenser, and Tyndall who have noses that suggest the Greek pattern, but comparison shows departure from the true standard. I have seen noses that at a distance attracted my gaze. They seemed to be invested with the graceful lines of "the far darter" Apollo, but when approached, so that analysis was possible, I have felt a keen disappointment by the discovery of a central prominence, or tubercle, that destroyed the even contour of the parts above and below.

The Roman we look at as contrasting finely with the Greek, both in its outline and in the psychological characteristics that underlie it and are associated with it. It is a nose that looms up in every department of human activity. It is regarded as full of executiveness, whether worn by a Wellington, a George Eliot, or an Ethan Allen.

The record associated with it is one of industry, persistence, and even pugnacity. Those old Roman fighters who had their stern legions in places remote from the Eternal City, were decorated with it. The modern Roman inhabitant of the British Isles seems somehow to have inherited the feature as well as the character. The promontory at the bridge, which gives the type to the nose, seems like a rising inflection in the voice, which means impulse, courage, and self-assertion, and it further means emphatic motive behind action. It means pride and independence; it



ROMAN AND CELESTIAL TYPES CONTRASTED.

carries a warning to all comers that it "is not to be sneezed at." This type, indeed, carries with it, wherever seen, a significance that intelligent people readily recognize, so that much time need not be spent upon it; but another form, such as that represented by the illustration of the celestial type, may have more interest for us.

This is furnished with such a turn at the end that it seems to be carried in the air, and usually with an air that is impressive. It seems to be largely appropriated by women, and has a better adaptation to the characteristics of the feminine than to those that are masculine. The degree of the elevation at the tip may differ between one and another, but the organ loses nothing of its celestial relationship. It offers a strong and opposing contrast to the Aquiline or Roman; and we might further say that if there were any profession of hostility on the part of the wearer of a Roman nose to one possessing the

Celestial type, we do not know but that we would take our chances for success with the latter. The concave line that distinguishes it is a sign that bids us respect the owner.

I was present at a meeting of New York physicians not very long ago, and in one part of the hall a dozen or more of lady M.D.'s were grouped. Their noses drew my attention; they were "quiet noses," eighty per cent being well-defined Celestial.

One notices among women that those of delicate form, golden hair, and blue



SNUB NOSE.

eyes, with oval faces, especially that class of faces that harmonize with the outline of a Gainsborough and its drooping feather, have noses that relate to this type, but the complexion seems to operate somewhat differently on the expression. There is sprightliness, readiness, and quickness in the blonde, but your dark-complexioned lady has these qualities together with spirit, persistency, and courage.

Some will tell us that the Celestial is inquisitive; that, we may say, has been its reputation from early time. Wilful, too, it may be, and here the blonde rather exceeds the brunette, but no one can question the intelligence of its association. Who ever saw a woman thus furnished who did not know what she wanted? There is a difference in the effect of the nose in the masculine characters; there are certain peculiarities of pettiness that do not commend it so much as is the case with women.

When in one of the great bazaar stores just scan the faces of the neatest and brightest of the clerks. Our word for it, you will notice that their noses will show an upward trend. There is a

nose met with among business women that I do not consider a true Celestial. It is rather long and straight, and at the tip quite sharp, this tip being turned up. It is an imported nose, or, rather, it intimates a vein of foreign blood recently imported. You will note that it carries with it an air of impudence unmistakable, yet is more amusing than intimidating to most people.

The Snub nose may be a degenerate Celestial or a degenerate Greek. Whatsoever may be the case there is usually something wanting in the owner; there is an apparent arrest of brain development, and the nose appears to tally with it. We have heard, however, of people with the Snub who really possess some claim upon our respect, but we have rarely met with such. It may be that this variety of nasal framework is not well understood. Some professors of physiognomy will tell you that the dimension of the nose at the minor end can be taken as suggesting one's capacity or incapacity for the gullible, and when you meet a nose of the peculiar species now under notice you should bow in mock solemnity as to the wit of the "ring."

We have met with this nose among musical people. There, for instance, is Sir Arthur Sullivan, who really furnishes an excellent example of the feature, and certainly he does not take second place in his line of talent. Lord Tennyson must early have acquired a prejudice in regard to the Snub. It will be remembered that in "Maud" he says, in speaking of a druggist's clerk, that he was a "snub-nosed rogue." We have heard that "snub" means, as far as disposition goes, quick-tempered—too much pepper. We wonder whether that is the case with drug-clerks generally. Perhaps the late laureate had at one time rasped the feelings of his druggist's clerk or made some indiscreet reference to said clerk's "Maud." Drug-clerks are as tender as warm cocoa-butter and as smooth as a quinine capsule when sweet Maudies are near by.

The portraits of Socrates suggest this type, but then it has been intimated that Socrates labored under the burden of a broken nose, and it has been further intimated, *sub rosa*, that in some indiscreet talk with his helpmeet, Zanthippe, she felt compelled to resort to broomstick logic, with the direful consequence before mentioned.

In the poet Marshall's day this kind or plan of nose was fashionable, and was called the "rhinoceros nose"—by way of compliment, we suppose.

There are noses that fall between the Snub and the Celestial—a sort of combination—and it seems that they belong as a class to men who believe in the powers of the tailor and the barber. In our social life and at the card-table they act very well the part of pleasant companions, and when refreshments are in order they are usually competent to perform their full function in the discussion of the eatables.

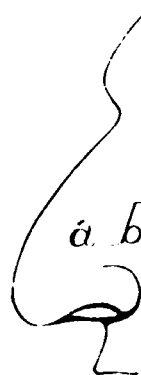
Another type of nose which we feel able to consider, in this easy fashion, is one familiar enough to us with its bow-like arch and droop below the tip. In our larger cities it is a very common



AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TYPE.

acquaintance, and wherever there is business activity, especially that sort that goes by the term "hustle," we find it a marked feature. It has an ancient look; in fact, we find it marked on Assyrian, Babylonian, and Egyptian monuments. One can scarcely study this nose for a few moments without being

well satisfied with its enduring qualities, so that it has a history goes without saying. Here in our modern civilization it seems to have a settled place, having come to stay. The reader may remember the remarks we have made in these pages in regard to certain modifications of this type of nose to be seen right in our midst. We find many of our Hebrew neighbors with straight noses and occasionally a genuine pug. I cannot say that I altogether like such an extreme deviation from the original type, because there is something that is so positively suggestive in the natural form that we feel assured that we can adopt that line of conduct in relation



HEBREW TYPE.

to it which is so clearly suggested. But when we must deal with the man of altered nasal contour we are uncertain as to our relationship.

This type of nose means taking care of Number One; but it is not the Hebrew alone, by any means, who crystallizes into his everyday life the intimations of his nose. The Englishman, Frenchman, or American who has such a contour is most likely, under favoring circumstances, to manifest the same character, and I don't know but that he will go farther in illustrating its suggestions than he to whom it is a racial heirloom.



Character Sketch of Rev. William L. Watkinson, President of the Wesleyan Conference.

By D. T. ELLIOTT, EXAMINER OF THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The reverend gentleman has a powerful intellect and a distinct individuality; his temperament is mental-motive, which is conjoined to a favorable

elevating disposition, and is ambitious to excel in whatever he undertakes. Independence is a marked feature in his character; he is not easily influ-



REV. W. L. WATKINSON.

degree of health. He is physically efficient, and has good powers of endurance; he is very thorough in his work, and can accomplish a great deal of intellectual work in a short space of time. He has considerable moral courage, and will cling to his plans and purposes with tenacity. He has a self-

enced by the opinions of others, but will show determination and perseverance in carrying out his own ideas. He is governed by a high order of moral principle. "What he knows with confidence he tells." Those who have not the pleasure of his acquaintance will think him too harsh and exacting. His

strong sympathies are very active, they give him a persuasive influence in dealing with others, and will tone down his sharp criticisms. He has a keen insight into human nature, and knows exactly how to take men. His Cautionousness makes him very guarded in his public utterances, although he is frank, candid, and will say in an independent manner just what he thinks and feels. His photograph indicates a gigantic intellect; all his mental faculties are sharp, active, and well disciplined. His very large perceptive faculties give a practical bearing to his intellect, and render him definite and precise in all his mental operations. His mind is a storehouse of facts, incidents, and general knowledge, and he has a good command of his memory. His intellect is keen and discriminating, and his powers of inductive reasoning are very strong. His Wit conjoined to his Comparison will enable him quickly to see the ludicrous side of things; he has a large fund of humor, and is sharp at repartee. His forehead is broad and square; his mind takes a comprehensive view of everything, and he is able to turn out his work with dispatch. He is quite original in cast of mind, and can see far into a subject; he is not satisfied with a superficial knowledge of anything, but will want to get the bottom of matters and study the original cause of effects. He has versatility of talent, and would excel in abstract philosophy or scientific investigations. He is intensely earnest in his work and susceptible to the refining influences of imagination, but he is too practical to waste his time in day-dreaming. He is fully alive to his surroundings, and will do his share of hard work, and is apt to overtax his strength. He expends his vitality faster than he creates it. His head is high rather than broad or long; he will be known for his intellectual and moral powers rather than for his social qualities. His chief companions are his books, and he is in his element when in his study pursuing his intellectual labors. He is not a "wordy" man, but deliberate, terse,

and direct in speech. He has the power to generate thought easily, and to elaborate his ideas. He is a strong opponent, can defend his principles vigorously, and strike the nail on the head at every blow. As a counsellor he would be sympathetic, considerate, and kind. Young men would find him a worthy friend and adviser.

He is very systematic and orderly in his arrangements, "one thing at a time" would be his philosophy. He has an available mind, and can adapt himself to his surroundings.

Mr. Watkinson has a strong personality, an original mind, and far-seeing sagacity; he will always see the end at the beginning. He would make an excellent statesman, but his forte is in intellectual research. He is hopeful, sanguine of success, and an omnivorous reader. He has physical and mental grit, but should economize his vitality. He would be known among his friends for his strong sympathies, earnest devotional spirit, sharp critical acumen, keen insight into character, and for his penetrating, observing intellect.

SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The Rev. W. L. Watkinson was born in Hull in the year 1838. His parents were poor, but very earnest and sincere in their religious duties; he very early became the subject of religious influences and became a member of the Methodist Society and a Sunday-school teacher very early in life. In 1856 he began to preach, and two years afterward was a candidate for the ministry. We are told his mother was opposed to his ministerial candidature on account of his extreme delicacy. He was tall, slim, and frail. On account of his slight figure and delicate features it was doubted whether he could bear the strain of an itinerant preacher's life. Mr. Watkinson was referred to a specialist for examination before he was finally accepted by the Conference.

Over the doctor's mantelshelf hung a picture of Richard Watson, one of the early theologians of the Methodist

Church, who, among other distinctions, was six feet four inches in length. "You are too long," remarked the doctor to Mr. Watkinson, "to be good for anything."

Instantly came the reply, "Doctor, was *he*" (pointing to the portrait) "too long for anything?" His wit saved him.

Mr. Watkinson spent six weeks in the autumn of 1858 at Richmond College, and this was the only spell of higher education under skilled training that he ever received.

Mr. Watkinson commenced his ministerial career in the Stratford-on-Avon circuit, "among the great elm-trees and green pastures and still waters of Warwickshire, with memories of Shakespeare around him." He printed his first sermon while in the Hinckley circuit. His mother, who was humorously incredulous as to her son's fitness for sermon-making, thus criticized it: "I have read it many times, and am just beginning to get an inkling of its meaning."

William L. Watkinson spent thirteen years of his life in the Black country, and was very popular among the workmen of that district. His strong sympathies brought him in touch also with the young people.

His first literary ventures were made in this district. It was here he published "The Life of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Davis, of Hill Top," which was well received and enjoyed a wide circulation.

With Joseph Agar Beet, R. P. Downes, and Thomas Allen he met one day a month to study and discuss questions in theology and philosophy. Mr. Watkinson subsequently labored in London, Harrogate, and Manchester.

His first contribution to connectional literature was an article under the title of "Unconscious Orthodoxy."

In the year 1886 Mr. Watkinson delivered the annual Fernley lecture, which was entitled "The Influence of Scepticism on Character." This is a work which would still interest and repay the young men and women of the present day to read carefully.

In the year 1893 Mr. Watkinson was chosen by his brethren to fill the important position of Connectional Editor. He quickly transformed the appearance and "make-up" of the Wesleyan magazine, and to-day it is having an unprecedented sale, which is not surprising when we see such men as W. L. Watkinson, Dr. Dallinger, and R. P. Downes monthly contributing to its pages. Mr. Watkinson has published several volumes of sermons, which have had a large circulation. Both as a preacher and writer Mr. Watkinson is deservedly popular. In 1896 he represented the English Conference at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. The fame of his preaching and speaking quickly commended him to the American audiences. There is a crispness and terseness in his style which is very acceptable to modern tastes.

In July last Mr. Watkinson was elected to the highest office in the Wesleyan connection, that of President of the Conference; and as a token of esteem in which he is held by his brethren he received the highest number of votes (427) ever recorded in any similar election.

We are indebted to the "Methodist Recorder" for the above facts concerning Mr. Watkinson.

By all means use some time to be alone;
Salute thyself, see what thy soul doth
wear;
Dare to look in thy chest, for 'tis thine
own,
And tumble up and down what thou
findest there.

—George Herbert.

A Remarkable Skull.

The three photographs before us of this curiously formed skull indicate a malformation of artificial pressure.



NO. I.

No. I., the side view, looks very much like the Carib Indian, in the frontal angle and flatness of its reflective faculties. We have two in our collection in London, and one in the collection connected with the American Institute, all of which, like the pictures before us,



NO. II.

present height of the head from the opening of the ear over Firmness. Where the frontal bone articulates with the parietal we find a little groove, like

a canal, running down to the point where the sphenoidal articulates with the frontal and parietal, which is also an indication of an interference with nature. We cannot, therefore, give any accurate phrenological description of the normal growth or development of the person to whom this skull belonged, but we can see that the brain properly belonging to the intellect has been crowded backward, and it is probably that, together with the force of the base of the brain, this extra portion which has thus been crowded out of its place, gives to the basilar faculties an added



NO. III.

activity, as is found in the Carib Indians.

No. II. represents to us the width of the head from the anterior aspect. There is considerable force in the organ of Destructiveness, and the organ of Cautiousness is well developed. We find, too, that Form is well represented, and, as a rule, the Indians have a large development of this faculty. They are able to accurately work by the eye, and know how to judge of proportions and outlines. There is breadth, too, from the outer arch of each eye, giving a full development of the Perceptive qualities, while all the organs on the lateral portion of the head, from the ear up-

ward, stand out in marked distinction, to the irregularity found in Fig. I.

Fig. III. represents to us a posterior portion, and takes in the domestic qualities. The cerebellum appears to be full, round, complete, and active. There is not very much development in the centre, which gives a love of the young and pets, and animals, but there is more force of character in the faculty just above it, namely, Inhabitiveness, which would probably show itself in a devotion to home and country. In other words, he was patriotic and probably defended his own country when necessary.

Continuity does not seem to be so fully marked in development, but the lower part of Self-Esteem is quite strongly manifested; hence, such a character as this represents would no doubt be bold to resist encroachments, and it would probably be very sensitive as to personal and national rights.

We should very much like to know all that can be ascertained regarding the whereabouts of this skull, and if this is to be obtained by our kind friend who has forwarded the photographs we shall be glad to make use of the information for the benefit of our readers. These photographs have been kindly sent by C. W. Gilchrist.

C. W. G.—You say that it has been received from the State of Washington, and that it was taken from a Shell Mound, and is probably the skull of an Indian or Mound-builder. You also say that the skull is wider from ear to ear than it is long from Individuality to Parental Love, that one side of the skull is much larger than the other. It measures $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches around the base, over Individuality, Destructiveness, and Philoprogenitiveness.

Your society should be proud of its gift.

An Interview with Mrs. E. J. Bacon.

BY JESSIE A. FOWLER.

It is passing strange that in one of those unconscious moments when one is so near to realizing what one has longed for for years, one is brought face to face with the opportunity without any preparation. It was therefore a great surprise to me when I was told the other day that the object of our sketch was the possessor of the renowned "Stone Portrait," of which I had heard so much and had longed to gaze upon. Therefore the reader may well imagine my pleasure on being introduced at one of the New York clubs to Mrs. E. J. Bacon.

On Mrs. Bacon asking me if I was the Miss Fowler who gave an address at the Pioneer Club in London, on the Twentieth Century Woman, I said "Certainly, were you present?" She replied, "Do you not remember the first lady who took part in the debate at the close of your address?" I said, "Yes, but you really are not that individual, are

you?" "Well, it seems so," she replied; "and I have called on you in London since, but found that you had left for America."

On arranging an interview with her when I might examine her head, I found myself in the presence of a remarkable woman who was quite as wonderful as the relic itself.

The "Stone Portrait," as it is called, is singular in the extreme, and the whole series of incidents connected with her personality is a coincidence never to be forgotten; but let me first sketch, in a few words, the portrait of the lady herself.

Her head measures about twenty-three inches in circumference, and she possesses corresponding force of character, energy, and spirit, which were probably given to her for some effective work. If we believe that our lives are overruled and our energies destined to carry out special work, then certainly

Mrs. Bacon has her ambition in life marked out for her.

She has a most spirited personality, and is of Southern birth, hence her enthusiasm is boundless. Her sympathy is exceedingly strong, which, joined to her large Human Nature, makes her possessed of intuitive insight; and as a nurse or physician she would have displayed undaunted courage, great perseverance, and would have exerted a magnetic influence over her patients.

hausted, if that is possible, for she will not give up in any undertaking that she has committed herself to, and her strength of character keeps her fully resolved to go through, even with hardship and fatigue when necessary. She possesses a very anxious, careful, solicitous, and prudential mind; one capable of seeing far ahead, and is well able to carry the burdens of others as well as any of her own. She is not constituted to hold lightly any responsibil-



MRS. E. J. BACON.
Gilbert's Studio.

She must have had a remarkable inheritance and have been her father's daughter in more ways than one, for she has inherited his strength of character, healthy disposition, energy, executiveness, and versatility, while from her mother she had inherited her strong sympathies, marked intuition, and her comparative, analytical mind, together with her strong social disposition. In fact, her grandparents must have been known for their strong intellectual and moral worth. Her character is not one that was lightly thrown together. She is one who lives on her spirit when her vitality has become ex-

ity that rests upon her. She is retiring, although persons may misjudge this characteristic of her mind, as she is so independent. She is very patriotic and loyal in defending her friends and opinions, even where there is opposition and resistance.

Her moral brain represents a strong sense of justice, and therefore she cannot get away from her ideas of right as compared with wrong, and hence she is capable of enjoying and suffering very keenly, according to circumstances.

Her intellect is highly practical, comparative, poetic, and refined. She

is capable of weaving out many thoughts in writing and of devoting herself more and more to the pleasures of the pen. She is exceedingly fond of travelling, but does not enjoy anything alone. She likes to share her pleasures with others. She is friendly and companionable and does not forget her friends when out of their sight.

At the close of these and many other remarks, Mrs. Bacon exclaimed with delight:

"You are the most wonderful woman I ever met; I never knew anything like it! It is most remarkable that you have told characteristics that I thought no one ever saw or knew in me, yet which are perfectly true."

She then told me about finding the natural Stone Portrait, which seems a



THE NATURAL PORTRAIT STONE.

Copyrighted by E. J. Bacon.

miraculous trust given to her for a special purpose, and by means of which she has been able to convert many to a higher mode of life, to more sincere purposes, and has been able to inspire some with the feeling that their duty in life was to make others better and happier.

She found this Stone at Ober Ammergau, September 13, 1880, but it was not until November 13, 1888, that she discovered the wonderful likeness of the Christ head that now is seen upon the stone. It seemed almost miraculous to me as she related how she had had this Stone in her possession for eight years and had treated it simply as a little memento from the place where she had seen that wonderful "Passion Play" in the Bavarian village.

One evening at eleven o'clock she

was sitting with her lamp shining upon the Stone in a peculiar position, intending to select one of the stones she had picked up to send to a newly formed Young Men's Christian Association, when a certain shadow or angle of light arrested her attention to the fact that a face was visible upon the Stone. It came to her as a flash, and startled her first with the thought that she must be mistaken, and that her eyes were deceiving her; but as she gazed upon it she became more and more conscious that the features were those attributed to the Christ face. Her memory carried her back to the time when she had seen Joseph Mayer representing "The Man of Sorrows," and she became more and more impressed with the appealing sense of suffering and the pathos that were expressed in the Stone. Had she discovered this impression upon the Stone while she was visiting Ober Ammergau, she might, as she said, have thought it was a matter of mere imagination on her part, but having nothing on her mind of such a nature when the impression flashed upon her, and having a mind unprejudiced with any such superstitious idea, she felt more convinced she was not mistaken in the shadow that presented itself to her view. As she expressed it, she continued:

"The face in the Stone is not after the manner of faces known by art. It is produced simply and solely, but none the less wonderfully, by the effect of light falling on a surface of meaningless irregularity. The shadows cast by minute protuberances combine to depict a cameo-like representation which increases in wonder when seen through the magnifying-glass or when enlarged by photography."

It is true, as she explained to me, "Man would have attempted to chisel this face, but God works not as man. I am unable then to fathom the mystery of its origin, but I am content to assume that the power which gilded the sea-shells with rainbow tints, and fashioned the purest pearl which ever 'lay under Ornan's green waters,' also de-

signed and produced this unique treasure. No such miniature face, formed by mere shadows, is anywhere known. As the profile is neither colored nor veined, the slightest move changes the shadows, accounting for the various different expressions in the pictures I have obtained from it. Photography is not deceptive when the plates are untouched, and no effort of imagination, even of the slightest, is needed to recognize the face shown in each position of this natural Portrait Stone."

She then told me that learned men and women, familiar with the old masters' conception of the Crucified Christ, have gazed at this Stone Portrait with wondering eyes, and many, many are the testimonies as to the wonderful vividness of the curious resemblance which it bears to all previous conceptions of its likeness to that of "Our Lord." Among others, such as bishops and archbishops almost without number, and ministers of all sects, we find royal and distinguished personages, such as the Queen of Italy, Mrs. U. S. Grant, and Mrs. Harrison, have expressed their appreciation of the wonderful Stone which gives such a pathetic view of the face. Scientists have not essayed to determine how the Stone was formed, but they unanimously affirm "no tool has touched it."

In regard to my own view of the Portrait Stone, it has been my father's and my own intense pleasure to examine all the productions of art that have been made by artists of all nationalities who have produced their ideal of Christ. One notable one is the portrait of the head surmounted by the crown of thorns; and when critically examining the portrait under consideration I have compared it closely with former conceptions that we have formed of the expression of character manifested in the face of Christ as we know Him in His ideal character. We have, of course, in this stone only the face and forehead to guide us; but what a volume of pathos and suffering is expressed in a small line around and below the eye, under the lip, and the sunken expression of the cheek. There is also that strong perceptive intellect which is noticeable in all the portraits of Christ and which is again represented in the Stone Portrait. Therefore the relic in itself has a very touching phrenological and physiognomical value to all students of character; and I considered it a privilege to be able to see it, and also think that it ought to be so placed on public view that everyone desirous of examining anything of this nature should have the opportunity of doing so.

Prison Industries—A Great Employment System.

TRAINING THE INMATES OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BATTLE OF LIFE WHEN FREE.

We had the pleasure a few days ago to interview the Superintendent of Prison Industries, Mr. F. H. Mills, and found he possessed a remarkably practical, observing, intuitive head. He is a man of broad sympathies, of keen insight into the value and worth of things, and with no artificial ambition to tempt him away from what he considers the best and most practical course. He read a few months ago a very interesting paper on Convict Labor, at one of the recent meetings held

in connection with the State Prison Exhibition of convict-made goods, which illustrates the kind of head he possesses and shows how well fitted he is for his position. His long experience in prison work, with a practical insight and ready mind to grapple with emergencies, give him an unquestionable knowledge of affairs in this connection.

He prefaced his remarks by quoting the law passed by the Legislature in 1896-97, founded upon section 29 of the revised constitution. He then said:

This law clears the atmosphere in prison legislation and the State of New York starts off anew with no legislation on the subject other than that contained in this act.

To you who are familiar with the course of legislation during the past twenty years, I need not explain what a very great opportunity is thus given to unify and establish a permanent prison labor system in this State.

The articles and supplies to be manufactured in the prisons, as contemplated in this act, are of such great variety that a wide diversity of industries can be established under it. The needs of the State and its political divisions comprise almost every article that is made in the country.

Previous to January 1 of this year the prison population was employed largely on the piece-price plan, and with the exception of the hollow-ware plant at Auburn and the tin-ware plant at Clinton, the machinery in the several prisons was largely owned by outside parties and the contracts for the manufacture of goods on the piece-price plan had to be carried on until the close of 1896. Therefore, at the beginning of the present year the whole population of the prisons was idle, and the prison department was confronted with the task of reorganizing them to meet the requirements of the new law. The first step was the clearing up of the old plants and the selection of new lines of manufacture.

The enforced idleness of the convicts even for a few days so alarmed the public that a great demand came to provide immediately some employment. There was a feeling among a great many, well versed on the subject, that employment could hardly be found for the whole population. They therefore seemed to demand that, so far as possible, prisoners be given employment at hand labor. The prison department, however, believed it entirely practical to organize the prisons at productive industry so as to give continuous employment to all the population and place

them under instruction that would train them for free life and at the same time, produce the articles contemplated by the law at as low a cost and of as good quality as those hitherto purchased in the market.

The work of clearing up the old industries and preparing the shops for the new ones consumed the first three months of the year and when I tell you that the output of the State prisons at



MR. F. H. MILLS.

this time approximates \$1,500 per day in value and that the product is of uniformly good quality and sold to the political divisions of the State at market prices, you can form an idea of what has been done in the way of organization. I will not worry you with any attempt to explain the variety of manufacture, but have only to say that the articles shown at the exhibition do not, in any sense, represent the extent of the line which we make, and we now feel confident there is sufficient scope to the law to enable us to further extend the variety to provide employment for the whole population of the prisons and the reformatories.

(To be continued.)

The Amateur Phrenological Club.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

By ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

(Continued from page 18.)

"Your son is of the nervous-sanguine type with an odd mixture of the motive temperament expressed in his great length of hint and a vigorous strength scarcely in keeping with his fair hair, and fine, sensitive tissue quality. He has, I judge, inherited more strongly from his father, who, in turn, no doubt, favored the maternal side of his family. But along with this feminine fineness of make-up, he has inherited from his mother a dash of courageous fire, which, however, owing to his lack of cautiousness, is expressed in a bold fearlessness rather than that spirit of true heroism which rises from a close calculation of cause and result.

"His unequal brain-development makes him subject to a variety of moods, all true to his nature, but frequently difficult to understand. His large Mirthfulness, Suavity, and Benevolence make him appear to his friends at one time like a jolly good fellow, while his small social brain when gaining the ascendancy causes him at another to moodily withdraw from all society for no apparent reason. Self-esteem and Approbativeness are large enough to spur him to success in most things, although Continuity and Firmness both being small make it difficult for him to concentrate his efforts, hence he may never attain the heights of his possibilities. Passionate, wilful, fun-loving, and wholly good in his motives he has nevertheless enjoyed life but little, I aver. He has never been understood by any, and none—save possibly his mother—have exercised all the patience which such a nature should have. Least of all has he understood himself. His sudden moods have been a continual source of mortification and irritation to him and have influenced him wrongly, so that he has not had the nat-

ural ambition to turn to the best uses his magnificent perceptive and intellectual powers and his superior artistic and mechanical ability."

Mrs. McD— appeared visibly affected, so that I paused regretfully. "I fear I have spoken too plainly. My own lack of Secretiveness often betrays me."

"No, no," she replied, recovering her composure, "you but complied with my heart's wish to tell me all you could about my boy. I am truly grateful, too, for all you have said has been surprisingly accurate and just. My son is very like his father in some respects, as you may see for yourself," she said, bringing another photo from the drawer.

On looking at the picture I could scarcely refrain from an exclamation. That man the husband of such a woman! A more mismated pair would be hard to find. No wonder their offspring was weak in purpose and so at variance with himself.

"This is not a recent portrait," I ventured at last.

"Oh, no, my husband died before our little son could remember him. As I entered quite soon after into public work for a livelihood my boy has made his home for the most part with my brother in a distant city. Still I have had him with me for a few months each year—and we are very devoted. He is now nineteen and is about to finish his academic course, and it is to aid me in deciding his future that I have asked for the application of your scientific understanding of human nature. The boy has been, as you said, of rather an unhappy disposition, and although he is good at heart it has apparently taken the strictest surveillance on my kind brother's part to educate and nurture the boy in the strata of life to which he belongs."

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

The Healing Art in the Twentieth Century.—III.

BY SUSANNA W. DODDS, M.D.

It is always interesting to note the origin and progress of new ideas, whether in science, art, or literature. The soil most favorable for their growth and development is commonly supposed to be outside of the Old World. But there are exceptions to this rule. In the radical changes that have been made in the healing art, Germany has taken the lead. It was in the first half of the present century that the success of Priessnitz made his name famous throughout Europe, and also in other countries. Francke, Weiss, Munde, and others joined in the crusade against the drug practice and in favor of the Nature Cure, as the Germans call it. A little later, Dr. John Schroth figured conspicuously in the new methods of treating the sick. He relied mainly on the wet-sheet pack, combined with exercise, fresh air, and a very abstemious diet; and the cures that he made were remarkable, even in cases the most obstinate and chronic.

At the present time Dr. Louis Kuhne is well known in Germany and elsewhere as a health reformer. Not only has he been successful in treating the ordinary chronic diseases, but he has tackled such terrible maladies as cancer and leprosy; and by dint of perseverance in his methods he has succeeded, in some cases at least, in effecting a cure. This seems next to incredible; but the cures are well authenticated. In making examinations Dr. Kuhne lays special stress upon what he terms facial diagnosis. He has made this a careful study, and has written a book on the subject. The methods that he

employs in the way of treatment include bathing, a strict diet, and other hygienic agencies. He cures without drugs and without operations. He points out the fact that in all diseases there is an incumbrance in the system making itself felt in the various organs of the body, and especially in the bowels. To relieve this condition he employs baths, compresses, packings, etc. What he calls his alleviating bath is one that he particularly recommends.

Father Kneipp is a name that is also quoted approvingly, both in Germany and the United States. He has indeed won more than a local reputation; the success that he met with in curing the sick was known far and wide, and princes and peasants came to him to be treated. He was eminently successful, both among the rich and the poor, in breaking up the coddling habit which makes so many people sick. He made these people pull off their shoes and stockings and run in the snow; and when there was no snow he marched them out in the early morning to wade in the wet grass, barefooted. By such means his patients got plenty of fresh air, exercise, and wholesome recreation; this sent the blood bounding through their veins, and neither the dew nor the snow did them any harm, but good. In like manner, hoeing in the fresh ploughed earth, or working in it with the hands, is supposed to impart an additional supply of vital force. Certain it is that the ozone in the fresh morning air gives health and vigor.

Among the masses of the people Father Kneipp did a great work, at the

same time inspiring their love and confidence. He understood human nature remarkably well, and he knew how to adapt himself to all classes. Even the most illiterate were favorably impressed by his manner as well as his methods. In prescribing for his patients he was not offensively learned. He addressed himself to their understanding; and the means that he employed did not seem as radical and ultra as they really were. He was tactful, as well as wise. For example, he did not tell his patients to drink hot water; he ordered a weak tea, which he assured them had a very pleasant taste and would do them good. These "teas" were just what they needed; the abundance of water in them was a means of sewerage to the system, so that the impurities lodged in the tissues could be rapidly absorbed into the blood, and by the aid of the depurating organs expelled from the body. The baths prescribed were different from the common; among them was the hay bath, which possessed great virtue. To those simple people, workmen and peasants, he knew that a bath which contained something more than water would not be so apt to be neglected or forgotten. A well-known physician in England used to prescribe the sitz-bath with poppy heads in it; and in this country, not a great while ago, clover-leaf tea was a popular remedy for cancerous tumors.

Some years ago I was told by a plain farmer in the rural districts that a rotten apple applied to a bruised surface would relieve the inflamed condition; though I found that a scraped apple (sound), similarly used, would answer equally well. Years later, when water applications were much more generally employed in reducing inflammation, it occurred to me that there was one and the same principle in these remedies; it was the heat and moisture combined that did the work. A bit of loose crash towel saturated with water and applied the required temperature would do just as well as a poultice made of roasted onions, corn-meal, bread and milk, etc.

Still, in the absence of a hot-water bag, a poultice of hops, slippery elm, or other ingredient which holds the heat a long time, may serve the purpose better, especially where there is not a nurse to wait upon the patient.

It will be seen that the prominent feature in all the newer and simpler methods of treating is to assist vitality in her efforts to heal. By the use of the natural and health-giving agents that are employed in these methods we help nature to help herself. The instincts are blind forces in the vital organism, and they need direction. The remedial effort left to itself may become so excessive in one part of the body and deficient in another that life will be endangered. In disease, vital action is unbalanced; and where it runs to excess, as in severe inflammation, rapid disorganization may take place. The thing to do in these cases is to draw the blood away from the inflamed tissues and send it into other parts in which there is not enough of the vitalizing fluid. In other words, we must, as far as possible, balance vital action, checking it where it is excessive, and stimulating where it is deficient. It is a fixed principle in organization that so long as the action in the various organs of the body is well balanced, no disease can take place. It is the unbalance of vital action that constitutes disease; and impurity in the system is the cause of it.

Just here is revealed the great mystery in the healing art; it is also the secret of preserving health. If we so relate ourselves to the natural agents and influences around us that every organ in the body can perform its functions properly, vital action will be well balanced and health maintained. Even the much-dreaded disease germs—which are plentiful wherever there is filth—can do little harm. When vital force is at its best, the soil favorable for the propagation of microbes is wanting; not only so, the healthy fluids of the body will tend to destroy them. These little organisms are the products of filthy and diseased conditions. They

are the effects of disease, not the cause of it. A healthy body in which the vital forces are normally active, vigorous, will have nothing to fear from disease germs; and properly cared for, the system will defend itself.

The true healing art recognizes these facts; it co-operates with Nature; it employs those agents and only those which are conducive to life and health. Moreover, it is the duty of the physician to know what these agents are, and to understand how to use them judiciously. Water, in its various applications, is a most valuable agent in the sick-room; but in the hands of an ignorant charlatan much harm can be done. We can as surely kill with water, or other hygienic agent improperly employed, as with the deadliest poison in the drug *materia medica*. We must know how to aid the system in the work that it is trying to do. Not to understand Nature's methods is to thwart her benign purposes. When we go counter to Nature's teachings we provoke her displeasure; and instead of restoring the patient to health we institute organic war.

HOME RECIPES.

BY MRS. T. WHITNEY, OF NEW JERSEY.

Favorite Plum Pudding.—Put two cups of plums in a pudding dish or a glass dish. Place on the stove a pint and a half of milk, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a pinch of salt. When this nearly boils, stir into it two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, dissolved in cold water. Stir until it thickens. Take this off the stove, and add to it—a little at a time, stirring well—two beaten eggs. Cook again for two or three minutes, and pour this over the plums. To be eaten cold. This is very good when made with peaches or other fruit.

Corn Muffins.—One large cup of milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one cupful of corn-meal; flour to make quite a stiff batter. Bake in muffin tins or one large flat tin.

Apple Pudding.—Fill a pudding dish three quarters full of sliced apples; add a very little water and a sprinkling of

sugar. Make a batter with one cupful of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour over the apples and bake in the oven. Eat with hard sauce, made with powdered sugar, butter, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoonful of milk or cream.

Delicious Bread Pudding.—Put two cupfuls of bread, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a little salt in a pudding dish; add the beaten yolks of three or four eggs (according to the price of eggs), and four or five tiny lumps of butter. Bake the same as custard. When done it will puff up in the centre. Spread with jelly or jam and a meringue made with the whites of eggs and powdered sugar. Set in the oven again until it begins to brown. Good hot or cold.

Boiled Custard.—Have one quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a pinch of salt nearly boiling. Add slowly four well-beaten eggs, and stir constantly until it begins to thicken. Remove from the stove at once, and flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. If cooked one minute too long it will curdle.

Chocolate Cake.—Four eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of butter, one large cupful of milk, and one teaspoonful of baking powder; flour. This will make four layers.

Icing.—Two small cupfuls of confectioners' sugar (powdered will do); add milk or cream to make it just the right consistency to spread. Melt one tablespoonful of chocolate and stir it into the icing. Flavor with vanilla.

Without the chocolate, this makes a dainty white icing. Flavor to suit.

Biscuits.—Into one quart of flour, in which has been sifted one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls each of sugar and baking powder, mix well one tablespoonful each of butter and lard. Add slowly, while stirring, one pint of milk. Roll about three-quarters of an inch thick. Bake a light brown in a quick oven.

The secret of light biscuits is to handle the dough as little as possible, using only enough flour to keep from sticking, and have the oven hot.

My Mamma's Hands.

I wish you'd see my mamma's hands

And the things that they can do.

She says they're "very ugly ones,"

But I don't believe that's true.

They're pretty, all the same, to me,

And mighty clever too.

CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Interesting and Talented.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

Fig. 414.—Margaret Irving.—This child is a healthy specimen of babyhood; just what an infant of six months ought to look like; but, alas! all children have not the care that this one evidently has had.



FIG. 414.—MARGARET IRVING, ORMSKIRK, ENGLAND. AGED SIX MONTHS.

She possesses the nutritive elements, and has fortunately full cheeks, a good chin, fine chubby hands, and a substantial sole to her foot. The latter looks capable of supporting her body. Unfortunately we have not the measurements of the head or body, but from appearances we judge that the child has

made a splendid entry or start in life, which every child of six months would be proud of possessing in a like degree.

If we were to use our imagination for a few moments we should say that this child came to home surroundings of loving affection and care. She has not been pitched about, or allowed to cater for herself. She evidently is thought a great deal of, and consequently manifests that.

This head is well developed in the region of the intellectual forces, and hence she will take her place as a woman, demanding her privileges and gaining all her rights. She will not disappoint her parents by a lack of intellectual culture. In fact, she will surpass the women of her age when she matures. Her head is so remarkably well developed at such an early period that it will be necessary for her to be kept back as much as possible, and not too early shown anything that will draw out her intellect too brilliantly. She should be allowed to sleep a good deal, and even encouraged to do so as much as possible, for when she is a little older it will be difficult to control her mental activities. She will want to know everything that is going on around her, and what she does not understand she will imagine or make up for herself. She will ask all kinds of questions, and her mother will be kept busy answering them if she does not train the little mind to answer them for herself. She has also artistic and musical talents which could be developed to a good ac-

count. She is full of energy, pluck, and resolution. She will not be still two minutes at a time, but will be up and down, and out and around the house, almost before people know where she is. She has a good degree of Cautiousness, which will, to a certain extent, keep her out of harm's way. She will look ahead and see danger coming in at the door, so she will seldom be rash or impulsive in action. She has a good development of the moral group of faculties. She will be a law to herself, and will set the house in order, if it needs it, for she will be a disciplinarian, and will make everyone toe the mark. She will put

rather short for the size of her head, and therefore she must be taught to hold up her head well. She must also cultivate her perceptive faculties, and learn to run and to walk straight and evenly and balance herself well. She will be apt to walk along, thinking about other things, instead of looking out for that which is below her feet, and hence she should have practical gymnastic work daily.

Fig. 415.—T., A., B.—These children vary in proportion of head, both in height and length, and can be helped considerably by being well understood.



FIG. 415.—T., A., B., OF ROCKFORD, O.

T., at the left corner, is aged 8½ years. Weight, 60½ pounds; height, 3 feet 8 inches.
A., in the centre of the group, is aged 13 years. Weight, 103 pounds; height, 5 feet 2 inches.
B., on the right hand side, is aged 10 years. Weight, 81½ pounds; height, 4 feet 7 inches.

her foot down squarely and rigidly against any encroachments that would interfere with her duty and obligation to others, and will be full of joyousness and laughter. She will make a first-rate mimic, and will imitate her father at every turn. She appears to have a very sympathetic, tender mind. She is full of the milk of human kindness, and will want to do all the good she can to all the people she meets. She will be quite ambitious and desirous of excelling, and will not give up a project simply because it is difficult. She will win her way into the hearts of people, and make friends on the spot.

Just a word of caution. Her neck is

The girl is finely developed in her perceptive qualities. She will be an apt scholar in scientific studies. She should be a good speller, and should do well in drawing, in arithmetic, botany, and physiology, but not so well in mental philosophy or mathematics. She appears to have a good memory, and will make a good teacher in any of the lines of work we have mentioned. She could take up wood carving, Sloyd work, or pencil drawing, and would detect very quickly any mistakes made by her pupils.

T., on the left, has a high head from the opening of the ear over the top of the head, but is deficient in the practi-

cal intellect, or the line over the eye. He will be more interested in mathematics than in science, and in theory rather than in practice. He will be somewhat visionary, and inclined to live in the clouds rather than down in the valley or on the plains. He will have to have a thing demonstrated to him in a very clear way so that he may understand it practically. He will want to do good in the world, and those of his type make good ministers, but we do not like to predict that he will make one, as we would like to have better material to judge from before we give our opinion more fully in this respect. He has a comparative memory, and is very quick to make up his mind about the people who visit the home. His likes and dislikes are so distinct that among his playmates he chooses one rather than another for his chum. He is ready to give up to someone else who wants what he has, and will be quite eloquent in debate or argument, and had better be trained to speak in public.

B. will make a sharp, shrewd, business man, and has a very good balance of power, intellectually, morally, socially, and executively considered. He will never be left behind, but will always be equal to the occasion, and have a ready reply to show others where they are mistaken, and will generally manage to keep on the straight line himself. He has a fine disposition, is loving, social, winning, and genial. He is more open and frank than his brother, and will let the cat out of the bag before he knows it. He will win the esteem and confidence of others in a business or in a profession, and in the latter sphere he would have more work than he could well attend to. He will know how to put people into a good humor when they are a little off the track, and therefore he will be the general peace-maker in the family, school, and business; and if he can get a good education it should by all means be given to him, for it will be a splendid dowry.

The Inquisitive Boy.

I have a little boy of six
Who sets me quite a task
And often puts me in a fix
By questions that he'll ask.
"What holds the moon up in the sky?
Where does the sunshine go?
Why does my baby brother cry?"
Are things he wants to know.

"Where does the gas go when put out?"

He asked me yesterday.
The question filled my mind with doubt,

I wondered what to say.
"If all the good people that die,"
Says he, "in heaven are crowned,
Why don't they go up in the sky
Instead of in the ground?"

"Who lights the stars up every night
And turns them out at dawn?
What makes the snow so very white?
Where is the new year born?
Why have all negroes curly hair?
What makes their skin so black?
What makes a wheel go round, and where
Do old ducks get their quack?"

"Why can't we see the wind at all?
What makes the water wet?"
These and such questions daily fall
From the wee lips of my pet.
He's most embarrassing at times
Interrogating me,
Yet when upon my knee he climbs
I'm happy as can be!

—Twinkles.

In "Infancy and Childhood," Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood gives mothers some plain and wholesome advice about the bringing up of children from birth until they are two years old. Interspersed with this advice are frequent references to the medical, scientific, and psychological reasons why it is given.

Report of the Phrenological Conference Held in New York.

(Continued from page 28.)

Dr. Brandenburg:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very sorry that I was not able to be present all through the exercises, for I know that they must have been a great treat.

I graduated from this Institute a few years ago, and I first used my knowledge as a practising phrenologist travelling through the State of New York. I had a year's experience in that line, and I feel that it was a great benefit to me in my later profession.

Gibbon has said that every person has two educations: one which he receives from others, and one more important which he gives to himself. Now, those of you who are about to receive your certificates or diplomas from the American Institute of Phrenology are about to enter upon the field where you will have to give yourself an education. You have been, no doubt, well grounded in theory and practice in this Institute, and your future will depend largely upon yourselves and your own efforts, and if you succeed it will be to the credit of the Institute as well as to yourselves.

Now, in making your examinations you should strive to give them in such a way as to enable those who patronize you to become more perfect, mentally and physically speaking. It is your business to teach and to practise Phrenology, not all the time, perhaps, as some might think, but whenever it is possible for you to do so, it is your business to teach and to practise it.

The important duty of a good phrenologist consists in putting men into true relations with everything, and, in particular, in intimate relations to elevated ideas and principles. It is the duty of a good phrenologist never to descend simply to amuse others, and it is also his duty never to make a vaudeville show of himself, as some do. It is the business and the duty of a good phrenologist to study continually, and I think it would be a good idea for phrenologists to have clinics, as young physicians do, so as to get hold of new ideas and new methods, to make examinations, and, finally, to become perfect in the profession. (Applause.)

It is the duty of a good phrenologist to study people and to study existing conditions so as to be able to put the right man in the right place, and not put those

who belong in round holes into square ones, and those who belong in square ones into round ones, as our beloved Professor Sizer used to say, and it is a very important duty to help a man to select the right position or place in life. Then, when you have helped a man select a proper occupation you have not done all, for it seems to me that another important point is to tell him how to act in that profession, occupation, or trade; and so, although it is an important duty to help men to select a right position, it is still more important to tell them how to act when they are in it.

Then, another important point, to my mind, which concerns the good phrenologist, is not to put every man who comes under his hands into one of the three learned professions, as they were formerly called, although in later years many more have been added, namely, medicine, law, or the ministry. Some phrenologists seem to think that when a mother brings her son to them, they must make a clergyman, a doctor, or a lawyer out of him, but that is not the case, for there are a great many other places in life that men can fill well besides these three professions. Occasionally you will find those who are exactly suited to one of these professions, and who will bless you in the future for putting them in the right place, but a good phrenologist should use discrimination and study conditions and occupations intelligently, so as to be able to place people rightly.

Another thing I think a good phrenologist ought not to do, and that is he should not quibble over small faculties. He should not make much ado over the faculties that are difficult to diagnose, like Size, Calculation, and especially Tune. I have known quite a number of young phrenologists, and, in fact, old and experienced ones, too, to fall upon the rock of Tune. (Applause.) Tune is only a very small part of the human brain, and not a very important part, and my idea is that a phrenologist should take the brain as a whole and diagnose the case accordingly.

Another very important duty of a good phrenologist is that he should always tell the truth as he finds it.

I once got into quite a scrape by telling the truth just as I found it, in a little town here in New York State. I said that the woman with whom I boarded would be honest if circumstances compelled her

to be so. Perhaps I should not have said it in quite that way, but I did; but a minister of the town said to me afterward: "You told the truth about that woman. I know she is not honest, because she tried to cheat me out of a week's board. She tried to make me pay for a week more than I had been with her."

Some years afterward, this same minister called on me here in the city, and he said to me: "I suppose you remember the boarding-house woman of whom you said that she would be honest if circumstances compelled her to be? Well, she ran up a big bill with nearly every merchant in the town and then skipped, and nobody knows where she is."

Now, in closing I will say that I think the very most important duty of a good phrenologist is never to take one step less because people are poor.

Dr. Drayton:

It is always pleasing to me, and it must be to all of you, to hear from someone who has been in the field and who knows what he is talking about. The points that such a man can bring forward are of immense value to us, and we can learn in no better way than from such a man and his experiences. I sometimes hear old fellows talking about their experiences in the dim past, but I always feel that the world has moved forward since their time and that things have changed, and that we need recent experiences more than a recital of what happened in the old days.

My attention has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Buchel, A.I.P., of Louisiana, is on the programme for a paper. We should certainly be pleased to hear from Mr. Buchel, but I understand that he is not present. We will take his paper as read.

Miss Jessie Fowler:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very glad that our chairman is such a good mind-reader, because I was going to ask him, if he called upon me to read my paper on "The Development of Character," to allow it to stand as read. I recognize that there are others in the room who wish to make some remarks, and the time is passing rapidly. I would, however, like to make a remark in regard to the questions of the attitude of physicians toward Phrenology, because I think the gentleman who read the paper and the gentleman who made the criticism is also right to a certain extent. I myself have been connected with physicians all my life.

I agree with the gentleman who said that physicians are the first ones we should approach. We want to get their sympathy and their co-operation, and we can get it if we know how to properly

promulgate the subject of mental science. Unfortunately, however, there are many who speak on mental science and on health and hygiene who are not sufficiently well versed to do the subject credit; and therefore I urge upon those who expect to go out as phrenologists to increase their knowledge of the subject, for we have only been able to give you an idea, as it were, of what you must study in the future. We do not pretend to have given you more than the foundation of your life-work, but from this time forward you will find that a knowledge of anatomy and physiology will be necessary to you, so that you will be able to appreciate and intelligently consider the pathological side of the subject that you must treat. A phrenologist should be an expert, and I quite agree with our friend, the Doctor, that we want to be experts in our line, and that just as we go to a doctor as the highest authority on disease, we should go to a phrenologist in regard to mind culture and mind cure; but the more study you give to anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, the better able you will be to do your work as phrenologists.

I also wish to say a few words about what our friend, Mr. Rockwood, said in reference to the right and the left side of the face. We hope that Mr. Rockwood will some time become a thorough student of Phrenology, and then he will understand why he takes one side of the face as the one representing the character of the individual most perfectly, and why the left side is always the more favorable of the two to be reproduced in a photograph.

I have no time to explain this point now, but the students will recognize the theory that the right side of the brain works out its characteristics on the left side of the face, and vice versa. The mother's influence is reproduced on the one side and the father's on the other.

I have a very precious cast here, and I am going to ask you to handle it with your eyes only, as it is very delicate. It is a cast of Dr. Gall's skull; it came from Paris, and was presented to my father during the celebration of Dr. Gall's centenary in London. My father and I had both examined the skull in Paris. This is, therefore, an actual representation of the skull that belonged to our veteran, and I want you all to look at it and gain inspiration from it.

Dr. Sizer, when he saw it, said: "This is the most beautiful specimen of the cast of a skull that I have ever seen; all the lines are so distinct."

I thought that, as this was a conference of phrenologists, you would all be glad to see a cast of the skull of Dr. Gall.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND **SCIENCE OF HEALTH;**
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1860.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1898.

Progress of Hygiene.

The late meeting of the American Public Health Association may be regarded as representative of hygienic progress, since the discussions include topics relating to public and private health, and the most recent improvements in preventive medicine were exploited by leading observers. The work of the Association, as given in a digested form by the "Public Health Journal," covered the following important matters:

Steam disinfection, which was considered at much length, and details of experiment at several stations given. The point was made that while formaldehyde gas will kill all bacteria and disease germs not entirely protected, its penetration of woollen blankets and mattresses cannot be relied upon to the same extent as is the case in steam disinfection. Such articles should be removed to a steam disinfecting plant. According to Dr. Ravold, Consulting Bacteriologist to the St. Louis Board of Health, who was present at the meeting

of the American Public Health Association, St. Louis is the only city of the first class in the United States that is not provided with a plant of this kind. It is thought that Health Commissioner, Dr. Starkloff, will soon find a way of securing this most necessary addition to the sanitary armamentarium of this city. The filtration of water formed one of the most important subjects of the Association. It was shown that since the introduction of sand filters at Lawrence, Mass., the death rate has fallen considerably. The use of alum in filtering water was not favorably regarded. The disinfection of barbers' utensils and barber shops was recommended, also that of railway coaches, two reforms the great desirability of which for the improvement of public health is recognized by sanitarians everywhere. The problem of the best garbage disposition received deserved attention. In Berlin, Hamburg, and Montreal a method of garbage incineration is in operation which, according to

opinion, seems to be the most commendable from a sanitary point of view. In the plants of those cities all garbage is completely incinerated; and it was in the sense of the convention that in order to obtain the best results from a sanitary point of view there should be no attempt to obtain a product from garbage. Philadelphia has solved the problem of getting the garbage to the reduction works without filling the streets with foul smells. There iron wagons are used, which are sealed tightly when filled. Inspectors keep close watch on the drivers of these wagons to see that this rule is not violated. In St. Louis, wooden garbage wagons are used. Also the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis and other matters of importance received close attention at the meetings of this Association, which contains among its members some of the most representative sanitarians of North America. Much has already been accomplished by the Association, and much more may be expected in the future from its fruitful activity in all questions concerning the public health.

The Proper and Improper View of Heredity.

There are two ways of looking at the question of heredity. Some people delight in pacifying their conscience in not making any attempt to alter weakness by saying, "Oh, I have inherited my temper from my father, and therefore I cannot help it." "I know I am sensitive, but then my mother was so nervous I cannot help being so." Thus the blame is laid upon parental inheritance. Now, if the evil tendencies

are inherited, may we not reasonably expect the good qualities to be also inherited? Yet we find many children of fine parents turn out the opposite to their parents. If heredity was answerable for everything, then it would produce the good as well as the evil. I recall hearing a sermon once, preached by the Rev. Charles Berry, D.D., who said he once found a party of young men in the Rocky Mountains, all of whom were sons of ministers and fine, respectable families. They were all sowing wild oats, when Dr. Berry suggested that they had gone down low enough; could they not begin to live up to their privileges. He also knew a woman who had come out of the slums, and she became the most saintly person he ever met. Now, reasoned Dr. Berry, if the dissolute sons are the inheritance of the good and pious, refined and cultured, and the saintly woman can come from among surroundings of filth and bad language, then heredity ought not to be considered a matter of fatality. We may inherit propensities that are evil and yet have sufficient power to overcome them. Let us never fold our hands and say because we have inherited a poor memory, or small Order, poor Calculation, or imperfect digestion and weak lungs, that we are fated by that inheritance and cannot overcome it.

HEREDITY'S OPPOSITES.

As the parents so the child;
Wild and vicious, meek and mild;
Filled with hate, or full of love—
Fit for hell, or heaven above.

Heart of flint, or pitiful,
Easy pleased, or critical;
Quick of mind and fleet of foot,
Or of brain-power destitute.

Lowest sinner, highest saint,
Dull of wit and full of plaint;
Helpless fool, or genius rare,
Greets with smile, or vacant stare.

Is it chance, or is it fate?
Is it love, or is it hate?
Is it wrong, or is it just?
Is it may, or is it must?

Uttered word we can't recall,
Loosened stone is sure to fall;
There's no effect without cause,
No escape from Nature's laws.

What we sow, sure we shall reap,
Blessings rich, or curses deep.

J. B. C.

And let us remember that by improving our environments we may produce a richer crop of virtues than we gained by inheritance.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

LIBRARY.

"A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students; or, Childhood: Its Character and Culture. By Jessie A. Fowler, author of "The Early Development of our Children," "Phrenology in the Schools," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. Fowler & Wells Co., New York and London.

The demand for books containing technical information for the use of parents and teachers, so that their instruction shall be a real application to the growing development and wants of the young, may be said to have fairly awakened. The past fifteen years or so have seen the growth of a new science of mind, in that observers of keen capabilities have been studying the child-mind, noting its primary growth, the gradual outcome and exercise of the various faculties. There-

fore, a most important addition may be said to have been made to our psychological literature, the usefulness of which is at once apparent to the intelligent. In that department of physio-psychology known by the name of phrenology, observers and students have for many years exploited the natural growth of mind, and the data that they have accumulated have been of very great service to the class of observers before mentioned. It should be said, however, that phrenological literature has been somewhat defective in producing treatises that might be used in the schools after the fashion of the school manuals pertaining to the ordinary branches of education. There have certainly been attempts made to supply useful treatises, in England and in this country, but their employment in a practical way has been extremely limited. To-day, with the material at command, useful books can be written that will have a paramount value. In this view of the case, the work above entitled has a particular interest.

The author has been a careful student of mind for years, and her relations to society have led her to devote much time to this study, especially in regard to children, and of methods applicable to education.

The book, then, is a combination of the data of the psychological observer and of the phrenological observer, the latter brought into that crystallized form that is directly serviceable. The author notes how mind is evolved in successive stages, and brings to bear in a practical way those essential principles of culture, which, if appreciated, apply to a balanced or harmonious mind-growth in the individual.

The phrenological system is very clearly set forth, so that any teacher can avail himself or herself of it; and then the questions and answers serve a most useful purpose toward making the book a school treatise. The illustrations are numerous, and about cover the field of mind distribution into faculty. The glossary of terms, a very full one, is in itself a valuable feature for the use of the teacher who has not a fair knowledge of the anatomy of the brain.

It is to be hoped that educators will look into this book with the candor and fairness which it deserves. It is of unquestionable value, and the teacher who adopts it will find the work of teaching not only simplified, but rendered doubly interesting, and the parent who reads it will be assisted in understanding the children of the home, and so aided in their management. Taken altogether, this is a very important contribution to the literature of pedagogy.

"An Epitome of the History of Medicine." By Roswell Park, A.M., M.D., Prof. of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, etc. Illustrated. Royal Octavo, pages xiv.-348. Cloth. The F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago.

A history of medicine that presents the leading facts from the earliest time to the present in a condensed form has been the need of the profession. Dr. Park has endeavored to meet that need in the volume above entitled. Of course the writing of such a history has been attended with many difficulties, some of which are readily obvious to the educated physician; yet with excellent resources at his command and a persevering spirit the author has carried out his purpose, and through an enterprising publishing company made available to the public a work that is highly creditable in both a technical and a literary sense. To treat of ancient and mediæval medicine was indeed to be considered a multi-sided topic—philosophy, natural science, theology, and belles lettres—so that the reader has given him in terms graceful, and judicious, too, we think, a social and moral conspectus of the different periods through which medicine has passed during the two thousand years of its recorded existence. We can only mention a few of the chapter divisions to give an idea of the scope of the work, viz., Medicine among the Egyptians, the Orientals, Chinese, Greeks, Romans; The Arabic Period; The School of Montpellier; Influence of Occult Sciences; Old Vienna School; Animal Magnetism; Inoculation against Smallpox; Theory of Excitement; Homœopathy; The Vienna, Paris, and German Schools; Rational Medicine; Parasitism and the Germ Theory; Medicine in America; Anæsthesia; Antisepsis; Dentistry.

The illustrations are numerous, including views of ancient surgical methods, instruments, and portraits of many eminent doctors who flourished in the different periods of early and later time.

"The Modern Management of Diphtheria and Croup Cases." By Augustus Caillé, M.D.

A comprehensive review of the methods employed by well-informed physicians. So useful for reference in a disease subject to urgent complications. Dr. Caillé accepts the anti-toxine treatment as of paramount importance. If we differ with him in regard to this, we are quite ready to approve the other suggestions regarding the hygiene of nose, mouth, skin, and diet, and the surgical resorts in extreme cases.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

J. W.—Fulham.—This gentleman possesses a good practical type of intellect. He is highly ambitious to excel in all moral causes. He is very sympathetic, honest, straightforward, and reliable. He is true to his convictions, and a capable observer of men and things. He ought to be engaged in philanthropic or scientific work, he is able to arrange, systematize, and lay out work with care and neatness. He is very earnest, sincere, and enthusiastic. He is one to help others through difficulties. If he is not careful his judgment may sometimes be influenced by his sympathies.

W. H. E.—Reading.—Has a favorable organization for an active business of some kind. He is sharp in perception, keen in observation, and has a capital memory for details. Is very thorough in his work, shrewd in his judgment, and apt in comparing the quality of things. He is steady, persevering, independent, candid and hopeful. He should be careful about his associates, for he is fond of company. Yes, you have the ability to succeed in a retail business.

George Brundidge.—You have a very practical intellect—one that takes in everything of account that is worth notice. You live in the front rooms of your house rather than in the back ones, for you like to see passers-by, and when out in the country you examine Nature, and everything that is beautiful for the eye to examine. You are a utilitarian man, and reduce things to their practical value. You are also a man of order and method, and like to do your work accordingly. You should show special artistic talent, for you are well developed in the side, or perfecting qualities, such Ideality, Constructiveness, and Imitation; therefore, you are quick to detect any means of representation of art.

Your moral group of faculties is sufficiently well balanced to give you special interest in works of a philanthropic character.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

H. A. Gontz, Class of '96, of New Florence, Pa.—We were pleased to receive your note containing the communication relative to Miss O. G., and we give the particulars in full, thinking that others may be interested in them. The time is coming when physicians will no longer be puzzled with cases of this kind. They will know how to localize mental faculties and will be able to trace the sensations of pain in the body and control of muscular movement to the proper nerve-centres in the brain; and when this time arrives we trust that Phrenology will have the credit given to it for having so patiently pointed out for years to an incredulous audience of scientists that more could be done in cerebral cases if the localization of functions had only been more fully studied. We are always glad to hear from old members, and trust we shall have further communications during the coming year.

An exceptionally interesting case of physical and mental phenomena has attracted my attention, of which I beg leave to tell you.

In July the subject, Miss Ollive G—, was attacked with a peculiar spasmodic jerking of the arms, principally the left, over which she had no control whatever, as the movement was not accompanied by pain; at first it was vastly funny, but when the young lady was suddenly prostrated and subject to the most violent and excruciating pains in the body and head, the jerking movement extending all over the body, super-sensitive to the slightest noise, and her life despaired of by her physician, it was not so funny.

The first attack occurred in July; since that time she has been prostrated five times, about a month apart, and each time her life despaired of.

Sunday evening, apparently enjoying the best of health, while attending church, she was attacked the fifth time. I called on the young lady at her home, and found her suffering with severe pain in the head in the region of the temples; her arms and body convulsed with spasmodic movement, sometimes very violent; the movement is backward, sometimes elevating the body, as in hysteria; very sensitive to noise, accompanied by an

itching sensation of the body, but perfectly rational. The young lady has been rational in all the attacks, knowing what she was doing and what was going on about her, until overcome by morphine; the mental faculties seemingly unimpaired, with the exception of speech. Since the first attack she has frequently found herself at a loss for words to express her ideas, often forgetting words and being unable to substitute them. I might also add each attack has been accompanied by wakefulness. She is exceptionally healthy and strong, and her physicians are puzzled. Knowing that you have made a special study of this portion of the brain, I take the liberty to infringe upon your time. Possibly the phenomena exhibited will conform to your views, and any suggestion for the lady's benefit would be highly appreciated.

There are two methods of treatment open to her. Evidently there is a foreign disturbance in the third frontal convolution. This should be removed by dispersing it through medical treatment or magnetism. An operation we should avoid, if possible. Do you know of anyone in your neighborhood who could give her the right kind of advice?

From C. D. Dickey.—El Paso, Tex.—In replying to Walter S. Herman, "Does Omniscience doubt not, and therefore never reason?" I should like to say, Omniscience *knows* and has no occasion to reason. Reasoning is a mental process by which man seeks to solve that about which he is uncertain. Omniscience needs not to resort to this process. Reason has long been regarded as the highest of the mental faculties, but I think the world is beginning to learn that it has been too much exalted, that there are other far higher faculties, that, in brief, reason is an attribute of, and necessary only to, an immature state.

Levi Hummel.—Port Reading, N. J.—If you have a copy of the "Arena" for March last which contains the article you mention, we should be very happy if you could loan it to us to use; but, first of all, would you kindly write a reply yourself to the article in which Professor Wilder chooses to call "Phrenology a humbug"? All the members of our literary union will also be anxious to see the article, which we shall be glad to forward them in turn. It will benefit the science largely if our friends around the country will likewise be on the alert for any ignorant statements bearing on Phrenology, and allow us to throw our light into the centre from which such a lack of intelligence comes.

Herman J. Weihe.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Many thanks for your kind letter. The

article in the November number of the "Cosmopolitan" is being dissected and corrected with illustrations that put right the error of the writer, for, although the article in itself is forcible, yet the conclusions and examples drawn are misleading.

Your other suggestions are very appropriate, and the first time we get a little leisure we intend writing you personally regarding them. In the meantime, accept our sincere thanks for your kind thought.

W. C. Hosford.—Everett, Mass.—We appreciate your kind words of sympathy on the loss we have sustained through the death of the late Professor Nelson Sizer.

James Coates.—Rothsay, Scotland.—We are in receipt of your long letter concerning Professor Sizer, and we note with interest that you fully appreciated this grand teacher of humanity. We are also glad to know that you knew a young man who received benefit by his personal communications. He was indeed a busy man, and had many branches of work upon which he lavished his genius and time. He has left a sacred memory in the hearts of innumerable friends all over the world, and we are constantly receiving tributes to his memory. We beg you, therefore, to accept our sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness in writing to us at this time in reference to his work. Our hands, hearts, and brain are full of the work, and we trust that strength will be given us to carry on for many years the work started by the veterans who have passed away.

J. L. Capen.—We wish to acknowledge your very suitable and touching note to Mrs. Wells in regard to the loss of Mr. Sizer. All workers in the science are particularly mindful of the value he was to them individually and to the world at large. We wish our space allowed us to give a more detailed account of what you and others have so beautifully expressed.

M. M.—Can you forward such as picture as you refer to—namely, of a young woman possessing such marvellous beauty that no man, woman, or child could look upon her with indifference? As you have long expected to find in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL such a photograph, perhaps you can supply us with the same.

D. J. Jenkins.—Charleston, S. C.—We trust that ere this you have raised the necessary sum to give to your dear little negro orphans the required food and shelter to keep them during the coming year. You are doing a noble work, and, although we cannot reprint the article by Mr. George R. Scott in our columns, yet we trust that any who are blessed with a sufficient superabundance may be

moved to send donations to the Rev. D. J. Jenkins, Colored Orphanage, 20 Franklin Street, South Carolina, who will thankfully acknowledge the same.

David Fox.—We are sorry that your suggestions have come to us after the date which we gave for the prize award to be given, but we hope to be able to offer another similar prize later in the year on the same subject, when, we trust, you will compete again and have better luck.

Lena E. Upton.—Bath, Me.—We are grateful to you for writing so fully regarding your appreciation of our dear friend, Nelson Sizer, who has recently passed away. We have forwarded your letter to his family, who, we know, will also appreciate very highly your expressions of regard in reference to his work.

J. A. Durham.—In reply to your query concerning the article which appeared in the March JOURNAL on the organ of Continuity, we would refer you to the following JOURNAL, which pointed out that the size stated should have been reversed: thus, "large" should have been substituted for "small," and vice versa. We are glad you found out the mistake, as it shows your thoughtfulness on the subject.

Florence L. Harmon.—North Windham, Me.—We are pleased to acknowledge your letter in regard to the prize offered in the August number for the best definition of reliability. You will see in a subsequent number that the prize has already been awarded, and the letter of our little correspondent inserted. Will your please to try again some time for another prize, for we shall be pleased to hear from you?

A. E. Snyder.—In reply to your query as to what faculties are necessarily best developed in persons who can remember names well, we may say, the organs of Eventuality, Continuity, and Form. For the memory of a face, Individuality is the principal factor, and that faculty you probably have largely developed.

In regard to your second query as to the largest head ever mentioned that was in a sound condition, we may say, twenty-nine inches, measured by L. N. Fowler, in England.

In regard to your third query as to Ralph Waldo Emerson, we may say that we consider the remark rather strong, and that, although Emerson may not have had much mechanical skill, yet it is not only the perceptive faculties that give that power, for Constructiveness is also necessary to give mechanical skill. Therefore, a person may have small percepts and large Constructiveness and be mechanical, and vice versa and be un-

mechanical. If it is true that Emerson had small percepts and large Constructiveness, he would show his ingenuity in a literary rather than in a practical manner.

It is our purpose, later on in the year, to give a character sketch of Emerson, in which you will no doubt be interested.

Annie Loetscher.—St. Paul, Minn.—We will look up your communication, and let you hear by mail in reference to your queries.

Mr. G. Mark'ey.—We regret that your name was inserted without the *k* on page 292 in the December JOURNAL.

S. A. Shaw.—West Auburn, Me.—Many thanks for your suggestion—namely, that you would like to see a picture of the person at the head of every character sketch. We suppose you mean in the back part of the JOURNAL, under the head "New Subscribers." We should be very glad to have the option of printing small photographs of those who send them for remarks, and we would like, in the future, for persons to state their willingness, or otherwise, on this point. It would, of course, be a benefit to all who read the sketches, and more of the readers might take a general interest in this column.

M. T. Tiers.—We wish to thank you for your communication regarding your appreciation of Mr. Sizer. We have passed on your letter to his family.

A. B. Holsinger, Bridgewater, Va.—We have in our special phrenological drawer the book you refer to, and the sketch of your life which you sent to Mr. Sizer; and, as you are so well known to us all, we should still like to retain the same for the benefit of the pages of the JOURNAL. Mrs. Wells was making inquiries the other day in reference to this sketch, and we mentioned the desire we had to use it.

I. O. V.—Mich.—We are glad you are "well pleased with the results of the examinations," and that "they could not have been better." You surprise us by saying: "I trust that I shortly will be able to forward *another club*, as the outcome of ours has awakened interest among quite a few of our friends." I am sure people in other towns would be glad to make similar arrangements among their friends if they knew more about it. We invite all interested parties to write for particulars of club rates (for eight photos).

Not long since I examined phrenologically a young lady whose head measured 22x14 inches, and her weight was only eighty pounds. She was a school teacher by profession, having an average attendance of fifty scholars.

Finding the middle lobe of the brain

dipping deep and the life line long, I described her as having strong hold on life, and likely to deceive a doctor many times before she would die. She replied that she had deceived the doctor three times already.

At one time this summer her weight has gone down to sixty pounds. I advised her to give up teaching and take up some other occupation that would give her more out-door exercise.

J. D., Lindsay, Ont.

The Fowler Institute, England.—We are glad to learn that a new class of students has been started on Tuesday evenings, which makes two per week. One student is energetic enough to start the study at eighty-four years of age. He is a retired Congregational minister, but quite agile and enthusiastic. Mr. Elliott inquires if Americans start the study at that age.

At their December meeting a good deal of interest was manifested, and the attendance was good, considering it was held on the 22d of the month, so near to Christmas day. Three new members are reported during the last week of the year, which makes forty-four new names received since January 1st of last year. Mr. William Brown, president of the Institute, lectured on the 12th of January, when Miss Fowler's New Year's greeting was read to the members. Miss Maxwell, Miss Dexter, Mr. Dyer, among other members, have called at the Fowler Institute. Preparations were being made on the receipt of the letter dated December 31st, for the annual winter examination, of which a further report will be given. On another page will be seen the report of Mr. Elliott on the character of the Rev. William L. Watkinson.

Copy of programme for the Winter session of Fowler Institute, London, Eng.—January 12, W. Brown, J. P.; January 26, Miss Dexter; February 9, Mr. P. V. Zyto; February 23, R. Higgs, Jr.; March 9, G. B. Coleman; March 23, J. B. Eland; April 13, D. T. Elliott; April 27, Miss E. Russell; May 11, Annual Meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Ward and family, of Cleethorps, England, have recently visited the American Institute, en route to Chicago, Ill., where they propose lecturing on Phrenology. Their lectures are interspersed with music, rendered by their accomplished daughters.

The Rev. E. A. Watkins, of Albany, N. Y., is continuing his phrenological researches in his pastoral charge.

Mr. George Cozens, after a short vacation, opens in Winnipeg, where he will give his fourth course of lectures in that town. We wish him a very successful visit.

A Prize Offer.—A Free Subscription.

The following illustrations represent four celebrated poets. Anyone who cares to compete and to carry out the condi-

names of three new subscribers for a year, and one free one will be given.

Thus, by a little exertion (among



tions of the prize offer can secure a year's subscription to the JOURNAL FREE by first cutting out the pictures and replac-

friends), a FREE SUBSCRIPTION can be secured. Will some of our correspondents who say they want the JOURNAL, but can-



ing the slips in their proper places and pasting them on a sheet of paper, with their names, and send them with the

not afford it, make an effort to take advantage of this easy way of helping themselves and the JOURNAL?

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Gaillard's Medical Journal," practical as regards its treatment on subjects of interest to the profession.

"American Medical Journal," St. Louis, Mo., one of the best established representatives of what is termed American medicine, eclectic and liberal on all casts of practice. Articles are brief and of the sort that the practitioner needs, being suggestive and instructive. E. Younkin, M.D., editor.

"Progrès Médical," Paris.—Dr. Bourneville is still the chief editor of this well-known gazette of medicine, published weekly, and has its uses in a general way, as it gives abstracts of movement in scientific lines related to medicine.

"Philadelphia Medical Journal" appears as a weekly for the first time. The number is certainly inviting because of

its detail. Dr. George M. Gould is chief editor, a considerable corps of assistants supporting him.

"Medical Age," semi-monthly, belongs to the class of practical issue appreciated by the active physician, covers considerable ground, although by no means formidable in size. Brief notes from practice contain abundant hints. Detroit, Mich.

"Pacific Medical Journal," Dr. Winslow Anderson present editor, continues in the lines originally marked out by the institutor, and gives his constituency of the gold coast a valuable medical monthly. San Francisco.

"Dietetic Hygienic Gazette" appears in a neat form and shows, to our surprise, that it's getting old, being now in its fourteenth volume. The development of this publication has been interesting. Altogether, it is an excellent organ of the class indicated by its title. New York.

"Ninth Annual Report of the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital."—This report for the year ending September 30, 1897, shows a considerable amount of service rendered by one institution to the people of New York City. Not only does it treat cases of the eye and ear diseases, but also nose and throat, the latter organs being necessarily concerned in many affections of the ear and eye.

"Chemical Value and Chemical Results of Using Professor Gaertner's Mother Milk in Children." By Louis Fischer, M.D., and Herman Poole, F.C.S.

This is a comprehensive digest of results obtained in the use of the practical appropriation of milk. The showings are certainly good. Of course, the nearer an approach of an artificial preparation to natural milk of a child's mother, the better would be the nutritious effect. Claims made for this mother milk are high, but seem to stand by the data given.

"American Art Journal."—Weekly.—A trade publication characterized by energy and success. W. M. Thoms, Editor, New York.

"Parisian," as a monthly, compares with other and older magazines for the liveliness and variety of its short stories. Most of the topics belong to old world relations, and include art, history, criticism, etc. New York.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

A new Register and Chart is now in the press, by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, which will contain tables for all the newest ideas on the subject. Such a chart will fill the want experienced for some time. It will be given with the new Bust that Miss Fowler has in preparation, and can also be used by all phrenologists.

The Physiological, Psychological, Diet, and Hygienic tables need be filled only when desired. A few leaves will be reserved blank for remarks. It will be the most complete Chart ever issued for the price.

General F. G. Moberly, superintendent of schools for feeble-minded children under the school board, London, England, writes us as follows:

"I am afraid I am not sufficiently well informed on anatomy to be able to judge of your Manual, but I purpose to study it and to see how I may practically turn its lessons to account on the afflicted children, blind, deaf, and feeble-minded who are my special charge under the school board."

This is a move in the right direction.

STUDIES OF MIND AND CHARACTER.

To respond to a demand that certain of the excellent essays that have appeared in the "Human Nature Library" be placed in a form more convenient and permanent, we have collected the following in a neat volume, under the title of "Studies of Mind and Character":

"Physical Factors of Character;" "Self Study and Mental Improvement;" "Personal Integrity or Conscientiousness;" "The Complete Man;" "The Will;" "The Servant Question." A brief introductory note by the author, Dr. H. S. Drayton, opens the series. The value of these essays to the thoughtful man or woman is unquestionable. Written in a style that affects no profound erudition or metaphysical subtilty, they are adapted to readers of every class, and are helpful in a high degree to all who seek advice and suggestions for self-betterment. A

volume of upward of 200 pages, it is offered at 75 cents, only a limited number of copies being offered to the public.

The Publishers announce "Human Nature Library" for 1898. This library, as the readers are aware, is published quarterly, in January, April, July, and October, and opens with "Phrenology and Its Progress—Human Nature Alike and Yet So Unlike." This one is by the late Nelson Sizer, the very last talk or address delivered in public, and that at the opening of the class of '97. Never again appearing in public, and the graduates of the American Institute scattered, as they are, we might say, to the four corners of the earth, will doubly welcome this first instalment of the "Human Nature Library" of 1898, followed by numbers from the pen of the gifted J. A. Fowler, able successor to the late Professors L. N. Fowler, her father, and Nelson Sizer, a life-time friend and co-worker in the science of Phrenology, the titles of which are, for April, "Phrenology; Its Uses in Business Life"; for July, "Men and Women Compared Scientifically by Phrenology, through Temperament, etc."; for October, "Phrenology in Relation to Recent Researches in Mind-reading." The price is 10 cents a number, or 30 cents for the four numbers; or, if renewal of subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is made at the same time, a special offer of \$1.25 for the two is advertised.

Catalogues will be sent on receipt of postal card, bearing the name and address. Please write plainly.

CAN PHRENOLOGICAL CHARTS BE MADE FROM PHOTOGRAPHS? YES, IF PROPERLY TAKEN.

Every day we are making phrenological examinations and written descriptions of character from pictures, giving advice as to culture, choice of occupation, marriage adaptation, training and education of children, and the best means of securing the highest degree of success in life. For these examinations from portraits we desire two views—a perfect profile, or side view, and a front view. The hair should be wet and carefully brushed close when the pictures are taken, so as to reveal the form of every part of the head. We also desire a statement of measurements and other facts to aid us in determining temperamental conditions, etc. Send a two-cent stamp for a "Mirror of the Mind."

"The Manual of Mental Science," by J. A. Fowler. This work has been mentioned in our columns as the very latest

and the best on the subject. In its pure phrenology, simplicity of treatment, novelty of nomenclature, valuable suggestions to the reader, or review as applying to the wants of the teacher, the parent and the advanced student it is meeting with very great success. The price remains the same, \$1 postpaid. To further retain the interest of our subscribers, or those who may wish to induce others to become such, see special \$1.85 offer on another page.

R. J. Black says: "Doing a fine business out in this country. The best I have done since I went on the road. Will order a thousand or five hundred more soon." He writes from Nebraska, where he has been lecturing and examining for the past three months, having used over 500 Wells charts.

"Not in it." This is a work which considers the money question, and is from the ready pen of the long-time public writer for many of the popular magazines, Mrs. Anna Olcott Commelin, and should have consideration in its dealing with the question of the day. It is pithy and practical, as well as entertaining in its narrative. Price, 75 cents.

The New York "Herald" published, word for word, the character sketch by J. A. Fowler, of the Hon. Russell Sage, and the new departure in child culture introduced in Miss Fowler's "Manual of Mental Science," which is a new and practical method of judging of child growth.

I received your letter and the "Manual of Mental Science," which I am very much pleased with.

S. G., St. Johns, Can.

"A Manual of Mental Science," by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, received. After examination, I think it is admirably adapted as a text-book for those beginning the study of Phrenology, especially in public schools. I would like to see it adopted as a text-book in every school. I consider it the only one published on Phrenology that is adapted to those who know nothing of the subject. It makes it very clear and plain, and I hope it will have a very large sale.

Jos. O. Jones.

"The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been a great help to me, and I cannot well afford to be without it. It is like an old friend, always ready to give me good, appreciative, and acceptable advice. A gem of its kind, it should be read and subscribed for by every family, and so give the members something which will enable them to better understand others.

"Delighted with the JOURNAL, very interesting and helpful as a teacher."

"My subscription has expired; cannot well afford to resubscribe, but the 'Spe-

cial offer' of \$1.85 enables me to do so. . . ."

"Have just read J. A. Fowler's phrenography of Russell Sage, the best I've ever read. . . ."

"I must apologize for inactivity in the phrenological field during the past two years. I still study human nature as interpreted by Phrenology. I find the disseminating of its truths in my school-work as most helpful. The first number of the JOURNAL for the coming year is specially interesting and attractive."

With the Massage Rollers something more than the mere surface friction which is obtained by the hand rubbing is secured; as there is no friction, pressure is brought to bear where needed, on the deep tissues, the veins, nerves, and muscles. The circulation of the blood is equalized, distributing evenly the warmth of the body, relieving rheumatism, neuralgia and other inflammatory conditions, and producing an active flow of the fluids of the entire system. It soothes and quiets the nerves.

There is hardly an ill condition of the body that cannot be corrected with this wonderful little implement.

For reduction of flesh the Rollers are most effective, large abdomens reduced as by magic. Excessive fullness of the hips rolled off by regular attention to rolling down over the hips and upper part of the leg. No man or woman should be without at least one size of the Rollers, for toward helping us to help ourselves, nothing is more important than the Massage Roller.

For further information, see advertisement on another page.

A Special Offer to Our Subscribers.—We offer to send, on receipt of \$10, fifteen dollars' worth of books selected from our list, by express; ten dollars' worth for \$7.50; six dollars worth for \$5.00. The selection is to be made from the first 20 pages of our catalogue, as we cannot agree to supply other than our own publications at these rates.

The "Phrenological Annual" for 1898 has a frontispiece of the late Professor Sizer, with a reminiscence by D. T. Elliott, and reports and papers full of interest from the various Phrenological societies and clubs. Price, 15 cents.

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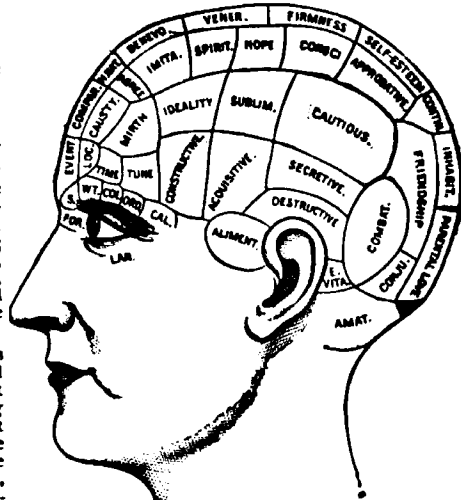
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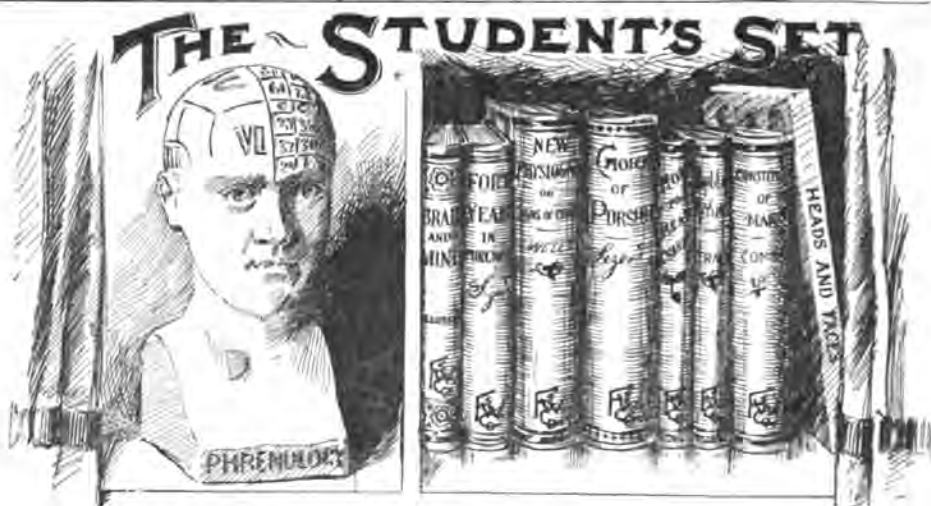
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THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 105 No. 3]

MARCH, 1898

[WHOLE No. 711

A Character Sketch of the Rev. George Hanson, M.A.

BY GERVAIS JOHNSON, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND.

The readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will doubtless be interested in a brief outline of the mental characteristics of the Rev. George Hanson, M.A., of Rathgar Presbyterian Church, Dublin, who has recently been appointed to the pastorate of Marylebone Church, London, as successor to Dr. Pentecost.

Mr. Hanson was formerly minister of a large congregation in Ballymore, from whence he received a call to Rathgar on the death of Dr. Fleming Stevenson, eleven years ago, since which time his ministry has been so much appreciated that the seating accommodation of the church has had to be increased.

His farewell sermon was preached on Sunday, January 9th, in the presence of a crowded congregation, every available seat being occupied, a large number of persons having to be content with standing room. Mr. Hanson will probably have entered his new sphere of labor ere this JOURNAL gets into the hands of its English readers.

In the subject of our sketch we find a predominance of the Motive-Mental temperament, the sanguine element

also being in evidence, and so combining to modify the mental manifestations as to render the character unique. The circumference of the head is somewhat above the average.

The anterior, middle, and posterior lobes of the brain are all well developed, the upper frontal and coronal regions being the largest.

The intellectual faculties, Comparison, Causality, Intuition, and Mirthfulness, are in a high state of cultivation, giving unusual power of analysis, induction, criticism, readiness to trace analogies and perceive incongruities, with remarkable penetration and ability to study human character and motives of conduct.

He has a memory for principles rather than facts or events.

The moral faculties, Benevolence or Sympathy, Spirituality, Veneration, etc., combine to produce a sympathetic and devotional frame of mind calculated to inspire his audience with faith and confidence in the "things which are not seen;" while large Conscientiousness, Firmness, Destructiveness, and Combativeness give a clear percep-

tion of moral duty, and that decision and force of character which enable him boldly and fearlessly to assert the claims of God and man and righteous retribution on the transgressor of any moral or natural law.

He has strong social faculties, which impart warmth of disposition and render him very acceptable in the family circle and enable him to appeal to his

God of Revelation, a very desirable ions or uncongenial surroundings, while Concentrativeness gives connectedness of ideas, which, in combination with powerful reasoning faculties and a good imagination, render his discourses profound, yet lucid and interesting.

Moderate Cautiousness and an intense love of nature enable him fearlessly to identify nature's God with the



REV. GEORGE HANSON.

audience as one who understands human weakness and can enter into the many little things, both of a social and business nature, which go to make up the lives of the multitude.

An ample endowment of Acquisitiveness enables him to accumulate facts, ideas, evidences, data, etc.

Large Secretiveness gives reservation, tact, and ability to steer an even course in the midst of conflicting opin-

characteristic in these days of uncertainty and doubt.

He is not an impassioned orator, yet his discourses are characterized by eloquent persuasiveness, depth, and originality of thought which cannot fail to appeal loudly to the hearts and intellects of his hearers.

While listening to his discourses the weary and heavy laden will find refreshment and consolation in the con-

temptation of Him who "bore our griefs and carried our sorrows." The thoughtless will hear words of warning and reproof. The repentant sinner will hear the message of forgiveness. The backslider, words of remonstrance and invitation. The doubter will learn the reasonableness of the "good service," while the evil-doer will hear the pronouncement of judgment against his unrighteousness.

It is well-nigh impossible to listen to Mr. Hanson's well-thought-out discourses without feeling prompted to a better and nobler life.

He is indeed hardened who responds not to the earnest and gentle, yet firm and decisive, announcements of "right-

eousness, temperance, and judgment" which fall from the lips of this faithful preacher.

The Marylebone congregation may be congratulated upon their selection of a minister, while that of Rathgar will greatly miss one to whom, during the past eleven years, they have been closely drawn.

The photograph of Rev. George Hanson indicates that he is a "Coming Man"—a man who will take a prominent position in the twentieth century. He is ripening solidly and permanently. As many readers in the Eastern and Western world know Dr. Pentecost and have heard his eloquence they will be interested to learn of his successor.—EDITOR.

Prison Industries—A Great Employment System.

TRAINING THE INMATES OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BATTLE OF LIFE WHEN FREE.

BY FREDERICK H. MILLS.

(Continued from page 51.)

When the contracts that are now being operated in the penitentiaries have expired I think the organization will have reached such a point that it could be extended to provide employment for all the prisoners in the State.

To do this satisfactorily, however, the whole system would need to be under one direction in order to save conflict of authority and competition of one institution with another.

Now, then, I have said so much for the information of the conference as to the manner of providing employment, and the class of employment to be provided for a convict population is always a matter about which there is a great diversity of opinion.

The labor organizations demand that the product of the labor of the convicts shall not compete in any way with their own labor, and the law under which we are now operating has been passed to meet this demand. Whether or not it does entirely eliminate the competition with free labor is probably not a matter to be discussed here; however, it seems

quite pertinent to say that if our convicts work they must produce some finished product, this product must be sold, and wherever sold, whether to the State, or to the public at large, it must compete in just the proportion that the labor of the prisoner displaces the labor of the free worker.

I believe that the organization of the prisons as now carried on will very soon produce as large a volume of manufactured goods as has ever been produced, and whether or not the restriction of the sale of these products to our own State and its political divisions will be any material help to our own labor men can only be determined as time goes on.

Following out the direction of the law as to the grading of the prisoners and the selection of employment that will give opportunity for instruction in trades, the prison department has followed out what they believe to be the true system of trade instruction for adult prisoners. The population of the prisons do not come from the professions, they are not great philosophers,

psychologists, or scientists, but they come to us from the great workshops, from the ranks of the so-called "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and to a large extent from lives of idleness or mere makeshift employment. The problem for us is not how to make specialists of them, but to train them in habits of industry that will enable them upon their release to live without violation of law. To do this they should be placed in industrial employment substantially the same as will be required of them when they go into free life. The industrial organization now comprises a great diversity of manufacture. We buy wool, make up cloth at Auburn, ship it to Sing Sing, and with the addition of a few buttons and a little thread, our own labor produces a suit of clothes good enough for the National guard of the State. We buy at Clinton prison raw cotton, and to the manufacture of cotton cloth in great variety we add the making of yarn for underwear and stockings. We make shoes exactly as they are made in great factories throughout the country; printing is done as others do it; baskets, brooms, woodenware, tinware, all are made under the best conditions. Our foundries for iron and brass are so organized that an almost endless variety of castings are produced. At Dannemora we are erecting a new building to be used as a hospital for insane criminals. Sing Sing prison is preparing stone for the repairing and rebuilding of the old State House at Albany. and Auburn prison is making furniture for new hospital buildings throughout the State.

Such an infinite variety of work can only be accomplished by the very best organization and close supervision, since the product must pass the inspection of the most critical purchasers. In this wide diversity of industry we provide the best possible means to our inmates for acquiring trades. The prisoner working on a stone that must fit a particular place in a public building, or upon any work the perfection of which must be tested by its sale, does his work with very much greater care and with

more benefit to himself than when he knows the result of his labor is only to be broken up or torn down. Therefore, I say, that when the State, desiring to prepare the convict for free living, keeps him continuously at one branch of business for one, two, or three years, or until he has acquired some proficiency at it, they have done vastly more for him in the way of fitting him to earn his living than when they put him in a trade-school two or three hours a day, two or three times a week, and make no test of the product he produces, such as its sale in the market would be. Many of our modern penologists argue that the placing of men in one line of work, keeping them at it for a year or more is mere tread-mill employment and does not enthuse in the prisoner any ambition, etc. They forget that proficiency is only attained in any given calling by constant effort along one line, and until we change the conditions under which our men are to be employed on their release we must conform the training in the prisons to meet these conditions.

In the eighteen years I have been connected with prisons I have found very many places for men released from prisons, and in every instance where they have been placed in great factories it was because they were able to do some particular work. I call to mind a certain factory which has taken on our recommendation more than a score of men, and in no instance has there been a necessity to place with them a superintendent or what some writers call finished workmen.

I have only to say in conclusion that I believe the nearer we approach in manufacture to the same organization that obtains in free shops, just in that proportion we minimize competition and best fit our prisoners for free life.

[I believe Mr. Mills has done as much in humanizing the criminal character and in bringing it in touch with honest labor as any other man. And what is more, he judges every man individually, as this intuitively helps scores to the right mode of living again.—Ed.]

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 21.

IN A GALLERY OF ROGUES.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

We hear so much about criminals and their doings nowadays because of the universal currency of the newspaper, that the estimate of the anthropologist that the number of criminals in general society is about five per cent. of the population seems to be much below the truth; but if we consider the matter for a little, and reckon that this five per cent. of our grand population would mean something over three million people, who, in various ways, are given to "crooked" or immoral practices of a destructive nature, and that the great proportion of this three million is found in our large cities, we can appreciate how it is that the doings of these degenerate and lawless people are so conspicuous.

At these police headquarters, where things are conducted in an organized, methodical manner, we find records of a very interesting character relating to crime. There, for instance, the more notable of offenders are photographed and carefully described, mentally and physically. This is done for identification, so that the police authorities throughout the country shall be enabled to make an investigation whenever any offence may be reported of this or that one of the known rogues. So it happens if "Wall-eyed Jack" has been discovered participating in some burglary and cannot be found anywhere in the neighborhood of the crime, the telegraph can be put in operation and the fact circulated through the country, so that the minions of the law shall be on the alert for his apprehension.

Of late years the system known as the Bertillon, from its author, a Frenchman, has been introduced into the police methods of our cities and found to work exceedingly well for the identification of offenders. This sys-

tem includes a number of measurements of the head, nose, ear, arm, hand, certain fingers, the height and circumference of the chest, etc., together with a somewhat full description of individual markings of the face and body.

It may be said that every man is a rogue until he is found out, but to the physiognomist who pursues his observation on scientific lines there is a wide difference between the facial and cranial character of the normal man and the perverted man, the rascal, whether man or woman, who seeks to make a living at the cost of others unscrupulously or cruelly, according to occasion.



NO. 1.

We meet people who seem to have, at first glance, repulsive features. We may say that we do not like them, and are surprised when it is said that they are excellent persons, useful, valuable as a member of society. Speaking further of the average person, it can be said that he is often convinced against his

will with regard to the good standing and reputation of someone whose face appeared to be mean and disreputable. But really, on close inspection, with the assistance of some knowledge of physiognomy and Phrenology, it is not difficult to differentiate the good from the bad in human nature.

Rogues are met with, especially in our large cities, who practice the manners of the drawing-room, who dress becomingly and are quite attractive. Good clothing, a skilful tailor, and a barber will make most men look fairly well, and so it happens that even the best of us may be deceived sometimes by externals and a cunningly devised behavior. Again, it may be suggested that when the environment is corrupt in his youth the son of well-organized parents may take up habits that are pernicious, and at length become perverted and vile. Yes; such is too often

Whoever has had occasion to mingle much with the throngs that beset our criminal courts has been impressed by the marks of degeneracy seen upon the faces of the chronic rogue. Illustrations given herewith are taken from the records of crime, and they offer a variety of organization and physiognomy. Perhaps it is physiognomy, more than the actual head contour that impresses us, but we can read in these faces the differences of character that belong to them after a little study. We can pick out him who has become perverted and him whose delinquent morality was an element in his constitution from birth.



NO. II.

the case, but here we insist that the habits of a man or woman will write themselves upon the face of the owner, and that we can, after some experience, quite readily perceive the fact, the degenerate course of him who was born amid good moral relations but later fell into ways of vice and folly.



NO. III.

The regular "crook," the man who from early life has shown a tendency to do wrong, is of a distinctive type, and by no means draws so much upon our sympathy as the unfortunate pervert, but rather stimulates our sense of justice. Noting the faces of our little gallery of rogues, No. 1 offers a face to our inspection that would at first glimpse suggest fair business capability, and have average moral qualities. We might liken him to Mr. Jones or Mr. Sinclair, whom we know to be pretty good fellows, and yet, when we come

to examine closely this impression from an engraving of no very high class, we may pick out certain elements that betray the abnormal. We can see in him much of what we call the "confidence man." He appears affable and smooth in talk, and quick in his impressions of others. He might be expected to play a successful game with the inexperienced visitor to the city. The head looks fairly balanced, yet there is a lurking breadth in the lower part under the thick hair, and there is a slope from the crown downward that intimates a want of sincerity. There is a sharpness about the eyes, an intensity, which signifies the sharp game he would play on occasion. There is a breadth of the nose in the middle third which is said to mean strong acquisitiveness, and there is, take it all through, a kind of unscrupulous air pervading the face.

No. 2 contrasts well with the one just considered. We might say at offhand, here we can see very clearly some markings of the rascal. Here we have narrowness in the base, and a conical

and wanting in development, the eyes suspicious and sly. The face is very



NO. V.

much one-sided. The nose is thick, has a stubborn, obdurate expression. This man could be taken as a pretty good sample of the inveterate crook.

No. 3 has a face by no means inviting. He very likely was born among thieves. The head does not appear to be very broad, and although apparently full laterally, is no doubt weakly developed in the crown, falling off behind, and so quite short in longitudinal diameter. This man has taken to the road, so to speak, not the highway, from very feebleness of those qualities which impart staunchness, strength, and determination of character. Note again the one-sidedness of the face, the crooked ear, and the rough visage generally. He belongs to the desperate class of villains, is of feeble individuality. He is a restless, unstable man. Note the weakness of the mouth and the watchful, cunning squint.

No. 4 differs again from the others. Here is a head of moderate size, rather low in the crown and long in the face, full in the back part and lacking depth in the forehead. A "bullet-head," a hard, tough case, and belongs to the



NO. IV.

crown. The forehead projects at the brow and has a wedge shape. The beard is scanty, the eyebrows irregular,

type of criminals as described by Benedikt and Lombroso. On the physical side he has endowments that adapt him for hard manual work, but his habits have destroyed all taste for that, and left him nothing but a life at odds with law and order.

No. 5 has a face that seems to combine a variety of elements. This is a man who can be good at times, quite regular, indeed, according to circumstances. Why, we might say, in a general way, any of these men, when young, if influenced by excellent associations, would probably have matured to a respectable degree of usefulness,

but this last one, as a boy and young man, might have been made a good deal of. He has an active temperament, a fair intellect, with a readiness of adaptation which would have fitted him for a department of life that would have given good position. As it is those energetic qualities, so serviceable in the struggle for existence that marks modern life, have contributed by reason of his low and vicious associations to make him prominent in rascality. The quick wit, shrewdness, and active spirit of his nature have become instrumentalities for criminal rapacity and self-indulgence.

What is Quality? *

BY JULES BUCHEL

(Continued from page 14.)

Quality may be defined as a specific property of organization that confers inherent strength of constitution, density and toughness of fibre, marked resistance to disorganizing diseases, brilliancy of mind, natural strength of memory, and an abundant supply of personal magnetism. In support of the foregoing it is known that some people have an innate strength of constitution that seems to be proof against all abuse, and this irrespective of size or other objective appearances.

Their tissues as a whole, including the brain and nervous system, are firm, elastic, and enduring, and it seems difficult to subordinate their organization to contagious diseases or inflammatory processes.

They possess a natural and unchanging brilliancy of mind, are very self-conscious, and not easily subdued, and all their vital and mental processes are characterized by great activity and refinement, regardless of education or environment. It is, moreover, a fact that a strongly retentive memory is a natural gift, and while this faculty is amenable to cultivation or education

to a considerable extent, yet the natural possession is in general the most effective and the least liable to deteriorate. A strong memory can be acquired by indomitable effort at the expense of a great amount of time and vitality, but unless this is continued in the same strain all through life, it rapidly deteriorates, whereas the natural memory is spontaneous and lasting. A natural memory bears the same relation to an acquired memory as Zera Colburn's mathematical instinct bears to the conventional methods, the difference being fully as great. Another significant fact about memory is that it is instinctive, and is injured if not allowed to act independently of all arbitrary associations, symbols, or correlating devices of whatever nature. This instinctive memory evolves from a high degree of hereditary quality, while the acquired memory is the result of acquired quality, as will be shown further on. The foregoing, though apparently a digression, is really connected with the subject under consideration, and is useful to a proper comprehension of the full significance of what is to follow.

Lastly, we come to a consideration of the power of personal magnetism as

* Paper read at the Annual Conference of the American Institute of Phrenology.

conferred by quality. It is well known that some people are naturally magnetic, and by this means have a natural influence over the thoughts and actions of others, irrespective of superior intellect or force of character. Intellect and force of character may command respect, but do not always secure obedience in a manner that is satisfactory and profitable. Personal magnetism is at the bottom of the influence wielded by some men over others and is one of the secrets of success in business and in nearly every walk of life. Its influence when strong is unseen but irresistible, and it confers a peculiar charm of manner that is nameless but fascinating. When this element is lacking it requires a large amount of intellect to supply its deficiency, and then it is questionable as to whether intellect can take its place at all. Its powers are seen in the magnetic healer, the mesmerist, the Christian scientist, and in innumerable ways it is exhibited in the lives of great generals, orators, business men, musicians, teachers, physicians, and statesmen. We often meet men to whom to say "no" seems very hard, if not impossible. It seems as though we would rather do what they ask, even if unreasonable, than refuse, and this in spite of our better judgment and personal interests. Such men possess this power in a large degree. The Hindoos are examples of remarkable powers of personal magnetism, but unfortunately their quality is too largely in excess of their physical size, hence as a whole they are brilliant and fascinating, with a strong tendency to fanaticism and superstition.

On this account their minds are largely unbalanced, and they live in an atmosphere of mystery, spiritual exaltation, are constantly in dreamland, have a perfect contempt for the flesh of their bodies, and all such curious mystical notions. Notwithstanding all this we must give them due credit, especially to the high-caste Hindoos, for their marvellous power of personal magnetism, which is not confined in its action

or influence to their own race, but affects equally the matter-of-fact Europeans and Americans.

All the wonderfully difficult tricks of jugglery that they perform in the open field and without machinery or apparatus of any kind are the result of what is called Occultism, or, in plain modern language, it is simply personal magnetism. The limits of this article and its object do not permit going into details any more than is necessary to show or illustrate and render clear the relations of personal power to quality, and, therefore, briefly stated, the difference between a Hindoo juggler and a modern European or American prestidigitator is very great. The one acts upon the optic nerves and brain of his spectator by means of magnetic force cultivated for centuries back and handed down from father to son for generations, while the latter requires the aid of mechanical contrivances, certain conditions, and a certain place, with a number of confederates and a great deal of manual dexterity.

In the one case the spectator is the subject of an hallucination as much so as any hypnotic subject, while in the other case he is subjected to an optical illusion due to mechanical devices, dexterous manipulation, and numerous objective deceptions, but still on the whole more real than those evolved by the Hindoo. The tricks of the Hindoo have no more real existence than have the hallucinations of a hypnotized subject under the influence of the power of suggestion. These facts are simply brought in to show what a power personal magnetism can be if in the hands of those who are qualified to use it to its fullest extent, and also to prepare the way for what is to follow, in its relation to the subject of quality. There are two kinds of quality—inherited and acquired. Inherited quality is the result of heredity and pre-natal influences. Acquired quality results from early training, environment, education, association, and the general circumstances and habits of life.

(To be continued.)

Personal Interviews.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

REGENT OF THE NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

At a charming afternoon session of the Daughters of the American Revolution I was an invited guest. I was asked to be present in order to see the President carrying out her official duties and to interview her for the benefit of our readers.

The afternoon proved a most interesting one to all present, and so many were the demands made on the President at the close that I asked for and received permission to have a private interview.



MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

It is only during the last decade that women have emancipated themselves from the bonds and fetters which formerly confined their territory of usefulness to a strictly domestic life; but, pushing forward, they have proved

themselves equal to their brothers in business and professional life, and thus it is not now a source of wonder that so many ladies are to the front in various spheres of usefulness. Therefore when it was my privilege the other day of meeting the Daughters of the American Revolution, it reminded me of one of the rare treats I have experienced in London in visiting studios of celebrated artists on one of their "On View" days, when their pictures are seen in their best settings; and so the talented president of the above club was at her best when I saw on the afore-mentioned club-day.

Her personality is a powerful one, and as I looked at her and heard her strong, magnetic voice, I could not but think that she was every inch a general herself, and even capable, if it came to the point, of marshalling her members and leading them to express their patriotism in distinct and loyal ways for the benefit of their country. In fact, her tout ensemble made one think she was but one removed from a general. Just in passing we may say that very few leaders know so appropriately how to say the right thing at the right moment as Mrs. McLean did on this afternoon. It was a special programme, which introduced many features of the club, but we will not tarry to say all that we would like to on this point, but hurry away to her delightful mansion on Lenox Avenue, where I found Mrs. McLean awaiting my arrival. The parlors contain many trophies which reminded me of the interest that Mrs. McLean takes in all matters of her Chapter. The "Revolutionary Tea-room" is furnished with ancestral relics. There is a spinning-wheel in one corner, a Chippendale sideboard from the home of Barbara Fritchie, and a straight-backed chair, marked with an "N," in memory of General Nelson, of whom Mrs. McLean is a lineal descendant; but beyond and above all the rel-

ics to be here found was the lady herself, who is a most remarkable character.

She possesses a very active brain, and one that is well filled out in the executive and intellectual regions. She has taken considerable of her force and energy from her father, and he must have been known for his executiveness, power, and intellectual ability. I also judge that she has come from a family who show more than ordinary power in their intellectual scope, for hers is an organization that is not made in one generation. Her central lobe, giving her forcefulness of character, is remarkably developed. She has energy, courage, power of resource, and great versatility of mind. Her Sublimity, joined to her intellectual faculties, enables her to express herself in eloquent and effective terms. Hence, she can draw on her imagination with good effect, and is able to make pleasing remarks about the work and talents of others. Some may consider her rather too extravagant and lavish in her praise of others, but so strong and responsive is her nature that she gives out of the abundance of her sympathy.

Her intellect is decidedly a practical one, and hence she looks at things from a utilitarian point of view. She knows how to make things resourceful and knows how to use the energy and intellect of others to good advantage. Were she a teacher she would bring out the talents of the children wisely, and as a president she will harness everyone's talents where they will be most effective, and therefore she must be beloved as well as admired.

Her memory is also very serviceable. She is able to recall, without a note or reference, what has taken place. All her experiences are real and deep. Anything that she takes an interest in she remembers, and her Comparison being so large she is able to recall events that have taken place, so that in speaking she could recall incidents of past history and weave them in with a lively imagination.

She is a good reader of human char-

acter. She is able to understand the dispositions of others, and should be talented in using this faculty to a good account. It is this that helps her to say the right thing at the right time and in the right way. She would have made a splendid success in the legal profession, for she has just the insight, critical acumen, force of character, and independence of spirit that are necessary for a barrister; and therefore it would not be surprising if she had inherited this gift of speech and insight into character from her ancestors. She possesses more independence of spirit than mere dignity of bearing, yet she is not wanting in the latter when the occasion requires it.

Her character is lighted up with a great deal of buoyancy, hope, elasticity, and magnetism. She has ready wit and a sparkling way of showing it. The characteristics of her face indicate breadth of thought, not so much in smallness of feature as in massiveness and a well-proportioned outline and regularity of features. She has won-



PORTRAIT OF MRS. MCLEAN'S MOTHER—
MRS. B. H. MAULEBY.

derful queenliness of carriage, and this, combined with her magnetism, effective way of speaking, and Southern style of

beauty, enable her to carry all before her.

At the close of my remarks I learned from Mrs. McLean many interesting facts connected with her family, and as they bear on our previous description, will be appreciated here.

Mrs. McLean comes from the South, that birthplace of beautiful women, as Maryland is her native State. She had a liberal education at Baltimore, and part of her girlhood was passed in Washington in official circles. She married Mr. McLean, a prominent member of the bar, and came with him to New York to make her home here, and has won a high position as a leader in New York society, especially among patriotic clubs.

She is the daughter of the late Judge John Ritchie, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and Betty Harrison Maulsby. The latter has been identified with the Revolutionary Society since its formation, and is at present a national vice-president.

Mrs. McLean is rich in noted colonial and revolutionary ancestors, among them being Deputy Governor William Burgiss, Judge David Lynn, and General Richard Nelson.

Mr. McLean also comes from staunch revolutionary stock. It was his grandfather, General John McLean, who built the old block fort in Central Park.

Both father and mother of Mrs. McLean have transmitted to their daughter many of their strong characteristics. Her mother, for instance, is noted for her clearness of intellect, her independent spirit, her keen insight into character, and her strong benevolent feeling toward others, as we see from her portrait.

The New York branch of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. McLean is now president, is a large and influential organization, while the National Society is one of the largest in the country, and owes its existence to the disinclination of the Sons of the Revolution to receive them as an auxiliary society. They now number more than twenty

thousand lineal descendants of recognized patriots of the Revolutionary period.

Once a year they hold a Continental Congress in Washington, during the week of Washington's birthday, February 22d. Their charter was issued by the United States Congress, and the work is divided among Chapters in forty-five States and is growing rapidly. The central thought in their organization has been to honor the women of the revolutionary days, and hence their badge is a spinning-wheel and distaff suspended by the colors of Washington's staff, blue and white.

The New York Chapter has achieved several distinguished honors; notably, the endowment of a chair in American History in Barnard College, the establishment of a scholarship in her own Chapter, and the gift of the flag-pole at Grant's tomb. It is to the president's (Mrs. McLean) thoughtful patriotism that a suitable memorial will undoubtedly be presented to France in 1900 as coming from the "Daughters." Historic places have been marked, eventful days celebrated, and many landmarks saved by this enthusiastic woman.

MILLE. HENRIETTA S. CORRADI

Officier de l'Académie de la République Française; Member of the W. Press Club.

When we watch the wonderful constellations and count the twinkling stars that compose them, we notice the difference in intensity and brilliancy of each. Likewise, when we compare the notes of the birds that warble in the woods, we have our favorites, the thrush and nightingale taking preference.

Again when we compare the marvelous flexibility of the human voice, there is as great a degree of excellence and preference. Sometimes it is for a rich contralto or bass, at other times for a pure soprano or tenor.

The lady whose portrait we give above is particularly gifted and has been distinguished by great honors. She has every qualification for a first-

class instructor. Some persons can only produce, others can help others to produce as well as give expression to melodious harmonies themselves. In Mlle. de Corradi we have this duality of power.

She has a fine Celtic type of organization, with the charming vivacity, animation, and humor so interesting and attractive in the French. Her sociability is highly accentuated and shows itself in a marked devotion. She is fond of home, of friends, and animals and pets, and

seem to have run through the family. Mlle. Corradi possesses besides large Tune, Weight, and Time, considerable Ingenuity, Ideality or taste, Sublimity, expansiveness, and keen intuition, all of which enlarge her mental horoscope and enhance her appreciation of the beautiful, the artistic, the musical. Added to this she has largely developed observing faculties, giving to her mind light and shade and true intonation as she touches the vibrations of the other qualities. She has unerring critical fac-



Mlle. HENRIETTA S. CORRADI.

it would be difficult to get her to give up old associations—the home she has become attached to through memories of her parents. Her father possessed a high and intellectual head, which she inherits, but it is her great grandmother she wonderfully resembles, as a painting of whom verifies. It was taken in 1700, and hangs over the piano in the drawing-room. She was a clever woman—the arts, music, and painting

ulties, hence her criticisms are excellent and to the point. She is a true born artist, and having special advantages in training in the city of New York and in the Paris Conservatoire, she has deservedly won prize after prize, and distinction and honors beyond count. She received from the Emperor Napoleon III. a gold medal, struck in her honor, as a reward for her services at the Imperial Chapel.

It was in February, 1897, that she received the degree of "Officier d'Académie" which distinguished honor is next to the Legion of Honor in importance, and she is the only Professeur de Chant in New York who possesses it. She is one of the most prominent vocal instructors in the city and has had a wide experience as an opera, concert, and oratorio singer.

She is an honest worker, and is thoroughly conscientious in carrying out

every known duty. Her head is particularly high in the development, of Firmness, which tells its own story when combined with her large Executiveness and Courage.

She has inherited her good hold on life and with ordinary care will outlive many friends. She is genial, sympathetic to a fault and no one goes to her in vain. We are sorry to leave her here with our readers, as there is much in such a personality to relate.

Brother C. H. Balsbaugh and George B. Holsinger.

A COMPARISON.

There are some persons who seem to be cut out to fill certain niches in the world, who are not like ordinary people in their tastes. One of the chief charms of any writer is his individuality, and when that author has had a rich experience of men and things he is well able to entertain a large and special audience.

We have, therefore, in the personality before us an excellent example of an elevated tone of character and sincerity of purpose. He has a wonderful insight into spiritual truths. His head is exceptionally full along the superior border of the moral faculties, and hence he cannot enjoy the conditions of this life as fully as the majority of men; but he must often have experiences with his subconscious self, and must sometimes talk with the angels, for his moral brain resembles very much that of Swedenborg, and the experience of the latter was most unique. He is liable at times to forget the requirements of the body and all physical needs, for he is specially organized to think on religious and highly elevated topics.

To business life he could not give his attention very readily, for he would have wanted to organize a business on principles of his own. It is difficult for

him to conform to anyone's formula or creed, for he has great love of simplicity, great independence of mind, and strong sympathies, and such a character would be liable to have views and ideas to promulgate that were unique, and therefore it would not be surprising if he formulated his own religious church, or sought to secure the interest of others in a purely immaterial mode of life. He is idealistic, and delights in all that is beautiful in thought and sentiment. He has probably been an untiring student, and burned the midnight oil incessantly; fortunately he has the conditions of body that enable him to stretch the limit of his day far into the night. He must be an inspired man, and his mother must have been impressed with a very ardent desire for him to become a teacher, preacher, and evangelist. He appears to have a special dispensation of talent to work and think in a line peculiar to himself.

His forehead is high as well as broad, and hence in one particular he has probably shown a deep interest in the study of character and drawn correct conclusions in regard to humanity, and traced the spiritual needs of each one with whom he has come in contact. He uses his practical mind to support his great love of studying that which is

philosophic, metaphysical, and divine. Therefore, when he wishes to illustrate a principle, he takes nature as his basis; but the strong element of his character is shown through his desire to trace principles to their origin, to arrive at correct theological truths, and to reason out spiritual impulses or impressions suited to his tone of mind, which

have been a surprise to us, judging him from a phrenological standpoint.

Phrenology has had its practical uses ever since it was established as a science. One of these was that through an examination of Mr. Balsbaugh's head by Samuel R. Wells, many years ago, while Mr. Balsbaugh was a medical



C. H. BALSBAUGH.

is elevated and marked by his exquisite taste. He must have strong doubts as well as tenacious beliefs in regard to the future life, but the latter probably overcome the former. If he had been the author of "My Faith Looks up to Thee, O Lamb of God!" it would not

student at Dr. Trall's Hygienic College, N. Y., when he was so weak physically that he thought he would not long survive, he was so inspired by this examination that he entirely changed the current of his life, so that instead of preparing to die, he prepared to live,

and from that time became a valuable teacher of religious truth to a community who always called him Brother.

to improve themselves. He believes in drawing people up to his standard, and he would do it with such winning zeal



GEORGE B. HOLSINGER, OF BRIDGEWATER, VA.

Graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, and associate author of "Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs," "The Singer's Choice," and sheet music.

This gentleman is a temperamental contrast to Brother Balsbaugh, and as they are well known to each other, and have many tried friends in common, we have waited for a year for an appropriate time to insert their portraits together.

Mr. Holsinger has a strong vital-mental temperament, in which Mr. Balsbaugh is singularly lacking. He has the geniality that can reach the masses, and the practical talent that can apply everything that is useful to the needs of the people. He is not drowsy or far-fetched, but is wide-awake, brimful of life, spirit, and enthusiasm, and can inspire others with his radiance and sympathy. He is a man to mix with the people, for he belongs to them, and loves to benefit those who have not had the opportunity

that few persons could withstand his pleading eloquence were he a public speaker. He knows how to adapt himself to many circumstances, and will never be odd, awkward, or strange when travelling or visiting new cities for the first time. He knows how to reach people through many sides of their character. In fact he is an earnest worker and student of mental science, and this must have helped him as a teacher for many years. He takes a deep interest in any student who is earnest and anxious to improve, and he would spur on such a one and enable him to use his finest talents in a practical manner.

He has large Firmness, but he has so much mellowness of character that it would not take the form of obstinacy, but would be more likely to show

itself through his persevering spirit. It is his perseverance which enables him to complete his work and succeed in his efforts.

His social nature makes him a friend to many. He must have a wide circle of acquaintances, and although he is not averse to making new friendships, yet he never loses sight of the old ones. For instance, he would always like to read the papers containing news of the different places he had visited, so that he could keep in touch with the people and the advancement of the place.

His whole nature is stirred up by his energy, force, and intellectual culture, and his duties and aims in life stand first, hence he is one to act upon principle, although his sympathies go out to all who ask his aid.

He appears to have a large development of the organs of Time, Tune, Weight, Constructiveness, Ideality, Causality, and Comparison, and his musical gifts are enhanced by his large Benevolence and Spirituality, and hence he is keenly alive to responsive music, and his own compositions must be full of that which is emotional and searching—that which expresses the tender sentiment of the mind as well as an appreciation of grandeur and sublimity.

It will thus be readily seen that the two men differ considerably in the form and shape of their heads and in their temperaments and other characteristics, which is an object lesson to students.

Mr. Holzinger is a thorough believer in Phrenology, and, to prove this, he attended the Institute session in 1889, and has been the means of sending eight different persons to attend the same.

He is a living proof of the benefit of a phrenological examination, for it was through his own that he says: "I am what I am and what I may be." Mr. Sizer said of him, in 1889, "Your organ of Tune is uncommonly large, and the glory of it is that it is developed in the realm of sympathy rather than in the realm of mere executiveness, and if you would write music you would find yourself developing strength in that department which you had not at first dreamed of, because you have the inventive and combining intellectual and theoretical forces." Mr. Holzinger, writing on this point, says: "This remark is true and has come to pass to the letter as though it had been said of things that had taken place then." Another point that is interestingly true is the following: "You have large Benevolence, and we think you are fond of the minor key in music. If you were leading the music at the funeral of somebody whom everybody loved, you would sing the simple melody, 'Asleep in Jesus,' by Hastings, as tenderly as he would have sung it himself, and he was an exceedingly tender man." As a fact, Mr. Holsinger has sung at more funerals than any other singer in the country.

J. A. Fowler.

HEART STRAIN IN BICYCLING.

It is to be regretted that bicyclists are often seen riding with open mouth. The evils of mouth-breathing are accentuated under such conditions, and it is well to note the cause. With some, this pernicious habit was fixed in childhood. But when it is observed only after exercise, such as bicycling, it indicates that the

heart and lungs have been subjected to undue strain, which should not be repeated. Medical experience affirms that so long as the cyclist can breathe freely with the mouth closed, he is safe, at least so far as heart strain is concerned.—Mind and Body.

The Amateur Phrenological Club.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

By ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

(Continued from page 52.)

She was masking now I knew, and I did not blame her, but presently with that sudden positiveness of gesture peculiar to her she threw aside the cloak of reserve and drawing me to a seat beside her, said: "It is better that you know that which is an open secret among those who have long known me, that my unfortunate husband made an end to his mortal life in a fit of despondency. I did not dream until recently that my poor boy had so strongly inherited the fatal tendency. That such is a fact is all you need to know, and now you will understand why I am so anxious to bring him home and devote the rest of my life, if need be, to making him happy, and helping him to win the success I know he deserves."

"There is no need, then, for you to feel any distressing anxiety. I am sure, dear Mrs. McD—, for Phrenology offers you a sure and unfailing source of help. Such a condition of mind as you refer to arises from a wrong use of the faculties, and to overcome this we must study to learn how to combine the various elements of our nature to bring about the desired harmonious results. This youth has a very peculiar character, and to try to go through life unguided and unguarded, without a careful understanding of his weak points, means almost certain ruin. He has nevertheless, in his nature the possibility of attainment as lofty and sublime as these dangerous pit-falls are deep, and he ought to have the fact constantly held up before him that hope, firmness, and self-esteem may be encouraged to greater activity.

"If he was my boy I would remove him from the schools where the associations of young men like himself creates an environment which for him

is morbid and unhealthy, and I would take him at once to some place where he could have the advantage of a thorough phrenological delineation, in which he would learn for a certainty just what position in life he is best fitted to occupy. Then if I was a strong, brave mother like you I would start him in his life-work and would hold him firmly, tenderly to it; supplementing in his nature all that I knew he lacked by surrounding him with such environments, socially and otherwise, as would serve this end. I would bind him to me with the golden chains of love till my boy became a man, with a man's discretion and maturity of thought and purpose, and so well acquainted with the facts of his own nature that he would prove perfectly able to sustain himself. But I could never hope to do the half of this were I not so thoroughly convinced with the importance of Phrenology that its grand truths are my creed, my hope, and my anchorage."

Again I had been led on by her earnest attention much farther than I had intended, and ended in some confusion. But she replied with much feeling, "I am deeply impressed, Miss M—, by all you have said, and know not know to thank you save by this: I am already determined that so far as possible I shall carry out your excellent advice. Phrenology shall be my watch-star, and it shall become his also. My boy shall know no home like his mother's heart and he will yet rise, I am sure, to a bright and useful future."

"I am sure of it, too," I replied hopefully, and then after a little pause, turned the tide of her thoughts by saying, "You must come and visit our Amateur Phrenological Club some evening."

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

A Search for Health.

TRUTHS FOUNDED ON FACT.

By LISSA B.

(Continued from page 20.)

II.

To ascend Pike's Peak fills one with a sense of the bigness of things. What mountain climbing is, with its continuous up-going, can only be realized by experiencing it. On summer evenings may be seen companies of tourists starting on their way to walk up and up the mighty height in order to reach the summit by day-break and view the glorious sunrise and the vast panorama of forty thousand square miles of country that is spread out below. Other persons, more fond of their ease, take the car that winds upward and around the mountain-sides on the cog-road that gives them a full daylight view of the extensive scenery in both ascending and descending.

I did not go up either way, but stopped at the foot of Pike's Peak, in the little city of Manitou, where I drank soda and iron waters at the mineral springs and breathed the air that wafted down from the snowy mountain top and thanked God for the privilege of breathing. The pure depths and beauty of the Colorado sky filled me with a sense of the nearness of God and heaven, and I tried to be content that I was now six thousand feet nearer the upper spheres than I had been beside old ocean's briny deeps.

But the high altitude, combined with all my faith in it, did not effect an immediate cure. Much drinking of the cold mineral water chilled me. My knees trembled whenever I walked any distance, and I felt easily exhausted.

Any excitement would touch my heart as with a quick, hot flash. I was keenly susceptible to every surrounding influence; my nervous system was sensitively alive, but I liked that—I wanted to feel alive to everything. I was now living the higher life, but I wasn't happy. I had anticipated being vigorous and strong, but was weak and easily done out; and on some days the air had a cool and penetrating quality that made me uncomfortable.

I took the electric street-car and rode over to Colorado Springs, where I found lodging in a central part of this fair city. Here I dwelt in rather close quarters and thought I did not have sufficient air to breathe. Then came some cold and rainy days, and there was no fire in my room. I shivered and wished with all my heart that I was at home, where I could have a fire when I wanted it, and not be cooped up in one lonely room.

But there were many sunny days, and I enjoyed being outdoors in the broad Colorado sunshine. I realized the charm of the rough mountain scenery that lay to the westward; and often as I walked the clean, gravelly, nature-paved streets my gaze would wander off to the Cheyenne range, with Pike's Peak towering beyond, until the peace and calm of the scene would pass into my heart.

And over those mountain sides the lights and shadows played their grotesque games; sometimes a misty azure would cover all and soften down the jagged points and then the sunlight

would send down streaks of glory and reveal, half-way to the top, fair clouds nestling in nook or crevice, or daintily resting on some jutting crag. Or, perhaps, a dark cloud would overshadow the mountain and suddenly send down a dashing shower that momentarily put to flight all the gay colors.

I liked the light air; exceedingly pleasant and nice seemed to me that rare atmosphere, and there was an entertaining restfulness to the mind in the varied tints and shades that were continuously forming varied scenes and each day exhibiting a new panorama of changing pictures over the sides of that mountain range. Not that there was overwhelming grandeur to be met, but much that was pleasingly picturesque and would have made it a delight to be there if I had felt well, but I did not.

I inquired how the people who resided there made a living, and was informed that some were in business, a part lived on the interest of their money, while the greater portion lived off the tourists and on mining excitements.

Everybody here, from babyhood to old age, rides a bicycle, or such appears to be the fact from what I have seen. If I go there again I want to own a bicycle or a carriage and horse for daily use, for the driveways are too extensive and fine for one to miss their enjoyment.

Every half hour the electric cars run between Manitou, Colorado Springs, and the Cheyenne canyons. As a matter of course I visited the canyons. I climbed the stairs at Seven Falls and watched the dashing waterfall pouring down and flinging its cooling spray on the too-near sightseer at its foot.

Many of the people mounted the little burros that the guides held in waiting and wended their way along the roadside or up the steep ascent to the place known as Helen Hunt Jackson's grave, but I learned that her body had been removed to some other resting-place; yet this was once her accustomed spot to sit and gain inspiration for writing her books.

I visited a number of places of interest, and did not miss the Garden of the Gods, with its strange and massive formations of stone that appeared to me bleak and desolate. Nothing more pleased my fancy than the canyons, with their high granite walls and rushing streams of water.

One day, in North Cheyenne canyon, where the air is fit for the gods to breathe, I sat on a great rock intently noticing the clearness of the water in the sparkling streamlet that hurried by me; and there came to me a vision—a something like the flutter of wings above me, and the voice of an angel, in rebuking tones, said:

"The Lord releaseth the prisoner."

And I answered, "There has been prayer from my heart, and every known means used, and still I am held fast in the grip of this accursed ill-health."

Then a surly voice behind me muttered:

"That is not a respectful way to speak to an angel."

"I don't feel respectful, I hardly respect myself," I uttered in reply.

Then this gruff voice continued:

"Be healed, employ God's physicians and you will be well."

I turned quickly and asked,

"Where are they?"

"Everywhere, all over this wide world," was the answer.

Then I was gloomy, and said, disconsolately:

"My discourtesy has driven the angel away. And this world's doctoring is too expensive; I can't stand much more of it."

"Everything of value costs something," was growled in reply.

"Who are these magic physicians?" I inquired.

"They are Drs. Air, Water, Diet, Exercise, and Rest, rightly employed."

I wanted to knock the fellow down, but didn't feel strong enough for the effort, so I turned indignantly away, and in a sort of despair dropped languidly down and soon fell asleep, and I dreamed that what had just been said to me was true; that both the angel and

the surly fellow were correct. When I awoke I was convinced that the truth had been revealed to me.

I arose and shook myself, and then, with as much determination as my weakened condition would allow, I hastened to my lodgings, packed my gripsack, and took the first train bound homeward. I was going to give heed to the heaven-sent message and be healed.

(To be continued.)

THE MEDICINAL VALUE OF FRUITS.

The "Weekly Review" gives the following practical points in regard to the mechanical uses of fruits:

It should not be understood that edible fruits exert direct medicinal effects. They simply encourage the natural processes by which the acids are produced.

Under the category of laxatives are oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, and nectarines.

As astringents, we have pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumach-berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries, and medlars.

The diuretics are grapes, peaches, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants, and melon seeds.

The refrigerants are gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins, and melons.

Lemons, limes, and apples are refrigerants and stomach sedatives.

Taken in the morning before breakfast, an orange acts very decidedly as a laxative.

Pomegranates are very astringent, and relieve relaxed throat and uvula.

Figs, split open, make excellent poultices for boils and small abscesses.

Apples are corrective, useful in nausea, and even in seasickness and the vomiting of pregnancy.

Bitter almonds contain hydrocyanic acid, and are useful in simple cough; but they frequently produce a sort of urticaria or nettle-rash.

The persimmon, or diospyros, is palatable when ripe, but the green fruit is highly astringent, containing much tannin, and is used in diarrhoea and incipient dysentery.

The oil of the cocoanut has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil, and is much used in Germany for phthisis.

HOW WORRY WEARS THE BRAIN.

Worry will kill!

Modern science has brought to light nothing more interesting and useful than this fact; and, more remarkable still, it has determined and can give in full detail (because of recent discoveries) just how worry does destroy the nervous system.

It is believed by those who have followed most carefully the growth of the science of brain disease that scores of the deaths of each year—deaths ignorantly set down to other causes—are due to worry, and that alone. The theory is a simple one. It is so simple that anyone can easily sift and perfectly understand it. Briefly put, it amounts to this: That worry injures beyond repair certain of the cells of the brain; that the brain, being the commanding centre of the body, the other organs become gradually injured; some diseases of these organs or a combination of them arising, death finally ensues.

Thus, then, does worry kill. Insidiously it creeps in upon the brain in the form of a single, constant, never-lost, most depressingly objectionable idea, and as the dropping of water over a period of years will wear a groove in a stone, so does worry gradually, imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroy the brain cells that control and enervate and keep in health every other organ in the body.

Worry, to make theory still plainer, acts like an irritant at certain points, and, if long continued, produces serious results, but works little harm if it comes only at intervals or occasionally. Occasional worrying of the system the brain itself can cope with easily. But the iteration and the re-iteration of one idea of a disquieting sort the cells of the brain cannot long endure.

It is almost as if the brain was struck lightly with a hammer every few seconds, with mechanical precision, for days and weeks, with never a sign of the failure of a stroke. Such a succession of blows from a hammer would, of course, injure the brain irretrievably almost immediately, but it helps to illustrate our idea and make it more vivid. For just in this way does the annoying idea, the maddening thought that will not be done away with, strike or fall upon certain nerve-cells, never ceasing, and week by week diminishing the vigor of these delicate organisms that are so minute that they can only be seen under the microscope.—*Science Siftings*.

CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Precious and Promising.

By UNCLE JOSEPH.



FIG. 416.—AMY BUDD CHAPMAN OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Circumference of head, 20 inches. From ear to ear over top of head, 14 inches.
Height, 3 feet, 9 inches. Weight, 52 pounds. Eyes, blue; complexion, fair;
hair, light.

Fig. 416.—Amy Budd Chapman.—It is a fortunate thing that God gives us little angels to surround our busy lives and that He does not take them all home to Himself, but allows us to enjoy their simple prattle, their childish ways, their inquiring minds.

Here we have, in the case of little Amy, one who is angelic and exquisite in type. She is liable to be spoiled. In fact, anyone who has the care of this child must find it difficult to keep "Grandma" from spoiling her, even if others are sensible enough not to do so. She has such winning ways, so much affection, and such intense devotion that almost anyone would be inclined to allow some indulgences to such a pet. It is only when one realizes the bad results of over-indulgence as to dress and other wishes of a child of this kind that one is able to keep strict guard over her, and not allow her too much liberty or license in any direction.

The head is well proportioned to the body, and therefore she is healthy, vigorous, and strong, considering her exquisiteness and tone of organization. She is artistic, and will succeed in doing fine needle-work, painting, and design. In disposition she is sympathetic, tender in her feelings, and fond of everything that is on an extensive scale. She must use her Order in putting her things away when she finishes with them, and must help her mother in housekeeping.

FIG. 417.—BRUNO SCHWARZ, OF NEW YORK.

Fig. 417.—Bruno Schwarz.—Although we have no measurements of this child we consider the head to be above the average in size, both as regard circumference and height. He is a boy who is fully alive to everything that is taking place around him. He will hit the bark off of every tree he aims at, as sure as William Tell hit the centre of the apple on his child's head.

This lad is very sharp, intelligent, wide-awake, and will make a first-rate senator or President of the United States one of these days. He will not

be a member of the Tammany ring, but he will be reformatory and progressive in his views, liberal in promoting the finest mental and educational culture of his day, and will take to professional work as naturally as ducks take to water. Study will be no task for him. He will learn his lessons readily and then be ready for play. He cannot fix his mind long on one thing. In fact, it is somewhat difficult for his



BRUNO SCHWARZ.

mother now to get him to concentrate his attention long enough for him to become master of what he has the talent to engage in. He will be interested in machinery, in all mechanical work, and in electricity. He will go miles to see the best kind of a machine; and were he engaged where he had to work with machinery he would show great

prudence and foresight. He is full of fun, brimful of jokes, and loves to tease. He is quite a chatterbox, and talks very rapidly, as if he had more to say than he could express before he was interrupted.

If he is trained he will make a clever electrician, a fine president of a bank, and an excellent lawyer and speaker.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE LIVES AND MINDS OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

BY HELEN ADAMS LAU.

The imagination and mind of young children are easily overtaxed, and in no way more so than by books—books by whose fascination and power of imagination the earth is filled with fairies, giants, and wild beasts of every description, thus often leaving a lasting impression upon the unfolding mind, and in many cases weakening it permanently.

It is all very well for some practical and strong-minded people to scoff at such an idea, but, my friends, remember a child's mind is not yet formed, and takes all impressions as easily as the soft clay receives its shape from the sculptor's hands. We take every care that our soft, impressionable clay should be moulded in such a way as to do us credit; surely we should take as much time and thought concerning a human mind in its first stages of development.

Before books come stories, often told off-hand, and many times, I am sorry to say, with a view to frightening the little ones. But let us pass over that period, and go to children a little older; those to whom books mean so much and whose little lives largely depend on what stories are read to them.

Did you ever stop to consider what you wish your children to become? What position in life you would wish them to fill? And have you ever realized how much training and books will

aid in frustrating your wishes? Do you want your children to be visionary and looking for fairies and brownies in every tree, and their dreams filled with such fancies? If not, my readers, do not fill their heads with such tales, pretty, I grant you, but at the same time not half as beautiful as the old mythological stories, and you would hardly consider these fit for a very young child.

Do you want your boy to rove the seas, to hunt Indians or buffaloes? Then do not give him books filled with impossible adventure and equally impossible hair-breadth escapes. Are you surprised to hear screams coming from the nursery, or a dainty little white-robed figure come running, wild-eyed, and in tones of terror, tell you "a giant was coming to eat her," or "a bear was going to carry her off"? Let me give you two illustrations.

Not long since, in talking of childhood days, a young man of thirty volunteered to tell his experience. He was a large man, and always courageous, even as a boy, but, for some unknown reason, was afraid of the dark, as he said:

"I often would beg my mother to let me go to sleep in her bed, for, although a big boy, I was afraid to go to my room alone. I was fond of books of adventure and also those books thought suitable for children, telling of horrible giants and wild beasts, with accompanying pictures colored in the most fantastic way.

"My room had many large pictures, mostly advertisements, large human heads, also those of dogs, bears, horses, etc., highly colored, and sometimes horrible.

"My dear young mother humored me, and the pictures, though unattractive, were allowed to remain. Year after year went by, and I still had that horror of the dark and those horrid dreams. The pictures had been taken down long ago, but I still could see, in fancy, their grinning faces, and awaken at night with the most dreadful sensations. I

was ashamed to acknowledge my fears. I was a boy, and must not be afraid of anything, and but for the gentle, tender care of my mother, I might to-day be a coward."

I asked him what he thought caused his childish terrors, and at once he replied: "Books, only books! As no stories were told me calculated to frighten me, and it was a mistaken kindness to give and read such books to me."

Not long ago a family was thrown into consternation, the eldest boy, a lad of twelve, having disappeared. He was a high-strung child, and with a very active imagination—capable of noble things, but, unfortunately, allowed to read books of impracticable adventure. A search was made, but to no effect; and after much telegraphing he was found in a seaport city, ready to ship as a sailor on a vessel starting in a few hours.

By fast travelling, and almost as a miracle, his father reached him in time to save the boy from the hardships of sea life, and with kind words and gentle remonstrance, to take him home once more. The child was disappointed, as his heart was set on being a sailor and massing vast sums of money from trading in foreign countries, forgetting that his information was gained from books of adventure written from the imaginations and not to be depended upon.

CHILD-STUDY IN THE HOME.

It is beginning to dawn upon the intelligence of the men and women of to-day that to teach a child is almost as complex a business as to construct a complicated machine or to build a cantilever bridge. Who would think of attempting the latter without a knowledge of the principles of mechanics?

Advanced educators are consistent believers in the need of special psychological study for teachers and educators, and their belief is filtering down through educational ranks. The time is coming when no person will receive a position as

teacher without a thorough knowledge of the laws of the mind and of the best methods for developing the child's faculties in harmony with these laws.

But how about the parents? They have charge of the child from the moment of his birth until he is ready to live his own individual life in the world. How much greater must their influence upon the child be than that of the teacher, who has him under control for only twelve or fourteen years, and only a few hours a week during that time! Would you not say, then, that the parent has as great a need to understand the child and its development as the teacher?

Men and women must study for the profession or business by which they are to sustain their physical life, and, perchance, as many of them hope, gain a renown that shall live after them. And yet, with startling assurance, they go forth without a word of instruction or a moment's serious contemplation or study, to meet the exigencies and problems of a life which shall leave a living monument to their wisdom or their foolishness.

Who would allow a man completely ignorant of the laws of medication, even though he were a skilled mechanic, to prescribe for an invalid? It would be criminal, we say, to allow him to tamper with the body of any person in such a way as to endanger his life; and yet how few there are, skilled or unskilled, who hesitate to take charge of a soul! Tampering with that may mean spiritual death, as much more terrible than physical death as eternity is more awe-inspiring than time.

The study of the real child is of greater practical value than any amount of theory. The opportunity for this study is offered to parents in the home. They will not need to go to colleges or universities; their material is right at hand. The thing most needed is that they shall be wisely guided in their investigations, that they shall see that *child-study* alone is theory, but, practically applied, becomes *child-training*, without which the theory is valueless.

Child-study in the home involves an understanding of possible inheritances. The ancestry should be studied, that the possible tendencies and capabilities of the child may be in a degree comprehended and his training conducted accordingly.

If the parents are wise enough to connect the physical and mental attributes of the children with those of the ancestors whom they resemble, they will have a guide for their training.—Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, in *North Western Monthly*.

Phrenology is Yet Undervalued. Why?

BY DANIEL H. CHASE.

All true science is created by first gathering facts and phenomena. Our perceptive organs do this work. Then comparison classifies, and causality determines the causes of the observed phenomena. A science so built must endure because built on Nature's firm foundations. Phrenology was so built. One century ago, Gall was busy studying the relation of brain to mind, incited thereto by noting the varied talents of his mates and who excelled in school-exercises requiring verbal memory, had prominent eyes. In the university he found the same fact. He was far from attributing this to aught in the eyes, but surmised that the development of brain above the eyes was the real cause. His next thought was that if one portion of brain determined verbal memory may not other portions preside over other faculties? Then he found that firm, obstinate men had unusual height of brain above the ears. With increasing zeal and much toil he went on to discover our only true mental philosophy. To aid in his arduous labors he associated Spurzheim with himself in the year 1800.

Previously, for uncounted years, scholars had sought, chiefly by introspection, to build their metaphysical systems, which have never proved of practical value.

In 1832 I zealously studied Locke, Brown, Reid, Stuart, and Upham's works, but derived no practical, useful knowledge from these foremost metaphysicians. Casting all aside as mere rubbish to me, with note-book and pencil, I began to jot down such traits of character as I could discover among my associates. While slowly plodding thus, in 1835 the works of Gall and Spurzheim were published in Boston, and promptly obtained and studied. Then observations for verification were made on a few most easily observed organs,

such as Causality, Benevolence, Reverence, and Firmness. Character was found to correspond to brain development; Phrenology was true and proved of great value in my life-work. It alone can explain the infinitely varied mental phenomena in individuals, tribes, and nations.

Everyone of us commences life as an idiot, and if we live long enough may possibly *die* idiots. I have seen some of my brightest friends decay and die thus. Why is this? Because of brain's feebleness in infancy and old age. Let one brain-organ become fevered and we have monomania. Let one be deficient at birth and we have mono-idiotcy. Let the organ of Color be wanting and the mono-idiot cannot distinguish between red and blue. Let Acquisitiveness be wanting and we have a pauper spendthrift. Let Amativeness be wanting and we have a woman-hater or man-hater.

The gentle pressure of my forefinger on the brain of Hooker Hunt (who invited me to experiment) instantly rendered him as unconscious as a tobacco-nist's wooden Indian. He assured me that the time elapsing between the beginning and removal of the pressure was to him annihilated. In the battle of Waterloo, a soldier is reported as having had a portion of his skull depressed by a bullet. Alive, but unconscious, he was removed to the temporary hospital, where he remained three weeks. Not recovering, though lungs, heart, and stomach were active, he was removed to Greenwich Hospital. For nine months his condition was unchanged, when it was resolved to trephine his skull and remove the pressure. This was done and he was replaced on his cot. In three hours thereafter he sat up, looked around in evident surprise, and asked, "How goes the battle?" beginning just where

he left off. If mere pressure and concussion produce such results, we naturally infer that *destruction* of brain must also be followed by entire unconsciousness. Hence the value of a resurrection of the body (as constantly taught in the Bible) without which even "they who have fallen asleep in Christ have perished." "The dead know not anything, neither any that go down into silence." "All who *sleep* in the dust of the earth shall awake," etc. The Christian gladly notes the harmony between science and revelation.

Brain is a wondrous, complex dynamo. Man's brain is God's master-piece of workmanship on earth. By its forces we are gradually subduing all other natural forces, putting them into harness and compelling them to do our will and work. Knowledge of brain is therefore of the highest importance to man. He who first gave us the true science of brain, called Phrenology, is destined yet to have a fame unsurpassed by that of a Galileo, Newton, or any other philosopher.

Soon after my adoption of Phrenology, I chanced to hear Henry Ward Beecher preach. Announcing his text, he said, "Brethren, I intend to expound this text by the use of that new science which is called Phrenology. At this word you start and exclaim, 'What! Phrenology? why, that leads to materialism and fatalism!' Let me tell you that every system of Mental Philosophy ever invented by man leads equally in the same direction." He evidently meant that as everything is created under and subject to fixed law, it is difficult to see how freedom and law are compatible. Without trying to reconcile them we content ourselves with our innate consciousness of freedom of choice and sense of accountability. Though more than fifty years have elapsed, men still shrink in prejudice and in fear of the same tendency. To all such let me say that whatever may be the fate of orthodoxy, spiritism, and belief in an immortal soul, Phrenology is come to stay as permanently as Astronomy, Geometry, Botany or any

other human science; for, like them, it is founded on fact and demonstration.

Another reason why Phrenology is not more influential is, that some who profess to teach it, are incompetent and fail in delineations of character. This is a great pity. Shape and size of skull do not alone determine character. Thickness of skull, amount of gray tissue, temperament, education, environment, digestion, heart-force, etc., must be studied. To become a skilled phrenologist seems to require quite as much native talent, education, and experience as to become a good lawyer, physician, or pastor. Its diplomas should mean much, and be carefully bestowed.

Phrenology can be made of priceless value to parents, teachers, pastors, and legislators. In selecting partners, clerks, employes, and life companions, it is most important, and therefore should be an element in every advanced course of study.

A PUZZLER.



Mr. Johnson (in deep thought)—I'd like to know the reason why that phrenologist didn't charge me anything for examining my head.

TO-DAY.

BY N. W. G.

What is it that we have to-day
That ne'er we had before?
One more new chance to work and pray,
Some good to do, some ill to stay,
Some bitter debt with love to pay,
Before the day is o'er.

What is it that we have to-day
No yesterday has brought?
We have renewed the right to give
A word that in some heart may live,
And purest, sweetest influence have
Upon each deed and thought.

What chance is it we have to-day
To-morrow may have fled?
A chance to soothe with tender hand
And tender word at our command,
Some weary aching head;
To ease the venom'd pain and smart
And rankling poison in the heart
Of an unkind word said.

Ah! may we as the days go by
Accept each chance before it fly
From us in bitter scorn.
For if some giant task we wait
We never shall be good or great,
And we may find, alas! too late,
Each little service unrepente
Has hardened to a thorn.
As little stitches, firm and strong,
Will hold a seam both well and long,
So little deeds, if kind they be,
Count most through all eternity.

JOYOUS REPARTEE.

"How do you write all those funny things?" asked the sweet young thing.

"With a typewriter," said the humorist by the day.

"Oh! I didn't know but that you might use some sort of copying process."
—Indianapolis Journal.

PERSUADED.

On one occasion, when John Kemble played "Hamlet" in the country, the gentleman who played Guildenstern rather fancied himself as a musician. Hamlet asks him, "Will you play upon this pipe?" "My lord, I cannot." "I do beseech you." "Well, if your lordship insists upon it—" and, to the rage and confusion of Hamlet and the great amusement of the audience, he tooted out "God Save the King!" with variations.

SORRY FOR THE SINNERS.

A little girl was graciously permitted one bright Sunday to go with her mamma to hear papa preach. It was a time of great rejoicing and responsibility, and the little face was all alight with happy anticipation.

Now, it chanced that on this special occasion papa's sermon was of the "warning" order, and his earnest voice rang solemnly in the Sunday quiet. After a moment of breathless surprise and horror, the little listener's soul was wrought upon with a great pity for the poor mortals upon whom so much wrath was descending.

She rose excitedly to her feet, and, her wide, reproachful eyes just peeping over the back of the seat, called out, in sweet, chiding tones:

"What for is you scolding all the people so, papa?"—*Pearson's Weekly*.

EASY ON THE HORSES.

She told a friend about it afterward.

"The poor horses seemed all worn out," she said. "I hated to get on the car, but I couldn't help it. Anyway, I was as considerate as possible, for I sat down just as easy as ever I could, and I don't think half my weight rested on the seat."

This reminds me of the farmer in his wagon on the way to market who carried his pig on his lap, not out of affection for the pig, but that Dobbin between the shafts might have less of a load to pull.—*Boston Herald*.

Work is one of the best educators of practical character. Work is the law of our being—the living principle that carries men and nations onward.—*Smiley*.

NOTICE.

The last lecture of the Spring Session. Illustrations with Stereopticon Views. March 2d, at eight o'clock, "Health, how to Secure and Retain it," by Miss J. A. Fowler.

Practical demonstrations in the Science and Art of Character Reading at the close of the Lecture.

.....Cor. Secretary. ..
American Institute of Phrenology,

27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

Members and friends, cordially welcomed

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND **SCIENCE OF HEALTH;**
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1898.

On the Determination of Sex.

Dr. Shenck, of Vienna, a biologist of eminence, has announced the discovery of the cause of sex. At least such discovery is attributed to him if we are to believe what is said in the newspapers. There is not a little excitement in society, especially that part of society that is given to reflection, on this matter, and certainly with reason. For, if mankind have arrived at that stage of intelligence that the momentous property of sex has become an affair of control, a wonderful era in human evolution has dawned upon the world. However, let us not be "too previous." Dr. Shenck, it is said, has not told all he knows but enough to show that his theory of sex determination revolves about the matter of nutrition; in other words, whether the child to be born shall be male or female depends upon how the mother is fed. This idea, let it be noted, is far from new.

As long ago as Aristotle there were views afloat of a similar kind, and in modern days embryologists studying lower animal life, especially insects, have announced that nutrition is influential enough sometimes to change sex tendencies.

Some years ago the publishing house of Fowler & Wells issued a book entitled, "Sex in Generation" by one who had studied the matter for some time, but could only venture on hypothesis that seemed to him to have strong probabilities for its basis. Nutrition played a part in this hypothesis.

We must confess our scepticism in regard to Dr. Shenck's opinion, and are by no means ready to accept such evidence as has been offered thus far in its favor or in behalf of any other theory. The world must wait a while longer, we are sure, for the correct solution of sexhood.

WHAT CAN PHRENOLOGY DO FOR THE TEACHER?

If the form of the head and the face indicate varied character, temperament, disposition, talent, and inclination, whatever serves to reveal these indications, and give the observer a quick appreciation of them, is of vital importance to the teacher. A knowledge thus obtained, on the part of those who have equal natural ability and scholastic culture will make as much difference in the work they will do and in the success of their efforts as an apprenticeship in a store would confer in which special lines of goods are handled. One who has been in the hardware store will handle tools and implements in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. The buyer will say, "How does this lock work?" And the nimble fingers and the ready tongue of the experienced clerk will be prompt and satisfactory. If the same clerk were put behind the dry-goods counter, he would know calico and silk and satin and linen and cotton goods, but the trade names, the qualities and utilities of the different articles would be a mystery. Think of such a one going into a grocery store! He would know cheese and white beans, but what would he know of the grades of coffee and tea and other articles?

To deal with goods we know about it is easy to become expert. To deal with pupils in school the more the teacher has acquired of a correct system of studying character, the better and easier will be his work. Hence, a teacher who has had experience will outstrip a new hand. He has learned by observation that there is a difference in pupils, and therefore how to treat each one in the explanation of subjects of study.

Phrenology and physiognomy, including the study of the temperaments, is a great revelation to a teacher.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"The Psychology of Suggestion." By Boris Sidid, M.A., Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co.

The above is a research into the subconsciousness of man and society. It contains an introduction by that able professor of psychology, William James, of Harvard University. It is printed in clear type, and is sure to prove a valuable addition, not only to a library devoted to psychological subjects, but will prove interesting to all students of mental science.

It is divided into three parts, and treats, First, of "The Self," as a man of a crowd. Second, "The Self," as a double personality. Third, of "Crowd Psychology."

The book is illustrated with many beautiful plates of sphygmographic and pneumographic traces of the subject in the normal state.

Chapter XXI. is upon the "Physiology and Pathology of Subconsciousness," which deals in the nerve-cell, and is illustrated by nerve-cells of cortex and the brain-cells in groups.

As we are studying more and more the question of subconsciousness in the present day, such a work will prove to be of intense interest.

"Heredity, Health and Personal Beauty."

By J. V. Shoemaker, M.D., member of the principal medical societies in this country and England.

This is a work of 422 pp., and deals with the various sides of health. An idea can be formed of its extensiveness from the following subjects treated upon:

"Nature's Evidence in the Law of Life and Growth," "Man's Physical Place in Nature, or the Difference Between the Educated Man and the Savage," "Likeness of the Anthropoid Apes to Man," "Phenomena of Evolution in the Present Era," "The Sources of Beauty," "The Effect of Environment and Training on the Physique," "The Evolution of the American Girl," "Carlyle on Dress," "Beranger's Comic Old Grandmother," "The Dressing of American Women as Com-

pared with that of Foreign Women," "The Skin as an Organ of the Body," "Dr. Franklin's Air-bath," "What is the Necessity to the Health of the Skin," "The Skin as a Beautiful Tissue," "The Typical English Milk-maid's Complexion," "Alphonse Daudet's Description of the Artificial Blondes of the Second Empire," "The Bath as a Promotive of Health and Beauty," "The Public Bathing Establishments," "Persons Pass Through Life Without Ever Having had a Full Bath," "The Care of the Face, the Hands, and the Feet," "Constitution, Growth, and Disease of the Nails," "Constitution and Growth of the Hair and Treatment of the Same," "The Construction and Care of the Eye, the Ear, and the Nose, and their Relation to Health, Beauty, and Pleasure," etc.

Hence it will be seen that the work is more than usually comprehensive in its scope, and will take the place of many lighter works on the subject of health.

"Your Practical Forces, Showing how to Use them in all Business and Art." Ernest Loomis & Co., publishers, Chicago. Occult Science Library.

This book contains seven essays on the above subject, and as the desire for the occult is being brought more and more to the front, it is safe to predict that this book will have a ready sale, and fill a needed place in the ever-inquiring student's library.

"An Anatomic Basis for Physiologic Study." Physiology Practicums. By Henry Cowell, McGraw Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

The above comprises a series of beautiful plates on the brain of animals by Burt G. Wilder, M.D. The sheets and explanations are separate, and will form an interesting explanation and aid in the study of elementary physiology. We have received thirty figures, or plates, which seem to be a revised second edition, and are very much more sensible for school use than the practice which has now come into vogue of dissecting cats before little children, which, in our opinion, is a step decidedly too forward.

"Human Nature Explained." A New Illustrated Treatise on Human Science for the People. By N. N. Biddell, Ph.D., author of "True Manhood, True Womanhood," New York, 1897.

This is a work that takes up the phrenological organs and explains the temperaments in health and disease, and the physical conditions of heredity. It is somewhat after the order of "Brain and Mind," but the illustrations are hardly up to date.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. M., Butte, Mont.—We are delighted to hear the result of our advice, given two years ago to you through photographs submitted to us, and that your marriage has proved one of great happiness. We are glad to receive your gratitude, for it strengthens our opinion that many would be benefited if they would only consider the matter of marriage from a scientific as well as sentimental side.

A recent eminent doctor has suggested that all persons intending to get married should first be medically examined to ascertain their mental and physical state of health. We would add to this the course you have adopted—namely, judging of adaptability by phrenological examination by photographs.

Mrs. J. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Many thanks for the article on "Physiology and Psychology" by Dr. William Fuller. We will look it over and carefully cull from it what is most suitable for our pages.

E. J. Ryan, Worcester, Mass.—"Other things being equal, who would accomplish the most in all conditions of life, one with Firmness and Self-Esteem marked large, and Combativeness and Destructiveness only average, or one with the reverse conditions, and wherein would they differ in accomplishing their ends?" In reply we will say, in the first case a person would be persevering, tenacious, stubborn, self-willed, and self-contained, without showing resentment, energy, or propelling power; while a person with the latter conditions would show temper, executiveness, spirit, courage in actions, with less dignity of bearing. As a lawyer and, in fact, in all professional spheres, a man possessing the qualities first mentioned would succeed the best, while an engineer, navigator, or wholesale business man would succeed better with the latter developments.

A. H. Welch, Toronto, Can.—We gladly acknowledge your typewritten reply to the criticisms raised against Phrenology in the New York "Press" of October 28th.

We are glad to know that you are progressing in your phrenological work.

Moles.—L. L.—Generally the treatment of moles is simple, but most people who have them seem to prefer their possession than to have them removed. A slight surgical operation is about all that is necessary, although a slower way is by applications of a caustic mixture. If the correspondent will write to the medical adviser of the JOURNAL more particular information will be given than can be communicated in this column.

Stomach Trouble.—C. H. B.—If the case is such as you describe it would be well to undertake a systematic course of treatment under the supervision of an experienced physician. Of course the main thing is a properly adjusted diet; the use of foods that have as little of irritative substance in them as possible, and at the same time are nutritive in a high degree. Some local applications should be made to relieve the inflammatory excitement, dispose of the excess of mucus and other catarrhal products, and to bring about a re-establishment of normal function to follicles and glands. Without a personal examination or a full and true description of the case we could scarcely be expected to furnish a method of treatment or prescription.—D.

A. B. Keith, Butte, Mont.—We acknowledge the receipt of the copies you kindly sent us of the leading dailies of your city, containing an account of your examination of Mary Pushman, a degenerate, and are gratified that you passed your rigid cross-examination as to the anatomy of the brain and phrenological principles generally with credit, and also that all the leading physicians of your city confirm your statements as to the moral degeneracy of the woman. This is indeed a gratifying incident in the annals of Phrenology, and we trust that it will be copied in other States.

Charles H. Emmons, Hill City, Kan.—Thanks for the report of Professor Gates' lecture, in which he says crime can be abolished. We shall have more to say on this point, and are glad to have the full facts in hand. We think that if the scalpel and surgery are to be the remedy for crime, that Phrenology will first have to predict what faculties are to be demolished.

John S. Crow, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Your suggestion is a practical one, and we give it publicity trusting that those who are in a position to do this may carry it through, or, if desired, we could arrange a day's discussion at the close of our annual Conference in October next, if that would be satisfactory.

"What do you think of calling a convention or congress of hygienists of the

United States and Canada, to meet in one of our large cities, Chicago or New York, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. I think much good can be done if we only organize and work in harmony."

We should be glad to hear further from all who are interested in such a proposition, and we feel sure that some good will accrue from it.

W. G. Mortimer, M.D., 504 West 146th Street, New York.—Will all our readers who have used coca as a therapeutic agent communicate with the above correspondent, who is preparing a work on this important and remarkable plant, and who now requests all the personal testimony that he can obtain for his literary purposes.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

C. T. A.—Southsea, Eng.—You are very prompt, sharp, and keen in perception; very little escapes your notice; you are an observer rather than a thinker; you acquire knowledge easily, but do not so easily retain it; you should aim at more concentration. You are resolute, energetic, independent, ambitious, and versatile. You have capital business abilities, are judiciously cautious, and apt at planning and contriving. Take more physical exercise—dumb-bells would suit you best—and expand your chest a little more.

W. D. Salisbury.—Eng.—This lad has a sensitive, nervous organization, he wants a little more spirit, energy, and push; he has good intellectual abilities and would be very reliable in any position of trust. He is intuitive in his perceptions, has an inquiring mind and a vivid imagination; his memory of forms and outlines is very good. Drawing, designing, or constructive work would suit him best. He is not a strong lad.

J. S. Ashton.—Eng.—Has an active mind, a practical intellect, and a sympathetic nature. He is apt to do too much for others and to allow his keen feelings to overrule his judgment. More "application" would improve him. It is important that he should be very temperate in his habits, avoid stimulants, and exercise greater command over his feelings; he needs more self-control, tact, and Hope. He is easily depressed when things appear to work against him. He has good mechanical abilities.

278.—G. W. C.—Sing Sing, N. Y.—You have a clearly defined intellect, and one capable of taking comprehensive views of subjects. The greatest difficulty of your character lies in the crown of your head, which should be a little higher in order to balance the former part of it. Therefore endeavor to cultivate power to take responsibility, and value yourself at a proper price. Do not necessarily underestimate your abilities, for you should be capable of more than ordinary scientific attainment, and if you had a good chance to study for the legal profession you could succeed in several departments.

279.—P. O. N.—Iowa.—This young man has a very distinct physiognomy, and consequently a very individual character. He is very set in his own opinions, particularly as to how things are done for him, very critical in all matters, and is very exquisite in his details. He will not find all people angels, even after he is done perfecting them. He will be good in argument and debate, in the drama, and literary profession.

280.—Bolivia.—Pa.—You appear to have a well-balanced organization, healthy and well able to sustain yourself in intellectual work; are quite energetic, comprehensively intuitive as well as practical. In business would be cautious, and in a profession you would get above the average. You will never sink, but come to the surface, and excel in anything you thoroughly give your mind to.

281.—J. J. B.—Mass.—You show wonderful versatility of talent in your photograph, and can do almost anything you set your mind to, from the editorial chair to the pleading of your own case in court or managing large companies. You have a fluent style of speaking, and possess sufficient language to be lucid and eloquent; are quite firm, positive, and resolute, and resist encroachments.

282.—E. W. E.—Kan.—You are almost too wide awake for this century, but will be in your elements in the twentieth. You have to hold in very often your ardor and enthusiasm. You hate to be with slow people. You are cut out for pro-

fessional life. You would succeed were you to study character, and were you a lawyer would study the character of your client, judge, and jury to a good account. You know how to superintend a large business, or any comprehensive line of work, when intellect was wanted in the play.

283.—A. H.—Ia.—Your photographs indicate a predominance of power in front of the ear; hence, with the activity of your brain, could make a good teacher, writer, superintendent, or business manager of an hospital. You are sufficiently social to take a philanthropic interest in others, but need to be drawn out into ordinary society.

284.—J. C.—Kan.—You possess a wiry constitution, one capable of enduring considerable fatigue, and well able to sustain yourself in arduous work, if called upon to do so. Are quite intellectual and scientific in your scope of mind. Will be found prevailing, and can get on most anywhere in practical work.

We have received photos from the following new subscribers: Powell, Willing, Anderson-Lusk Wolfe, Hansen, Wishart, Klein, Wilson, Morris, Balten, Robinson, Gastrock, Dearborn, Chadeayne, Nasse, Bolivia, Bryant, Evans, Hullentocher, Crane, Fenwick, Young, Gardiner, Flannagan, Dick, Loman, Rehfeldt, Greenwood, Luck, Hill, McClelland, Johnson, Willey, Nelson, and will insert replies as soon as space will allow.

We wish to acknowledge articles from Messrs. Welch, Colborn, Hummell, and Stocker.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

I received the delineation of my character yesterday. The whole thing is, I believe, correct. I thank you for your careful examination.

Glenn O. Stauffer, Walkersville, Md.

My first efforts seemed to be in vain, but after three days my determined effort brought the most satisfactory results, having examined several prominent people and prominent school teachers.

R. McCloy.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The yearly winter examinations have been held in the Theory and Practice of Phrenology. We hope to be able to report on them next month.

The second monthly meeting, on January 26th, was entertained by a paper by Miss S. Dexter, F. F. P. I. On February

9th Mr. P. V. Zyto lectured at the Institute, and on February 23d, Mr. R. Higgs.

The Manchester Human Nature Club held its semi-monthly meeting on Monday evening, February 7th, at 8 p.m. Mr. William K. Robbins, of the city Board of Health, gave a lecture-talk on "Our Secret Friends and Foes." The subject was illustrated with microscopes and electric light.

Rev. Edwin Morrell, Pres.
A. A. Jenkins, Sec.

Recently the Ladies' Physiological Institute gave a phrenological party at the residence of Professor T. A. Bland, 38 Worcester Square, Boston, which was highly enjoyed by the members of the institute and a number of ladies from the Science Club. Professor Bland opened the entertainment with a brief explanation of the principles of Phrenology, and then proceeded to demonstrate the science by a brief reading of the mental endowments of the ladies present.

Dr. M. Cora Bland contributed to the entertainment a scientific explanation of the life line of the head, illustrating her subject by the anatomy of a human skull and pointing out the importance of a knowledge of the life line as a means of preserving the health.—Boston Traveller.

The Cincinnati Phrenological Society holds its weekly meeting Thursday evenings.

Professor Taggart, the noted phrenologist, has been lecturing on Phrenology. The lectures are highly interesting, abounding in wit, apt illustrations, and thoroughly instructive.

The lecture on Wednesday evening, February 2d, was given by Dr. Brandenburg on the highly interesting subject of Brain Centres which Control Health. It is of great importance that this subject should be more fully discussed and we are glad Dr. Brandenburg has given thought and attention to it.

Miss J. A. Fowler opened the discussion of the Social Culture Club on Tuesday evening, February 1st. The meeting was held at 27 East Twenty-first Street. Although the evening was very snowy a good number of members were present. Dr. Bishop, president, presided.

February 3d Miss Fowler entertained, in a unique way, a large Bible class in Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. After the usual hour's work supper was served, and from eleven to twelve o'clock Miss Fowler compared about forty present.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler lectured before the Theosophical Society of the Greater New York on "The Practical Use of

Phrenology." The very intelligent audience gathered was in sympathy with the lecturer and her subject and expressed themselves as more than pleased.

The Trenton (N. J.) Hall auditorium was crowded February 15th, to hear Miss J. A. Fowler lecture on "Heads and Faces," after which comparative examinations were made, with results astonishing to the many teachers assembled.

Regret to hear that Miss Rutter's Phrenological Institute, in Atlantic City, was destroyed by fire February 7th.

Professor Morris, the phrenologist, is crowding the Opera House with his audiences, and he deserves his success. He is a legitimate phrenologist of high standing and is a master of the science—if science it is. Whether you believe in Phrenology or not, his lectures will be found interesting and instructive, for he has a thorough knowledge of his subject and is a keen observer. On Monday, January 31st, he performed a remarkable feat. After he was blindfolded, four Swedes and four Germans were called to the stage and seated on opposite sides. By examining their heads he told which were which, and after they were mixed together he picked out each one according to his nationality. He did the same act with four Republicans and four Populists, and in these tests did not make a single mistake. And yet some of the so-called foreigners had been born in this country and some of the political examples were far from being good subjects, not being types of their kind. It was an exceptionally severe test.—Port Alexandria News, February 3d.

Phrenology has scored in St. Louis, where Professor C. W. Smith has been permitted to qualify as an expert in a murder case. He pronounced the defendant insane after making an examination of the latter's head. This is said to be the first time in the history of the criminal courts in Missouri that Phrenology has been recognized as a science in determining insanity.—Boston Transcript.

Professor Bateman, of Auburn, has been lecturing in Island Falls, Me., and prospering.—Lewiston Journal.

Miss Francis E. Willard, President of the W. C. T. U., has just passed away in New York. She wrote to Miss Fowler, on January 22d, as follows:

"The subject (of Mental Science) is one in which I have always been interested. My father and mother were educated at Oberlin College and believed in much that is taught by phrenologists. Thank you very much for your book. Hoping to see you at some later date when I am more vigorous."



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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The York Osteopath."—Devoted to the advancement of Osteopathy.—Published monthly by the New York Institute of Osteopathy, 43 West Twentieth Street, New York.

All who have watched the progress of this Institute and the desires of its members must recognize the usefulness of the work done by them. This monthly contains many very valuable suggestions on the treatment of prevalent diseases.

"Education"—Boston—Published by **Kassan & Palmer**—contains its usual list of interesting articles, one of which is the result of child-study by Professor **Oscar Chrisman** and submits thirteen estimable results.

"Pacific Health Journal."—St. Helena, Cal.—Anyone reading this magazine should certainly be better in health, for it contains so many useful and practical

suggestions on the quantity and quality of food, worry and indigestion, liquor and crime, etc.

"The North Western Monthly," devoted to problems of education, within and without the school. **J. H. Miller**, Lincoln, Neb. \$1.50 per year. One article is on the subject of "Boys Entering the Adolescent Period of Life."

"Art Education."—**J. C. Witter Co.**—This publication is beautifully arranged and is applicable to the education of art. It contains life sketches by **James Hall**, director of art education at Springfield, Mass.

"The School Record."—**Abion & Detroit, Mich.**—The teacher and pupil are both thought of and fed through the questions and answers in geography, physiology, arithmetic, spelling, and various other interesting bits.

"Good Health," by **J. H. Kellogg, M.D.**, is up to its usual standard in tearing on health and hygiene. In the opening he asks, "Are we a Dying Race?" It is beautifully illustrated with views of Paris.

"Harper's Monthly Magazine," for February, is complete, both from its pictorial and literary standpoint, and introduces its readers to many valuable and interesting facts. **George Du Maurier's** social pictorial satire, with photographs by **Thomas McLean**, is its first article.

"The Club Woman," under the able editorship of **Miss Helen M. Winslow**, is sure to win its place among the many papers and magazines devoted to our intellectual life. It is well got up.

"The Bookman."—**Dodd, Mead & Co.**, Fifth Avenue, New York.—Is unusually full of interest, both in matter and illustrations. **Walt Whitman's** portraits at different ages are given. Libraries and librarians, photos of **Marion Crawford** and **Elizabeth Browning**—the latter from a marble bust of **W. Story's**—and a portrait of **John Oliver Hobbs**, from a paint-

ing by Schmalz, and specimens of her writing, which is exquisitely fine.

The American Monthly—"Review of Reviews."—New York.—Full of interesting matter and good illustrations.

"Lippincotts" contains a complete novel every month.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—Though larger in size, contains more stories.

"The Arena."—Boston.—One article of interest is by Mrs. Helen Campbell on American Domesticity.

"Mind."—January.—Alliance Publishing Co., New York.—Charles Bradie Patterson has an interesting article in this number on "How we Make Our Environment," and M. V. Carter writes forcibly, "Hereditry, True and False."

"The New Crusade"—Wood-Allen Pub. Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.—is always helpful, and this month especially so. Do you think everything has been written on Children? Fortunately people do not think so, for this magazine is pregnant with hints on young life. Read the January issue and find out about keeping faith with children, "Mental Kodaks," etc.

"Mothers' Journal."—New Haven.—Ellen R. Miles writes in her usual bright, forceful style. Anyone who knows the writer expects something practical, and gets it.

"The American Kitchen Magazine"—The Home Science Publishing Co., Boston—January—contains a thoroughly practical article on "Women and Ventilation," by E. P. Ewing.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

We have been asked to write "something about business," past and prospective, by several publishers, and so have made it a general letter, which has been written by Mr. John A. Walker, Vice-President of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.

In 1893 it was a case of business paralysis; in 1894 we had a year of debility; in 1895 the patient partially revived; in 1896 came a relapse, but in 1897 came recovery, and the patient took up his bed and walked. The great medicine man was dollar wheat and thirty-cent corn, plus poor harvests at this exigency abroad.

I saw it myself, for I visited the West and saw everyone up to his eyes in new business. The consumer at last had money once more, and was spending it.

These industrial triumphs are important. In 1897 the business cloud passed

away and another era of prosperity opened. Export trade was larger in the fruits of the harvest, and particularly in manufactured goods, than in the history of the country. Americans are competing in every market. American motors won the order in London. On a bridge in Holland an American firm was the lowest bidder. American steel rails go regularly to China, Japan, and India. A movement is on foot to have the English Parliament pass a law changing the stamp on goods not made in England, stamped "Abroad" instead of the name of the country where they are made. This is an effort on the part of the English law-makers to obscure the origin of these goods.

For the Dixon Company personally, we have shared in the general prosperity. The year has been an agreeable one; the future looks rosy to those to have eyes to see. Perhaps the outlook was never more inviting. Never were there so many roads open to wealth to those who know how to find them.

Orders are continually received for the "Emphatic Diaglot." This is a special, and we may say a wonderful, help to the student of the New Testament, in that it is a word-for-word translation, contains illustrative explanatory foot-notes, copious selections of references, alphabetical index, thus making it one of the most valuable aids to Bible study ever published. The reduced price has helped to make this more popular than ever. Many testimonials have been received, and we feel justified in reiterating that it is the best work of its kind published, containing nearly 900 pages, plain but durable binding, \$3.00. This, of course, includes postage. Send in your order at once, write your name and address plainly, that no possible mistake or confusion can arise in properly filling your order.

The success that has attended the introduction of the new scientific discovery, the Electropoise, is something almost phenomenal. Some think that in time this simple but effective instrument will almost supersede medicine. The wonderful fact regarding the Electropoise is that it seems to conquer all diseases with equal success. One is almost surprised to read the enthusiastic testimonies of thousands of our best and most reliable citizens, including such men as Rev. W. H. De Puy, A.M., D.D., LL.D.; the famous evangelist, Geo. C. Needham; Judge Robert P. Dick, and Rear-Admiral Luce, U. S. N. The reader may learn more about this curative agent by referring to the advertisement appearing in our columns.

A FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

As we have already offered a free subscription to the JOURNAL to anyone who can secure us three new subscribers and send us the correct arrangement of the portraits of the four poets which appeared on page 68 in the February number, we wish further to add an inducement, which is a phrenological examination to any such one before May 8th. Several sent us suggestions, in reply to our last prize offer, which came too late for competition; J. M. Crawl, of Kansas, and Walter R. B. Baldwin, of Ohio, are among these.

John F. Niebahr writes that he is much interested in phrenology and delivered a lecture before the General Literary Society at Rochester, N. Y.

"I have been encouraged to better and higher things by the reading of the JOURNAL, which has been a welcome friend to my home for the past few years.

"S. S., Elliottson, Pa."

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Mr. J. McNeil, graduate of '73, visited the Institute February 2, 1897.

"Baby's Diary as a Means of Child Culture. Embryonic Characters Studied and Developed."—"The New York Herald" says: "Here is a new suggestion in the line of child culture, already gaining vogue. A baby with a psychological chart which registers the child's mental development. Mothers will be interested in this, especially those studying the evolution of their babies. The plan is one replete with possibilities for the future of the little ones."

This is in relation to J. A. Fowler's last book, "Mental Science." "Had I not tried the experiment myself," she says, "I should have thought the task impossible." While always interesting work, it has given me many hints in the avoiding of certain kinds of discipline, inquiry, books, etc., and has helped me to encourage mothers with their children of different intelligence. Read "Childhood: Its Character and Culture." \$1.00, postpaid.

We think all our readers do not properly appreciate the benefit of a good memory. As one has said: "Memory is the most important function of the brain; without it life would be a blank. Our knowledge is all based on memory. Every thought, every action, our very conception of personal identity, is based on memory. Without memory, all experience would be useless; reasoning would be based on insufficient data, and would be, therefore, fallacious. In this volume the author demonstrates that memory is a definite faculty, separate from, but associated with, all the other faculties of the brain."

In this connection we refer our readers to the work of the late O. S. Fowler, entitled "Memory and Intellectual Improvement," applied to self-education and juvenile instruction. It shows how to cultivate the memory, conduct the intellectual education of the young, strengthen and expand the intellect, specially embodying the education of ourselves, showing personal effort as indispensable. "Self-made, or not made at all." Original capability, while conferred by nature, however great, produces little unless assiduously cultivated. It tells how to "sharpen up," to obviate forgetfulness, improve the memory, a power more valuable than Klondyke gold. \$1.00, post paid.

"A Talk to Men," by E. A. King, author of "The Cigarette and the Youth," is a pamphlet that is well worth reading, and will be read with great interest by the young.

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"Rebecca S. Miller."

PHRENOLOGY IN EDUCATING YOUTH.

"The more knowledge of the being to be educated that can be possessed by the teacher, the better will be the work of education. To study the brain and nervous system and all that belongs to throbbing, young humanity, and thus become able to lead it, teach it, control it, and uplift it, requires the sum of human culture, tact, and attainment to do the best in this field that is required and possible." This is from the introduction of "A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students: or, Childhood, its Character and Culture," by Jessie A. Fowler, and the purpose of the work is "to assist those who have this great and important work to do, and to make the pathway plain."

The pathway pointed out by the author is as plain as simple language and abundant illustrations can make it, but whether it leads to all the benefits claimed for it is an open question which we shall not attempt to discuss. Undoubtedly skull conformation marks some general mental characteristics; but can protuberances and depressions indicative of forty-three distinct propensities be found on a single skull? The author says yes to the question, and that the character of childhood may be harmoniously shaped by cultivating or restraining these propensities, as developed by a chart of the head. This "Manual" affords every needed instruction for trying the experiment. (New York: Fowler & Wells Co.)

Of the new book, "Not In It," the "Brooklyn Eagle" says: "The scene is the New York of to-day, and it is rather a series of pictures run together on a slight thread of plot than a connected narrative. It is supposed to portray the usefulness and the uselessness of wealth unless its employment is in accord with the dictates of humanity, and not guided by selfishness. There are a number of characters, but they are not engaged in working out any preconceived line of destiny, but rather act and react upon each other as the tides of human happenings bring the currents of their lives together. The persons who are 'not in it' are those who, through no fault of their own, are sufferers from the lack of this world's gear. It is shown that it is not always the case that happiness overtakes those who are supposed to be beyond the reach of want, and that the whirligig of events sometimes brings them low. The lesson of the story is a good one. . . ." Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

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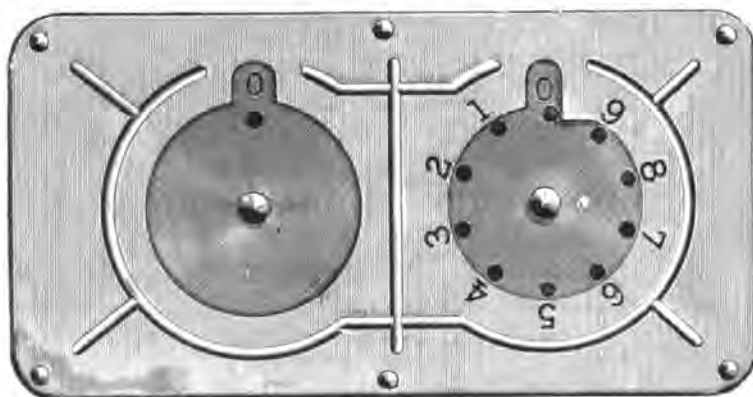
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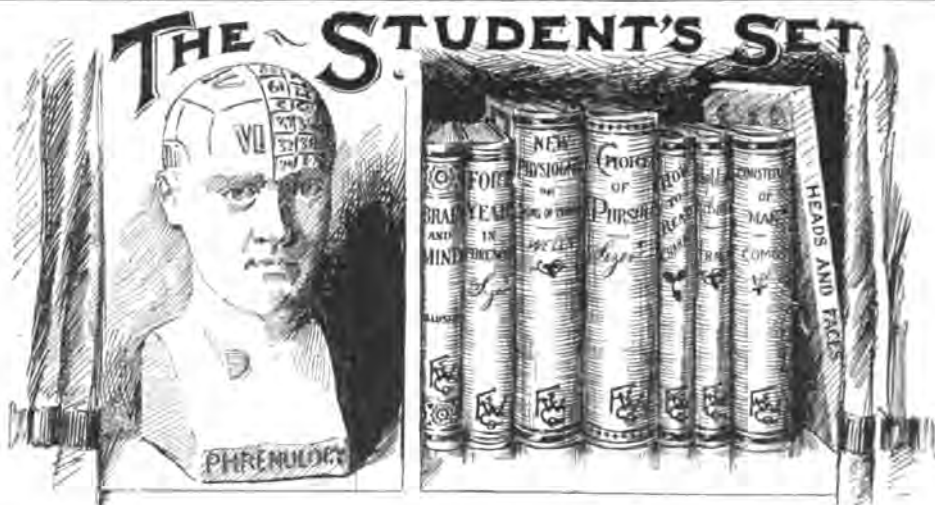
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THE MAN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Every public leader, be he physician, lawyer, or minister, politician, writer, or general, shows some peculiar and very often strong characteristics. Stripped of the halo of his office he appears the man he is. The finely braided coat and the ornaments of gold, of a general or consul, cannot add to, or alter the characteristics which guide an expert in his diagnosis to-day, any more than a hundred years ago when Dr. Gall was called upon to delineate the characters of a notorious murderer and thief. These were dressed, it will be remembered, as generals, and sat beside the doctor at the table of King Frederick William III., of Germany, at a certain fête at Potsdam. Very often faculties are found in activity that the ordinary observer fails to see altogether; sometimes men enter public service for very different reasons to those that really are the case, and some men acquit themselves under trying ordeals, much to the surprise of many of their countrymen and party. Consul-General Fitz-Hugh Lee is a man who was clothed with unusual power by Ex-

President Cleveland, and is trusted by President McKinley irrespective of party lines. His office is of grave importance just now, and he is one of the most striking of American characters.

One of the greatest proofs of the satisfaction he has given in his present position of Consul is that, though called to that office by Cleveland, he still retains the same under President McKinley. Cleveland recognized his diplomatic abilities, though he had made a brilliant record as an officer in the Civil War. McKinley finding that he could rely on him in dealing with the Spanish, has allowed his official position to be unchanged. In fact, in carefully handling every phase of the Cuban question and reporting to Washington, the soldier has shown himself a judge and an astute politician; and in caring for the interests of his own country everywhere and at every time the soldier, the diplomat, the judge, and jury of events in great political crises has proved himself all in one—an uncompromising American to the backbone.

Now, how is it he can hold so unique

a position? The forepart of his head, it can be seen, is remarkably long from the opening of the ear to the frontal arch, hence the scientific, practical, and observing qualities are much in evidence and are exceedingly active. He has stood the fire of many tests; he never turned his back on his enemy,

practical fitness for the observation of men and things, a far-sighted diplomat, and a man of good sense and great tact.

He has great force of character and his propelling power is equal to all emergencies, as is seen by the activity of his large executive faculties above and around his well-formed and power-



CONSUL-GENERAL FITZ-HUGH LEE.

nor a friend, and his basilar faculties indicate that he never will, while the height of his head in the organ of Benevolence makes him true in his sympathies to friends and interests.

The full development in the forepart of the intellectual lobe shows further a clear brain, cool judgment, a

ful ear. He is very intuitive; quick to see how to take in a situation, use up material and utilize men, his Human Nature stands like a sentinel and knows how to diagnose character correctly. If our readers were to draw a line from the meatus to Individuality and another from the same point to the region

where the hair joins the forehead, there they would see his wealth of resource.

His physique is powerful and complete with all the chemical agencies necessary to regulate such an executive brain. It is like a ship with all her sail fully set. The vital or nutritive properties are abundant in supplying him with a full chest or oxygenizing power, consequently his food assimilates quick-

ly and builds up all exhausted tissue; his recuperative ability is remarkable, hence he has capacity to sustain himself under unusual fatigue and trying circumstances. His whole organization betokens strength, longevity, force, courage, resolution, and determination of mind. He is not a man to give up or yield until all resources have been exhausted, and that means a great deal.

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 22.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

AMELIA E. BARR.

One of the most successful authors in this country is a woman. We use the term "successful" in the commercial or financial sense, and so mean that the earnings of her pen constitute a very handsome income—such, indeed, as most of our enterprising merchants would be glad to show on their annual balance-sheets. This income is the result of work that differs much from the average done by the great majority of successful writers, in that it is sober, conscientious, purposeful, and moral in its quality and character, and not distinguished by sensational effects or marred by extravagant and morbid appeals to the emotions. The reader finds no sickly pruriency, no detail of weak and vapid experiences, no wonderful plots in which nature is distorted by the most unlikely incidents, and no silly, commonplace chatter, called conversation, in her books. The aim is to be natural, true, and healthful in plot, matter, and phrase.

The average reviewer would probably insist upon analyzing a book in and of itself, irrespective of the kind of person the author may be. We, however, feel the necessity of examining, as it were, the author in combination with his book. The manner of the man is written down upon the pages of his story, or history, or essay. There is a

physiognomy in a piece of literary composition that is correspondent to the character of its writer. We believe, therefore, that to pronounce adequately upon the character of an important book we should know the writer of it. Great injustice and gross errors of critical judgment would be avoided, for the most part, by knowledge of an author's character. If we examine the long roll of writers whose books have an immortality of interest to the world, we shall be convinced that they owe their enduring fame to the nobleness of their work; but that nobleness is only the reflection of the sentiments and motives that illumined their human nature and made them esteemed of the good and worthy. From *Æsop* to Goldsmith, these men wrote themselves into their books. In and "between the lines" we may read of their feelings and habits and experiences—their hopes and fear, their joys and sorrows.

Of Mrs. Barr as an author, therefore, it is best to speak with the lady in printed counterfeit before us. Hers is a face that indicates an excellent physical organization. The brain is well filled out in the base; is deep in the lobes that lie centrally, as shown by the low relation of the ear to the eyebrow and nose. The ear in itself is a good

physical mark. By natural endowment the organic vital elements are vigorous and sustaining to an unusual degree; and whatever of strength there is in her mental economy, be it intellectual, social, affectional, moral, etc., finds in the vegetal forces of her organism abundant support. The head appears to be of more than average length, and also of good breadth, especially at the temporals. Note the considerable distance from the eyebrows to the centre of the ear. 'Tis a good head, indeed, for observation and study—an inquiring, investigating order of intellect. Such a

of the importance of individual adaptation to the circumstances of life. Certain ideals, delicate and fine, may enter into that culture, yet, for the most part, its elements are of a hearty, cordial, earnest sort, that contrasts strongly with the prevailing type of dilettante culture in our modern society. There is a cordial briskness in the movements, talk, and executive action of such a nature. The head is high in the crown—although somewhat masked by the coil of hair—showing power of will, self-reliance, and decision. Hers is a disposition to act promptly. She does not



Amelia E. Barr.

Kindly loaned by the "Literary Digest."

mind, on its thoughtful side, is much occupied with things that have a solid, real relation to its environment. Out of the stuff that it gathers may be formed judgments, fancies, and imaginings, according to occasion or the need of the hour. The attitude of this mind is practical; it has culture—a culture based upon an appreciative view

dally. With mind made up, it becomes her to go and do as if nothing else remained. Her feelings are strong, and color as well as inspire motive and opinion. Much of her sympathy and tenderness is of the social and domestic class. In home matters she is deeply grounded. There happiness for the world finds its chief seat, according to

her opinion. In dealing with phases of life, the home idea will commonly appear in her stories, and her ideals of strength and beauty—her “fair women and brave men”—will personify qualities that contribute charm and sweetness to the home circle. Hers is a nature that exhibits a warm interest in the people who make up the body of society. She may have her fancies for this or that form of culture, ethics, mental employment. She may admire certain individuals, and think that there are differences of quality and capability and niceness among people that naturally confer upon them rank and privilege and preference. Yet, in her survey of the community, she is inclined to exhibit a spirit of impartiality, to be, in her treatment of high and low, much of the democrat. So her heroes and heroines, her knights and ladies, who exemplify the best of the human in us, are as likely to be chosen from the lowly and common run of people, as from the upper and select orders. “A primrose at the river’s brim” has an attraction for her; she sees beauty and use in it. So, under the rough cap of labor, she may perceive a noble son of Adam, and point the moral of his fidelity and usefulness in the great machine-shop of life.

What of achievement such a mind as Mrs. Barr’s has given us is the result of deliberate purpose and persistent work. Not the early, sudden forgings of a brilliant capacity. Her advance has been slow, probably tentative, in its occasional output, and quite probably expectation has been more than realized, despite the earnest labor that has been

expended. Her example is in proof of the old apothegm, “No excellence without labor.” In a later utterance she says: “For eighteen years I was amassing facts and fancies, developing a crude intelligence, waiting for the vitalization of the heart. Then Love, the supreme teacher, came; and his first lesson was, *renunciation*. I was to give up father and mother, home and kindred, friends and country, and follow where he would lead me, into a land strange and far off. Child-bearing and child-losing—the limitations and delights of frontier life—the intimate society of such great and individual men as Sam Houston, and the men who fought with him—the intense feelings induced by war, its uncertainties and possibilities, and the awful abiding in that Valley of the Shadow of Death, with the pestilence that walked in darkness, and the sickness that destroyed at noonday—all these events with their inevitable ‘asides’ were instrumental in the education and preparation of the seventeen years of my married life.”

Such was a part of the schooling that she found necessary to her evolution as writer. Its experiences were not treasured as evidences of the unhappy lot to which she was born, as excuses for wearing a sad countenance and for complaining of her misfortunes. On the contrary, such trials and griefs that came were cheerfully borne, and their monitions interpreted in the light of a cheerful philosophy—some of them, doubtless, being employed to point the moral in some sketch or story that has found thousands of readers.

SOME GOOD RULES.

These rules, handed down by somebody’s grandmother, are good ones for our boys and girls to remember:

Always look at the person to whom you speak. When you are addressed, look straight at the person who speaks to you. Do not forget this.

Speak your words plainly; do not mutter or mumble. If words are worth saying, they are worth pronouncing distinctly and clearly.

Have you something to do that you find hard and would prefer not to do? Then listen to wise old grandmother. Do the hard thing first and get it over with. If you have done wrong, go and confess it. If your lesson is tough, master it. If the garden is to be weeded, weed it first and play afterward. Do first the things you don’t like to do, and then, with a clear conscience, try the rest.

Physiognomical Studies. No. 3.

DENTOLOGY, OR CHARACTER READING FROM THE TEETH.

BY RICHARD D. STOCHEE, LONDON.

Dentology, from the Latin *dens*, "a tooth," and the Greek *logos*, "science," is the science or art which treats of the teeth as indicative of character.

According to some authorities, it is easier to read character from the teeth than by any other means, hence, in this age of inquiry, the subject has excited considerable attention, and stands every chance of becoming as popular as other subjects on character reading.

Physiognomists have always regarded the teeth as particularly expressive of character. The Swiss physiognomist, in his work on the face, gives one or two directions as to how to deduce certain traits from them.

In these papers, his observations, together with those of many other more modern writers, have been included, and the writer particularly wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to them, and to the researches of certain dentists, the result of whose observation has formed the light in certain periodicals.

An adult possesses, as a rule, a set of thirty-two teeth—eight incisors, or cutting teeth, four canine (two in each jaw), and ten molars.

In order to place our study upon a sound foundation, it will be necessary that we should consider which classes of teeth are representative of temperamental organism.

As all, or nearly all, the readers of this magazine will be aware, the human organism is principally composed of brain, nerves, bones, muscles, blood, flesh, and hair—the predominance of any of these constituents corresponding to the development of certain temperamental qualities. When the nervous system is strongly manifested, and the face is relatively developed above and comparatively unremarkable toward

the chin, the teeth will be small, rather than large, even, and sometimes of a yellowish white.

When the vital system is well represented and there is an abundance of blood, as well as a proportionate amount of flesh and hair, the lower portion of the face being well developed, the teeth will be, as a rule, somewhat larger and regular; when the motive system is strongly defined the bones and muscles being relatively large, giving width and height to the facial bones, the teeth will then be decidedly large, being often irregular, and sometimes of a yellowish hue.

Size of the teeth, as every other feature, means power, provided the accompanying quality be fine, etc.

At the present day, a comparatively small percentage of individuals possess a presentable set of teeth. The majority of people having decayed "stumps." Some attribute this state of things to one cause, others to another. Many persons affirm that the reason our teeth are not as good as those of our ancestors, is because we partake largely of patent food, sweets, and such like, and thus fail to utilize our teeth. Certainly it is a well-known and accepted fact that "Use increases capacity." Therefore, if we would retain the service of our teeth we should employ them as much as possible, by using them when eating.

No attempt is made to discuss the teeth from a physiological or anatomical point of view, consequently, we will not enter into the "reason" for this or that, but content ourselves with considering the facts "as we find them."

The matter of evolution, we will also leave strictly alone, as it is the author's wish to deal with the teeth in a popular yet interesting and instructive manner.

SIZE OF THE TEETH.

As the size of the teeth varies in individual cases, it will be, perhaps, as well that it should be one of the first matters for consideration and study.

We somehow or other seldom fail to notice the "tombstones" of the individual who has the good fortune or ill luck to possess teeth of gigantic proportions, and to ascertain whether the teeth are large or small is certainly one of our first observations in regard to the general physiognomy of persons we meet.

Large teeth indicate either expansiveness of mind and breadth of intellect, or, on the other hand, monstrous failings and large faults. Everything their possessor goes in for is something on a large scale, size is considered before anything else, as a rule. It is a case of quantity and quality. Yet, of course, if the organic quality, or texture were high and fine, there would be an amount of fastidiousness manifested, and a proportionate degree of delicacy. Still, at the same time, people with those large teeth like to have to do with big enterprises and will always be alive of the value of things. There is a whole-souledness about persons who have teeth of this stamp, and they usually acquire a vast reputation, becoming either famous or notorious according as their cranial and facial developments are favorable, or the reverse; of course, people whose teeth are large, will always possess a considerable degree of the motive system, therefore, their ideas are unconventional and they go about their business in a more or less earnest, ardent fashion.

Small teeth, universally, indicate a want of force of character, as well as pettiness, and a narrow, conventional mind. Their possessors are seldom likely to attain any degree of popularity, as they are generally without either the force of mind, or the executive power wherewith to accomplish much. If these small teeth are inclined to retreat, and on this account are rarely ex-

posed to view, their owners will be of a weak mental and bodily organization, and also be deficient in moral and physical courage.

There is little, if indeed any magnanimity, or largeness of heart combined with teeth of this description, and people in whom they are found will, for the most part, be discovered to be of a totally unenterprising character. With teeth, as with every other feature of the face, the happy medium is the best and most adapted to serve the purpose in view.

Broad, evenly arranged teeth signify a good hearty anticipation, as well as a warm social nature, in which the element of liberality has vitality and the milk of human kindness figures conspicuously. These teeth usually appertain to that section of human beings who know what it is to be comfortable themselves, and, appreciating material enjoyments as they do, like to see others about them well cared for.

Small, weak, and irregular teeth bespeak defective vitality, poor powers of digestion, a mediocre intellect, and a non-resistant, tractable, obedient, and gentle disposition. People who have such teeth lack assertion and stand in need of pushing capacity, force, and staying power. The qualifications needed are a broad, well-developed base of the brain.

Wide teeth in general indicate a broad, generous mind, liberal views, and a more or less tolerant nature, whereas, narrow teeth usually show a conservative, prejudiced, narrow-minded, non-receptive cast of brain.

Long teeth are the symbols of intensity, their possessors have a certain kind of strength of firmness of principle, but are, as a rule, not so comprehensive in mind.

Short broad teeth that are set evenly and placed close together indicate a firm, stable nature.

As with all the features, length gives intensity, but breadth gives stability and comprehensiveness.

The Newman Brothers.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

Recently in a Chicago paper there was an illustrated article on two brothers, who thought alike, worked alike, and looked alike. This, however, is not often the case, except with twins; and in our present comparison of the Newmans, John Henry and Francis William, we find a marked difference, both in their heads and characters.

Although both men were interested in intellectual and religious subjects,



PROF. FRANCIS NEWMAN.

yet the one, namely, Francis William Newman, known as Professor Newman, was obliged, through his strong endowment of independence, his strong reflective faculties, and his conscientious motives, to give up his views of the State church, and afterward devoted himself to spiritual rationalism, instead of to mystical orthodoxy, like his brother. He was so stanch in his adherence to his simplicity of faith that, although educated at Oxford, where he had at first to subscribe to the Thirty-nine

Articles to be admitted to the University, yet as he grew older he refused to again sign the Thirty-nine Articles when he was about to receive his degree of M.A. He desired a simpler Christianity, and felt the unworthiness and deadness of the ecclesiasticism of his day, and his evangelistic qualities made their influence felt throughout his future life. He devoted himself to literature and all philanthropic and reformatory lines of work.

As will be seen by his head in the cut, his large Causality actuated him to refute and denounce the Romanistic tendencies of his brother. He was professor in the New College at Manchester for six years, and afterward filled the Chair of Latin at the University in London, and when he retired from this post in 1863 he devoted himself with increased energy to promoting advanced social reforms. He was deeply interested in vegetarianism, and has written many interesting essays on diet. One little volume before us is practical and exceedingly useful. He was also author of "The Soul: Its Sorrows and Aspirations." He was a true philanthropist. His passion for his fellow-creatures was not mere sentiment, but was founded on practical truths, and he longed to make others see with him in removing the oppression of humanity everywhere. Hence, at home his charities and compassions were overflowing to all in need. It is said that a room in his house at Weston-super-Mare, was set apart as a guest-chamber for persons needing a change to the seaside, but whose circumstances barred the way.

He was strong in his convictions against intemperance and impurity of all kinds, also against luxury of every form; therefore he devoted his energies untiringly to benefiting his fellow-creatures and in working for the inter-

est of women in placing them in their rightful positions in shaping the destinies of his country.

Cardinal Newman, his brother, though an eminent University man, broke away from the Calvinistic influences of his mother and turned his at-

graphs, his mind was not as much led by reason as was the case with his brother, but more by his reverence to form and ceremony. He attached a great deal more importance to the dogma of the Romanish Church than to the simplicity of faith of the Evangelis-



CARDINAL NEWMAN.

tention to the Catholic faith, and upheld its doctrines with great sincerity, and wrote extensively on the subject. In fact his writings have been known to influence many young people, so carefully written were his views.

As will be seen by the two photo-

tic Church. One brother, therefore, was led through his Causality, Comparison, and Conscientiousness, to renounce even ecclesiasticism, while the other, through his large Perceptive faculties and Veneration, was led to adopt a stricter course of dogma and re-

ligious belief and ceremonies that please and appeal to the eye.

Professor Newman has less Secretiveness than his brother and consequently spoke more freely and unreservedly with regard to all sides of his religious beliefs. Cardinal Newman had less of the lower part of Self-Esteem and a larger development of Veneration, which inclined him to look up to his ideals, which were the Romish Church, and the Pope. Both brothers had large Benevolence, were sympathetically inclined, and philanthropic in their efforts, but the one condensed his charities within his church, whilst the other broadened out into all phases of philanthropy. I well remember seeing the Cardinal in Birmingham, England, on one occasion when he was quite elderly, and as he entered the Oratory in Edgbaston he was supported on either side. His body was diminutive whilst his head looked large and powerful.

It seemed a surprise to me that such a gifted man could pin so much faith to the performance and theatrical arrangement of service which he listened to, and further, that he could so disregard the individuality of his own character that he should allow himself to believe in the mediatorship of the priest for

absolution instead of sending his prayers direct to the One Mediator.

Cardinal Newman, when he became an admirer of the Roman Catholic faith, tortured his brother for his evangelistic views, and once on the latter's return from college, hung up a picture of the Virgin Mary in his bed-room. He also did what he could to alienate his brother from the other members of the family, which was exceedingly trying to Francis.

The Cardinal showed throughout his career, that implicit faith and trust which looks up to a human medium, consequently he preferred to use his intellect in support of this faith, while his brother went to the other extreme.

It is singular how a strong character showed itself through its weaknesses. Mrs. Besant's character is a type that leans on a stronger personality, yet she has an exceedingly clever and individual mind.

Both brothers possessed large Language, which, in each case was directed through the stronger faculties that dominated their characters.

By the study of mind from a phrenological point of view we can understand character more minutely, and, therefore, peculiarities no longer seem mysterious when thus studied. F.

What is Quality?

BY JULES BUCHEL.

(Continued from page 77.)

Inherited quality is not easily altered, depreciated, or improved, whence comes the innate strength of constitution, mind, and memory that characterizes some people. Acquired quality being a product of education and other factors more or less arbitrary, is easily impaired by neglect, abuse, or dissipation. It is always acquired with difficulty, and seldom easily retained, except under very favorable circumstances. Children are often born with

better constitutions and minds than their parents, and the reverse is also true. These contingencies are in a measure the result of differential action or opposition between heredity and pre-natal influences. When both are good, the result is better; when both are bad, the result is worse; and when they are opposed, the result is indifferent, leaving the original quality of the parents unchanged. Under the head of pre-natal influences are included all the

habits of life of the parents during their whole career, while heredity covers the evolution of specific tendencies from a line of ancestors for ages back. If the pre-natal influences were always good the individual would improve in spite of a bad heredity, though, as might be expected, such improvement to be very marked would take several generations. This seems to be a wise provision of nature to secure not only the continuation of the race but also its unlimited advancement and perfection. The pre-natal influences are of more moment in the formation of character than heredity, but heredity has generally the greater influence with regard to initial strength of constitution.

Now, having considered the various factors and characteristics that come under the head of quality, defined its scope and importance, pointed out some of its peculiar significations, we come to the elucidation of its probable nature and origin, which is the subject proper of this article. The important question is, what bestows or induces quality, either originally or subsequently, and what are its means of cultivation?

The answer to this question involves a consideration of the dual nature of man—his spiritual and material entities—which if admitted as an established fact, renders the answer comparatively simple; whereas, on the other hand, if we do not admit the duality of his nature, there is no answer—we simply do not know and cannot find out by means of the dissecting knife, which has never yet revealed anything about the operations of mind, and, what is more, never will.

Quality, in its broadest sense, is the result of a perfect blending of the spir-

itual and material elements that constitute the human entity as a whole. This takes place when the affinity and synchronism which should exist between mind and matter has reached a high state of perfection. Here is the secret of tenacity of life and strength of constitution as a natural possession. In some people the bond of affinity between spirit and matter is so frail and incomplete that the least disturbing cause brings on a separation, while in others the body has to be actually in a state of decomposition before this will happen.

In order to give a clear conception of my meaning I will illustrate objectively by giving an example in chemistry. If we take and mix ever so intimately equal proportions of sulphur and carbon, no matter how finely reduced, we will, on examination under the microscope, find that the particles are still sulphur and carbon, and by using a solvent for sulphur it can be dissolved out, leaving the carbon intact. If, on the other hand, we combine the sulphur and carbon by means of heat in a proper manner, we no longer get a mixture, but a chemical compound called bisulphide of carbon, which differs radically, both in its physical and chemical properties, from the original elements, and we cannot dissolve out any of its constituents without decomposing the whole, followed by a disappearance of its individuality. All through nature we find substances that have little chemical affinity and readily decompose into elements, while others are so tenacious as to render this very difficult. The constitution of man is composed of two elements, and the separation of one of them is followed by resolution.

(To be continued.)

The camera and the bicycle, by calling people out into the open air, and giving them pleasant occupation and mental stimulus, is doing more to prevent disease than all the medicine in the land.
—Dr. C. H. Shepard.

Freshy: "Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?"

Professor Potterby: "There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of a freshman." —Indianapolis Journal.

Sing Sing State Prison and its Warden.

At the present time criminology has been studied so much from its ethical side, that the comparison of the old prison system with the new is very marked.

Some years ago, in visiting some of the English prisons in company with my father, I was struck with the hard discipline of a criminal's life, and a striking contrast to the treatment now given to our criminals in this country, and a question as to whether it is not better to give a man a chance to commence life over again, by inculcating in



O. V. SAGE.

his mind fresh ideas of life and morality, and new hopes and aspirations for a better career at the termination of his imprisonment.

When recently visiting Sing Sing State Prison, I was very much gratified to find the humanistic principles creeping into the management of this large and important penal institution; and we may say that this reform is only an example of many that have been started in other parts of the country.

At the suggestion of Mr. Frank H. Mills, whose picture appeared in last month's issue, they have now a flourishing art school, and printing office, and the convict-foreman and art master, who will probably not leave his job for better wages or any other reason, for fifteen years to come, told us that only criminals under thirty-five years of age, and who had a term of over three years' duration to serve, were admitted. When we were shown work that had been done by the inmates, I rejoiced that the time had come when talent was being used in its right way, even if the men were convicts. The room is light and cheerful, and there is probably no school in New York where the surroundings are more conducive to good work and progress.

The aim of the course is to educate the men to become practical draughtsmen, wood-carvers, modellers and fresco-painters. The object is not only to fit its graduates for the intelligent design of all such objects of industrial art as pertain to artistic interiors, but also by its scheme of presenting the historical development of ornament from the pre-historic and barbaric up to modern styles, to impart a knowledge of these underlying principles which form the foundation of a sound and pure taste in all that pertains to that branch of decorative art. The men, after having gone through this course, will be more proficient workmen than is usually the case with this class of artisans.

Some fine drawings and other works of art were shown to us, but owing to a recent law they are prevented from selling the same, and therefore the interior is being fitted up with the work of these convicts, and the office of the superintendent of the State Prison at Albany, and the warden's office in this prison contain artistic specimens of furniture which were made in this art department.

Some months before, contract labor in prisons was abolished, and when idle-

ness, and consequent insubordination, disease, and insanity seemed to stare officials in the face, this new building was begun, which is now finished, and has been in use for the last six months. From the skilled workmen who broke and transported the stone, to those who planned the handsome decorations and ornamentation, the accountant who kept a record of the time in the various parts, to the mechanics who raised and furnished the building, all wore the black and gray stripes of the convict. Thus we see carried out the true recognition of talent and usefulness, by developing the keynote of each character, even though the men may have been convicted of crime of various degrees.

Before leaving the prison we were shown the large new wing, which has a frontage of two hundred and thirty feet, and which by this time is probably in use. It will contain the new mess-room on the ground floor, two large chapels on the second floor, and a perfectly appointed hospital on the top floor of the building. In the chapels, an organ has been erected by a man of undoubted ability. John A. Howard is the mechanic and builder of both. When visiting the Protestant chapel, the builder was asked to sit down to the organ and play, and as it was sufficiently completed, he played a beautiful selection upon it, thus showing that he has not only constructive ability, but also musical talent. In looking at his head we noticed that he possessed large Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity and Tune.

At the close of our visit (which was unfortunately cut short), I had the opportunity of passing my hands over the head of the warden himself, and his portrait will give our readers some idea

of the estimate we formed of his character.

He partakes largely from his mother in tone and quality of organization. His head is high from the opening of the ear to the crown, and long on the frontal eminence. Benevolence is particularly active. He is not one of these stern, hard-hearted, callow individuals, who have been known in the time of Howard, the philanthropist, to exist as superintendents of prisons, but he is a man of intense sympathies, broad principles and great activity, and consequently he thoroughly appreciates the responsibility of the position which he holds.

He is a thoroughly practical man, is keen in his intuitions when he does not allow his sympathies to bias his judgment, and very comparative, analytical, and discriminative in his line of thought. The arch of his eye shows what his head indicates—namely, large Order, a sense of method and system, and capacity to regulate work by order. He is very particular in respect to every detail, and with his large Ideality and Sublimity is not one who would fail to appreciate everything that is perfect. He is also practical, far-sighted, prudent in judgment, executive in work, and forceful in argument and debate. Under the great principle that actuates his character, is his sympathy and thoughtfulness in broadening out rather than in closing in avenues of advancing civilization.

He has eminent talent as a speaker, and could explain himself well in argument, debate or on a public platform. He is highly intellectual, entertaining and refined. His intellectuality could show itself in literary attainment if he felt disposed to cultivate the same.

THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE.

Married in haste we repent at leisure.—Congreve.

Humble wedlock is far better than proud virginity.—Augustine.

A husband is a plaster that cures all the ills of girlhood.—Molière.

Men marry to make an end, women to make a beginning.—A. Dupuy.

A man finds himself seven years older the day after his marriage.—Bacon.

No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife.—Richter.

The Skulls of King René I. and Queen Isabella of Lorraine.

The skulls of the king and queen are very interesting curiosities for the Anthropologist and Phrenologist. That of the king is somewhat smaller in size,



SKULL OF THE KING.
(From the Scientific American).

and one might for a moment think they had been accidentally mixed; but the facts given below prove without question that is not the case. When we look at the skulls carefully we notice that the king possessed a more prominent crown with large Self-Esteem,



SKULL OF THE QUEEN.

large perceptive arch, large Comparison, and a large cerebellum. While Queen Isabella possessed a large development of Approbativeness, Philopro-

genitiveness, Firmness, Veneration, and Human Nature, with less of the perceptive faculties. Her Organization must have been large; the jaw looks like the jaw of a man. The inferior maxillary is marvellous in size compared with that of the king's. We infer that she was like her father in build and he was like his mother. J.

THE TOMB OF KING RENÉ AND QUEEN ISABELLA OF LORRAINE.

Following the example of the majority of princes who were his contemporaries, René I, Duke of Anjou, Lorraine and Bar, Count of Provence and Piedmont, King of Sicily and Jerusalem, etc., the "Good King René," as popular tradition called him, made, in his lifetime, careful provision for his burial. It was in the city of Angers, in the choir of Saint Maurice Cathedral, that he desired to sleep his last sleep, alongside of his wife, Isabella of Lorraine. His "Comptes et Memoriaux," published by Mr. Lecoy de la Marche, prove to us that in 1447 he was already occupying himself with the execution of a monument that he desired should be a sumptuous one, and up to his death this was his constant thought. Three artists were successively employed upon it—Jean and Pons Poucet and Jacques Morel, the designer of the tomb of Charles I., of Bourbon, and of Agnes, of Bourgogne, in the Church of Souvigny. All died before putting the finishing touches upon it, and when the king himself departed this life at Aix, July 10, 1480, all was not yet finished.

Of the monument there now remains nothing or next to nothing, but the details of the Comptes and a drawing by Gaigneires, preserved at Oxford, have kept a remembrance of it for us. It

consisted, under a richly carved, painted, and gilded arcade, of a sarcophagus upon which reposed the white marble effigies of the king and queen accompanied with three large figures of knights and as many figures of women in the act of mourning.

At the back of the sepulchral vault, a painting upon wood, for a long time attributed, without proof, to René himself, showed the dead king—a crowned skeleton allowing the royal emblems to fall from its hands. Up to the middle of the last century, the monument stood in the first triforium of the choir, on the north side. In 1769, the canons, desirous of wainscoting the choir, moved the monument to the nave. This first mutilation was followed in 1793 by a complete and final destruction.

It was owing to the transfer of the monument from the choir to the nave that the royal remains were not violated at the revolutionary epoch. They had been forgotten.

As will be remembered, during the course of some work on the pavement of the choir, September 16, 1895, a fortunate accident led to the discovery of the royal burial vault, and permitted of ascertaining the presence therein of two leaden coffins, one of which was provided near the head with an aperture through which a crown was perceived. There was no doubt of it; it was indeed here that rested King René, and the aperture was really the one that, according to history, was made in 1482 by the incredulous canons in order to verify the identity of the body brought to them from Aix by Queen Jeanne de Laval, second wife of the king. The authentication having been made, the vault was sealed up again.

On the 16th of last June it was again opened in the presence of Mgr. Mathieu, Bishop of Angers. The top having been removed, the two coffins were hoisted to the surface—that of the king first.

During the course of this operation, the decomposed lower part gave way and the royal remains fell to the bottom of the vault. In order to prevent a

repetition of such an accident, the coffin of the queen was opened in situ. Of the two royal personages, nothing remained but the skeletons, to which still adhered a few particles of organic matter that the embalming had preserved. Time and humidity had destroyed all the vestments in which we know they were clad. The metal alone had survived. Alongside of the king's head there was a crown; in the right hand there was a sceptre; and in the left hand a globe surmounted by a cross. These three pieces of gilded copper (trumpery executed for the occasion) were almost entirely covered with verdigris. At the foot of the coffin there was a vessel of common earth containing charcoal. A few hairs still adhered to the skull. The teeth had almost entirely disappeared. The king, in fact, was seventy-one years of age on the day of his death. Isabella, on the contrary, who died at the age of forty-three, and who preceded her husband by twenty-eight years in the burial vault of Saint Maurice, still possessed nearly all her teeth. The skull had been sawed for the operation of embalming, and its cap rested upside down at the side. A few tufts of hair were still to be seen at the apex. At the feet lay the leather soles of pointed shoes, whose vamp, which was probably of fabric, no longer existed. There were no jewels nor emblems that recalled the rank of the departed.

Carried to a chapel of the cathedral, the remains of René and Isabella passed the night of the 16th and 17th therein. They were placed in new oaken coffins lined with lead, and to which were fixed two copper plates bearing the simple inscription: "René d'Anjou, Isabella de Lorraine." The two new coffins were then lowered to the bottom of the vault, which had been previously repaired, and in which was deposited a leaden box containing an account of the operations of June 16 and 17, in order to enlighten such future rummagers and archæologists as might be tempted to trouble once again the sleep of the dead king.—*L'Illustration*.

The Amateur Phrenological Club.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

By ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

(Continued from page 86.)

"It would give me great pleasure to do so," she replied pleasantly, "and indeed, I am quite sure I would like to visit often while I remain in the city, but would not do so, of course, unless I could be of special service in some way, which I fear is impossible."

"On the contrary you could prove of great service if you so desired—although the honor of your presence would be a service of encouragement and strength—for we have come to feel the need of a better understanding of the human brain anatomically, as well as a general knowledge of the whole physical organism and your eminent ability to render us aid along this line would be deeply appreciated by us all, I assure you. I would not have made the suggestion, however, did I not feel perfectly confident that your interest in Phrenology will be greatly deepened by attending our classes and making the acquaintance of those noble women who are so devoted to the science."

"If I can thus reciprocate the pleasure I will be happy to meet with you occasionally, as your own ardent exposition of this practical system of life-science makes me very anxious to embrace such a knowledge as you possess."

I hastened to assert that my knowledge and experience was so limited that I made but a poor exponent of a philosophy so profound. The conversation then drifted to more general topics and the slanting beams of light from the street-lamps mingled with the ruddy reflection of the open fire upon the book-lined walls ere I was permitted to depart.

Mrs. McD——'s interest was deep and lasting. She duly made her appearance at the Club, and we experienced a pleasure in her presence that was obviously mutual. Arrangement

being made for her to give us a series of lessons on cerebral anatomy and pathological brain-development, we voted her in as honorary member as a mark of our gratitude and esteem. But none of the other members ever knew just how it was that this eminent woman came to feel so great an interest in the study of Phrenology, and in the work of the Amateur Phrenological Club.

CHAPTER VI.

A PHRENOLOGICAL ROMANCE.

There is one important event in the annals of our club which I have so far held in reserve, that my readers might enjoy the whole story at one time. Our little city had not received a visit from a professional phrenologist for many years—not, in fact, since Professor Fowler made his famous tour of the continent, somewhere in the fifties. It must have been a matter of surprise to the older inhabitants to hear of the proposed series of lectures to be delivered in the city by a practical phrenologist, many of these people, no doubt, having supposed that the subject had long since died out—as it had in their minds.

But to us, enthusiastic students of the noble science, this sudden announcement was one of no little interest and importance. Why, two of us even stood for some time, one day, in complete abandon, watching a bill-poster as he stuck up the enormous paper sheets, on which were portrayed the pictorial phrenological chart.

The name of the lecturer, Professor Morris M. V——, bore a very dignified appearance, we thought, and quite aroused our curiosity, as well as interest.

The evening for the first lecture arrived in due time, and I think every member of both divisions of the club was in the audience, which, being a little scattering, was a matter of some disappointment to us; for, of course, we had confidently expected a full house on so momentous an occasion. But the lecture was splendid, and, incidentally, so also was the lecturer. It was a luxurious treat, after struggling along alone all those months, to hear at last a competent instructor stand before us and declare the living truths so clearly and lucidly. As for the people, to their honor be it said they listened with rapt attention; but that was a matter of no surprise.

At the close of his lecture the phrenologist offered to make a few practical demonstrations. "Phrenology is no fake," he said pleasantly; "neither am I posing as a Hermann; so I consider it no difficult thing for you to trust me to choose my own subject. I shall go down into the audience and invite three persons to occupy these platform chairs whom I think, from their organization, must be occupying more or less prominent positions in your midst. If I succeed in selecting such, you make whatever recognition of the fact you choose."

Two gentlemen, one a prominent lawyer and the other a clergyman, went cheerfully to the front at his request, and who should be last to mount the platform and seat herself gracefully, but one of the members of our senior class, whom we called the "Angel."

Very delicately, and with true courtly dignity, the phrenologist proceeded to delineate our friend's lovely character, while the listening audience applauded lightly several times, for the "Angel" was well known among all classes for her superior intelligence and her benevolent deeds of charity and self-denying efforts in behalf of the unfortunate. The lecturer dwelled especially on her spiritual discernment of truth, saying that she was strongly inclined to think and act along advanced and unpopular lines.

"You would make a good phrenologist," he said, smiling.

At the close of the evening's proceedings dear Mrs. A—— hastily brought together several of the leading members of the club, and escorted us to the front to extend the lecturer our hearty welcome. When our leader proudly introduced us as representatives of the Amateur Phrenological Club, Professor V——'s handsome face flushed with pleasure.

"The reformer's life is not at all times a bed of roses," he said, after the usual formalities, "and frequently, when I stand before much more promising audiences than that of to-night, I experience a strong sense of opposition and prejudice confronting me that is very depressing and hinders my efforts; but to-night, I could not guess why, I felt quite exalted and entirely forgot myself in the interest of the subject. Now I know the reason of this: you were all helping me by your harmonious mental influence. Allow me, ladies, to express to you my sincere gratitude and appreciation." Just there his eyes rested for a moment on the face of the "Angel," who, blushing deep, turned confusedly away. I could not see any reason for that.

Professor V—— had only advertised for a three days' sojourn in our city, but he extended his lecture course so that, instead of three days, he stayed ten. As students, we were greatly benefited by his labors in our midst, and we saw not a little of him. He went away at last, assuring us that he would return again in the spring. Little did we guess what for. All matters of special interest pertaining to the club during this intervening period having been already recorded, I hasten on to Professor V——'s second visit, which was after a lapse of only five months. His coming was not heralded this time by flaunting posters. No, the first we knew about it was when our leader quietly announced, one evening, that Professor V—— would visit the city in a short time.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

A Search for Health. TRUTHS FOUNDED ON FACT.

By LISSA B.

(Continued from page 89.)

III.

On my arrival home I was beset with a volley of questions. My neighbors hadn't ceased to be interested in me. I still had something, my ill-health, a little money, and a large fund of experience.

During the past long and tedious days of what people termed my good-for-nothingness I had been receiving training in God's University, and had learned things pertaining to both the eternal and the earthly life. As the panting deer thirsting for fresh water-brooks I had thirsted and searched for a knowledge of how to live and be well. I read health journals and books of hygiene and medicine, everything that came in my way. And when the best things didn't come in my way I sent and purchased them, read and formed my judgments as I extracted from all the varied opinions and sources of knowledge the true principles of healthful living as one might extract the juice from the grape and throw the seed and pulp away. I had gained a fine wine-cask of knowledge and I was going to use it.

My acquaintances manifested surprise at my returning home so soon and with dubious glance at me inquired if I was cured.

"Cured of some things," I replied, "cured of dealing with drugs and doctors and health resorts. I am going to employ God's created physicians and give them a chance."

"And who are they?" was asked in wide-eyed wonder.

"Nature's remedies are our Heavenly Father's health-giving agents," I replied.

Some thought that living in the high altitude had set me crazy, but if so it was a hopeful, happy craziness that was going to bring good out of the evil that had befallen me. There is solid comfort in being at home if one's home is all right, but my house was not the thing to make a home all right. But the knowledge I had gained was to be used. I went over my house and sniffed the air from attic to cellar.

"A wonder that we are not all dead!" was my ejaculation as I contrasted the air in my house with the fresh-breathing elixir on Cheyenne Mountain.

"Henceforth my home must be filled with air as sweet and pure as on a mountain top," I said.

I drew from the bank the remaining one-third of my money. Everything of value costs something; experience, knowledge, and even pure air, pure water, and wholesome food are not ours without expenditure of money, thought, and care.

My house was to be thoroughly renovated. I began at the foundation of things and sent workers into the cellar to remove every article and make everything there as fresh and clean as soap, water, scrubbing-brush, lime, cement, and good ventilation could make it.

The plaster on the house-walls had been on for many years and I knew that impurities lodged there, so I had every particle of plaster knocked off and the walls replastered. The latest improved steam-heating apparatus, and open grates in each room would furnish the house with the best perfected means of warmth. A fine, new range was bought for the kitchen, and every modern improvement put there that would help lighten and facilitate labor.

A mammoth cistern fitted with an excellent filter furnished our water supply, and if there happened to be suspicion of typhoid or other disease germs the water boiled or distilled would prevent danger.

Heating and ventilating arrangements provided that we should have, day and night, a comfortable temperature and breathe only that best-discovered blood purifier, clean, pure air.

I and my family also learned to eat only wholesome food and to discard all rich viands, made up butters, preserves, and the common pastries. We ate ripe fruits and well-cooked cereals, and whatever was wholesome and went to the making of good blood. The goddesses of simplicity, purity and naturalness were to reign supreme in our home.

I had the grounds cleared of all unnecessary bushes and rubbish, the house newly painted, and a large veranda built to give coziness to the front, and all about the premises beautiful and made health-giving.

While all this was in process of being done I learned to ride a bicycle; and all the pleasant mornings of that early autumn found me riding out to the country where an old farmer friend of mine lived and was owner of large apple and peach orchards, and on learning my fancy for eating fresh, ripe fruit had laughingly told me to turn in with his fine young shoats and help clear the ground of the dropping ripe peaches and apples that were an overabundance that year. I happily availed myself of this privilege and actually filled up on the surplus fruit every day while it

lasted. At home I had ripe grapes and ate plenty of them. One vine of little wild grapes were the best aid to digestion I had ever found.

As I daily flew along on my wheel the kind neighbors would remark, "There goes that hygienic lunatic to play the fool in the old man's orchard." But I didn't much mind that. The fruit juices and the fresh air gradually washed my blood clean. The bicycle riding caused deep breathing and rushed the blood through my body with a tingling electric thrill filling me with renewed life and vigor.

On my grounds were some fine shade trees and there we hung hammocks, and on all the pleasant afternoons I idly rested in a hammock, perchance reading a little or making plans for the future. Whether day or night, I slept all I could and breathed all the fresh air I could. I began to feel better. My mind was tranquil, and my beautiful surroundings brought me pleasure.

After awhile there came to me a keen zest and joy in existence, and one day I shouted, "Eureka! I have found it."

"Found what?" I was asked.

"Health!" I answered. "The greatest boon in life."

I felt as I think Adam must have done when he came fresh from the hands of the Creator.

My money was nearly all spent, but I luxuriated in my handsome, healthy home and felt rich in knowledge and better equipped for work than ever before. I plunged into business again with clear head, sound judgment, determined purpose, and a strong, upright character, and fortune so smiled upon my efforts that speedily the respect of the community, wealth, and a sound mind in a sound body with sweet content and inner peace at heart became mine as the result of my having wisely employed God's nature-made physicians and thoroughly taking their treatment. And I have conscientiously put myself under their care for the remainder of my days, and if no serious accident befalls me I expect to live to a very healthy, enjoyable old age, and

henceforth be free from all the common ailments that beset erring humanity.

THE DIET OF A NONAGENARIAN.

An exchange says: "Sir Isaac Holden, who recently died in his ninety-first year, was a man with theories. According to him the two great essentials for those who would live long and be healthy, are plenty of fresh air and plenty of fruit. His rule was never, if he could help it, to spend less than two hours a day in the open air. When he entered his first situation he said to his employer that he would be glad to have an hour daily in the afternoon for a walk. If granted he would not ask for any holiday, or would make up otherwise for the time so spent. This was agreed to. Sir Isaac took his walk daily, and to this, he used to say, he owed both health and fortune. In addition to fresh air he believed in plenty of fruit. Sir Isaac was not a vegetarian. It was not meat, but bread, from which he abstained. Like Wesley, whose 'Natural Philosophy' he studied when a boy, he saw in farinaceous food a thing to be avoided by the elderly. 'I take for my breakfast,' he said a few years ago, 'one baked apple, one orange, twenty grapes, and a biscuit made from bananas. My midday meal consists of about three ounces of beef or mutton, with now and again a half cupful of soup. If I take a little fish, I take so much less meat. For supper I practically repeat my breakfast menu.' The orange was his favorite fruit. Wine he eschewed. He took no drink with his food, and this obliged him to masticate well."

HOLLOW BRICKS.

Mr. Greely says, writing from London: "The Apostles of Sanitary Reform here are anticipating very great benefits from the use of the hollow brick just coming into fashion. I am assured by a leading member of the

Sanitary Commission that the hollow brick cost much less than the solid ones, and are a perfect protection against the dampness so generally experienced in brick houses, and often so prejudicial to health. That there is a great saving in the cost of their transportation is easily seen; and as they are usually made much larger than the solid brick, they can be laid up much faster. I think Dr. Southwood Smith assured me that the saving in the cost of the brickwork of a house is one-third; if this is a mistake, the error is one of misapprehension on my part. The hollow brick is a far less conductor of heat and cold than the solid brick, consequently, a house built of the former is much cooler in summer and warmer in winter. It is confidently and reasonably hoped here that very signal improvements in the dwellings, especially of the poor, are to be secured by means of this invention. Prince Albert has caused two model cottages of this material to be erected at his cost in Hyde Park, near the Great Exhibition, in order to attract general attention to the subject."

Dear Editor: The above is from a clipping found in a scrap of old newspaper, and having faith in the theory advanced I send it, hoping some JOURNAL reader will give testimony concerning the bricks and state where they can be obtained, etc.

C. F. W.

HYGIENE OF THE BRAIN—SLEEP.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

As I was pouring some ink from a larger into a smaller bottle this morning, preparatory to writing this article, I noticed that though the large bottle had an arrangement for supplying air to take the place of the ink as fast as removed, yet the stream, instead of being a continuous one, was rhythmical in its movements, that is, the ink came out in short waves or wavelets, or jets. This reminded me of one of the chapters in Herbert Spencer's *First Principles* entitled the "Rhythm of Motion." In this chapter the author undertook to show that all motion is rhythmical, or divided into longer or shorter portions of motions or

impulses. This may be illustrated by the motions of the air which cause the flag or the sail to flap or move in waves. The leaves on the tree and the fields of grass and grain do the same when the wind blows over them. The waves of the sea illustrate it also, and in life there are the same rhythmic movements. The plants grow more at one season than another, the pulse moves the blood in continuous waves. The food is swallowed by a rhythmical movement of the oesophagus; digestion takes place during rhythmical movements of the stomach.

So, too, our daily lives move on continuously in rhythmical movements, or periods of greater or lesser activity, and never in a continuous even stream. Sleep is one of the periods of lesser activity which follows after action has gone on to an extent as great as the body ought to endure. During sleep all our activities "slow up" so to say, become slack.

What is the use of sleep? It is pretty certain that we do not yet know all its uses, but we know some of them. The waste which goes on continually during labor of any kind is not balanced by every meal we eat. There is some loss of material in the blood and in the tissues which is greater than can be repaired during labor. Indeed, activity prevents repair in the body from taking place just the same as with a machine. You cannot repair your watch while it is running, you must send it to the watchmaker and he stops its action, takes it apart and cleans and mends it. The ship is not repaired when loaded with freight and sailing under high pressure over the ocean waves, but it is sent to the dry dock. It is so with our bodies. They cannot be repaired from the losses sustained during a day of hard work unless sent into the dry dock of sleep, if I may use such an expression. If the sleep is sound and good the *vis medicatrix nature* or the reserve forces of the system restore the equilibrium, make the tissues and the blood as good, or almost as good, as new. If this were not so the very complex and wonderful body of man would not last long. Nor would there be much comfort in living or value in the work done.

Experience shows that there can be no greater suffering than from long and continued loss of sleep. Everyone knows how almost worthless he is after a wakeful night, and how completely he is "done up" after several of them in succession.

Another reason for sleep is found in the necessity for the removal of certain waste products in the system from broken-down tissue. While many of these are removed during our wakeful hours, others seem to be removed only while we

are asleep. These are probably the products resulting from brain waste. They are poisonous in their character, and if not removed continue to circulate in the blood and lower the action and tone of the nervous centres.

There are also other reasons for sleep. In illness it is of the greatest necessity. The sick man who can sleep will recover quicker and better than the one who sleeps poorly. The need for repair and the removal of waste products is even greater in his case. Where there is pain sleep temporarily removes it, and this to a sufferer is a blessing. It is owing to the value of sleep in arresting pain that physicians have sought so long for hypnotic drugs which would do no harm to administer to their patients and bring on an enforced sleep. So far their seeking has been vain.

Another use of sleep is to take us away temporarily from petty occupations with the ordinary details of life, which, if they do not give actual pain, do give us more or less vexation, vexation which if continuous would result in utter demoralization of mental health. Sleep brings them temporarily to an end and this alone is a blessing.

There is one other supposed use for sleep of which as yet we know little, but I will hint at it. The tissues, as we all know, have an anatomical structure, but many do not know that they have behind this is a molecular structure also. Now just as steel or iron, which have only a molecular structure, are changed by long, continued vibration, as the axle of a car, have their molecular structure altered, so it is believed to be the case with our brains and their cells. Long-continued work alters the arrangement of the molecules of the tissues. If this alteration is a very serious one, the health suffers correspondingly. In sleep, it is believed the molecules are re-adjusted to a normal condition. It is true this is to a certain extent speculative, but it agrees with what we know of the matter in general, and is probably true. There are some people who have the faculty to drop off to sleep for only a few moments, and they tell us it seems to refresh them in a marked degree. Now this short sleep would not give sufficient time to repair the tissues or remove waste products, but it might be sufficient to allow the molecules composing the tissues to become arranged properly for continued health and work. This can perhaps be better understood by referring to the bow; if long bent, its molecules adjust themselves to the bent condition, and its elasticity is lost; but if allowed to remain unbent a portion of the time, its elasticity is preserved.—Journal of Hygiene.



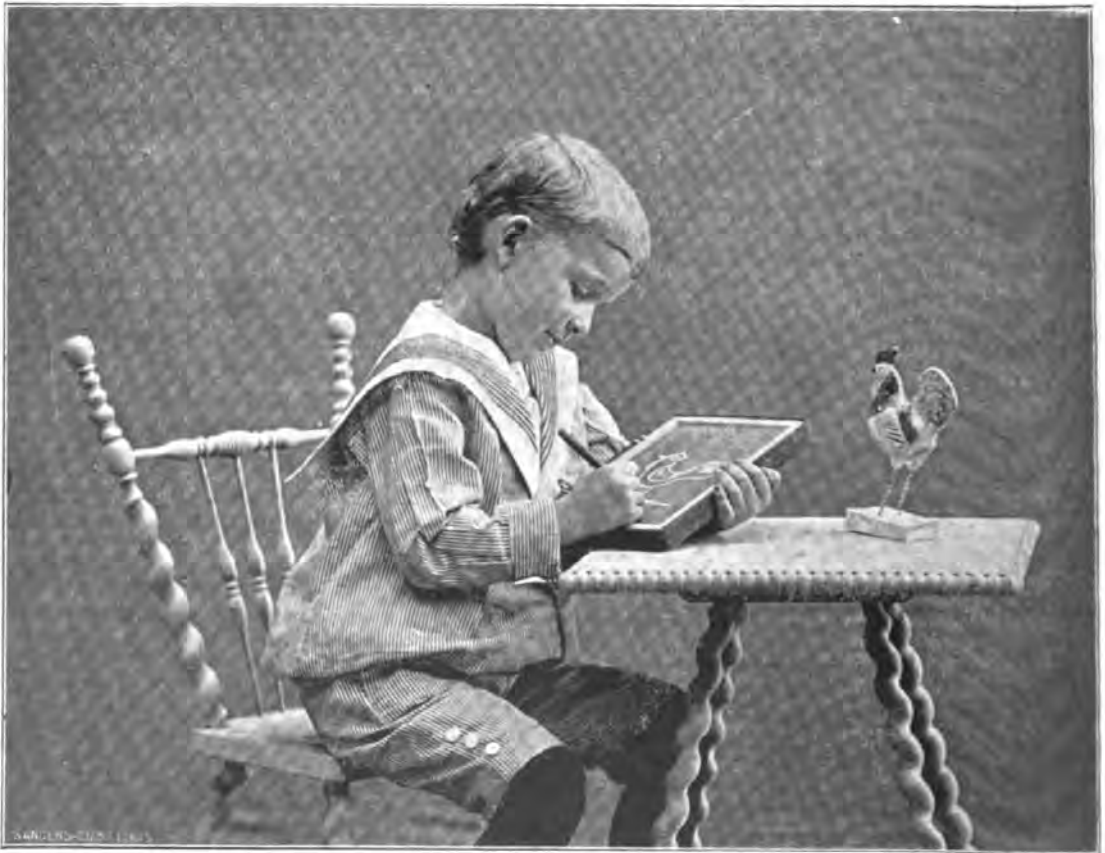
"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

ARTISTIC AND MIRTHFUL.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

No. 418.—Little Roland, Indiana, is to the frontal bone, and also from an artist, and when we come to ex- the opening of the ear to the top



THE FIRST LESSON IN ART.

Kindly lent by Mrs. Fitzgibbons Clark, of the St. Louis and Canadian Photographer.

amine his head what do we find? We see the special development and length of fibre from the opening of the ear

portion of the forehead. This gives to us a strong intellectual sample of an artistic temperament, and if any

one will take the trouble to draw a line from the points which we have just indicated, we shall see there is special activity in that radius. The picture is characteristic of the life, and the artistic faculties that are the most developed in this head are Ideality, Form, Size, Comparison, Causality, Imitation, and Philoprogenitiveness. They are nearly all grouped in the anterior lobe. His perceptive mind has been actively called out. He has made a beautiful representation of the cockatoo that is before him and he is letting us have the benefit of his design, or picture. This boy will draw on other material beside slates, in the future. It is not difficult to see that he has a good arch to the eye indicating a good development of form and size. He quickly takes into account, proportion and perspective, hence, if the drawing is small or large, he would be equal to the occasion. He has an excellent development of Imitation, which has enabled him, in this case, to show copying power, and it will manifest itself in many other instances of great importance, hence the capacity to reproduce what he sees before him is exceedingly good. He has a well-developed sense of beauty. He will show taste in everything he does. He is very comparative and will delight in drawing inferences and analyzing subjects. He is also very intuitive. He will be able to catch the true expression when examining faces for portrait painting and he will also be good in coloring, giving the true light and shade, harmonies, as well as the blend of colors.

His mind is well balanced and he will be able to draw an intellectual atmosphere into his work. Those who are particularly interested in the artistic faculties should examine the portraits of eminent artists who belonged to different nationalities, and compare the Italian, English, Flemish, and American schools or Art, and a great lesson in Phrenology will thus be learned.

The negative of this cut was taken by T. B. Clark, Indiana, Pa., and is beautifully executed.

Pet No. 419.—All the little sun-

beams do not chase one another in and out of the window panes of green shutters in the summertime. Some are living realities and come to stay. They will help to brighten many a weary and tiresome day, and are very often as valuable in the *pharmacopæia* of the family medicine-chest as any number of tinctures and tablets. They chase away despair and gloom, and delight to sit, we are glad to say, on the laps of aged uncles and aunties, who, somehow, know how to understand their wants.

Here is a little pet, who is worthy of our examination, who has a broad forehead and a well filled-out organ of Mirthfulness. Her eyes are like the



No. 419.

stars in the firmament on a clear frosty night in January. Her smiles are magnetic and partake of her joyful, sympathetic, and social need. She delights in the game of hide and seek, and when papa comes home at night will be sure

to get behind his large, high-backed easy chair and try to take him by surprise when he sits down by saying peep-a-boo. She is a highly intelligent child, will be quick with her studies and sagacious in understanding subjects that are explained to her. She has a very inquiring bent of mind and will ask all kinds of questions which will be hard to solve and will be quite appreciated wherever she happens to live. In fact it will be hard to keep from spoiling her, but if her mother is a sensible woman, she will know how to draw out the best of her character without allowing this to be done. We expect great things from such a beginning, and do not think we shall be disappointed in the result.

THE TERRORS OF CHILDHOOD.

A child rarely, if ever, speaks of its fantastic fears. We must fall back upon our own memories if we would study this aspect of the childish mind. And so, encouraged by the example of the good ladies in "Cranford," who whisperingly confessed, the one a secret horror of eyes, the other a life-long dread of being caught by her "last leg" as she got into bed, I recount some of the vividly remembered terrors under which I myself once trembled in silence. For, I repeat, the child does not speak of these things, which to his own soberer judgment seem unreasonable and even preposterous.

Once, as a very little child, I was for some reason alone in a wide treeless place in the country. I suppose I was in reality not far from the house, but there seemed to me an endless expanse around. As I looked about me I suddenly became conscious of the overpowering immensity of the sky and its awful unbroken blueness. A crushing horror and dread seemed to pin me to the ground. I stood, a shuddering mite of a girl, alone under that stupendous weight of blue, feeling that it might descend and swallow me up. I have forgotten everything but that—how I came there, how I got away; but I know now the precise shade of the terrible intense blue that seemed to be engulfing me.

I should mention that I was a city child, and unused to an unobstructed view of the heavens.

Once afterward I remember a similar but less violent paroxysm of fear under another such clear dark-blue sky, but

this time there was a low inexplicable rumble of thunder.

I am sure I said nothing about my terror at either time. Like every other well-regulated little girl, I shrieked and ran from dogs and cows and geese and turkey-gobblers, and made no secret of my cowardice, but of my vaguer terrors it never occurred to me to speak.

THE CARE OF THE BABY'S FEET.

Crying so pitifully that everyone in the car was distressed, a fine baby, apparently about four months old, was travelling with its young mother. The ladies in the car, married and single, all tried their skill in vain. Just as the embarrassed mother was about ready to cry herself, an old gentleman sitting opposite observed a peculiar twitching of the little feet, and, leaning across the aisle, said: "Baby's shoes hurt him; see how they pinch the fat little ankles. If you will unbutton them, he will stop crying." This was immediately done, the wail ended, and baby was soon laughing and crowing.

This is not an unusual case. The first shoes, however soft, are often instruments of torture for the tiny feet. If the shoe fits snugly, the hard bottoms press into the sensitive flesh; and there are still greater evils to ensue. If the foot is compressed at this early and formative period, painful deformities are liable to result. The flesh is so yielding that sometimes the nurse or mother does not observe that it is being crowded too much, until impeded circulation betrays the situation.

When buying the little stockings, great care should be taken not to have them too short in the foot, or the baby's feet will be permanently injured. Always procure a full size larger than you think your baby needs, and the same rule should apply to all children until they have ceased growing. The ugly, ungraceful walk of many young women is due in many cases to the non-observance of this important rule.

A baby is born into the world with every tick of the clock! Where are they?

Unless facts mislead us, out of the 1,000,000 babies born in the last 1,000,000 seconds, 150,000 will be out of the world again before another year, 55,000 before the next year, 22,000 the third year. The fourth year they pull through with only a loss of 8,000 and by the time they are twelve only a few hundred drop by the way in a year. Before we can boast of our sanitary advancement, we must turn the awful tide of this majority.

KEEP PUSHING.

Keep pushing, 'tis wiser
Than sitting aside
And dreaming and sighing
And waiting the tide.
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward,
And never say fail.

With eyes ever open
And tongue that's not dumb,
And heart that to sorrow
Will never succumb;
You'll battle and conquer
Though thousands assail.
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail.

Keep pushing and elbow your way
Unheeding the envious that would you
betray.
All obstacles vanish
All enemies quail,
Before the strong-hearted
Who never say fail.
In Life's rosy morning
In manhood's firm pride
Let this be your motto, your footsteps to
guide,
In storm or in sunshine, whatever assail
We'll onward and conquer and never say
fail.

MORE ABOUT PHRENOLOGY.

Parents and teachers, why not adopt some definite, specific, and scientific system for the training, cultivation, and development of childhood into manhood and womanhood instead of going along in a wilderness of "I believe" and "I think," and speculative metaphysical chaos, and measuring every young life with the tape line of your own mental development? A horse trainer makes a careful study of his business, and in training his horses devotes attention to them individually in order that he may be able to develop those qualities that are useful and restrain those that are injurious. Horses are of different dispositions and must be given treatment accordingly. All animals are the same, and human animals are the same as the dumb ones. Every person knows that there is a difference between human dispositions, and that to get along well with all conduct must be tempered to suit the person with whom one is dealing. Under current psychology all this must be arrived at experimentally, while through a correct mental science it can be determined with scientific definiteness and without taking so much time. It is possible to live a very long time in acquaintanceship with a person and not find out all that person's traits of character, especially those that

it is often safer to have a knowledge of. It is somewhat strange that people will devote much attention to the study of animals outside of humanity and let the systematic, scientific study of mankind go to the dogs. "Well, if there were such a science people would study it." But there is such a science. Let us see what some great and scientific minds have said in regard to Phrenology:

Sir G. S. McKenzie of Edinburgh, says: "I scoffed at the new philosophy of mind, but have become a student of it and have lived to see it establish itself wherever talent is found capable of estimating its immense value."

R. Hunter, M.D., Glasgow University, says: "I have taught Phrenology publicly. It is a science founded on truth, and capable of being applied to many practical and useful purposes."

C. Otto, M.D., Copenhagen, says: "I not only consider Phrenology the true science of mind, but also as the only one that may be applied to the education of children and to the treatment of the insane and criminals."

Dr. Vincent, of Paris, says: "Phrenology is true. The mental faculties of men may be appreciated by an examination of their heads."

Horace Mann says: "I declare myself a hundred times more indebted to Phrenology than to all the metaphysical works I ever read. I look upon it as the guide to philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Here is what Beecher says: "All my life I have been in the habit of using Phrenology. I regard it as more useful, sensible, and practical than any other system of mental philosophy."

I'll not give any more of quotations, though I could give many. "Well, suppose it is true, what's the good of it?" Admit its truth and you are forced to admit its value. A science of mankind of no value? Now, why not get at it and study the principles of true mental science? This is important to all, of great importance to teachers and of vastly greater importance to parents. Ordinary attempts at solving mental phenomena remind me of the catcher in "Blind Man's Buff" who jumps here and there after the one to be caught and when successful can only "guess" as to the identity of the prisoner. The brain is not the only element to be studied in this case. There are others, such as general health, organic quality, activity, excitability, and about a dozen divisions and subdivisions of temperament, all of which exercise a potent influence on the manifestations of the mind. "Truly man is fearfully and wonderfully made. F. T."

THE POSSIBILITIES OF ADVANCING THE SCIENCE OF PHRENOLOGY.*

BY A. H. WELCH, F.A.P.I.

The science of Phrenology, which has called us together to study and investigate through the combined sciences of physiology, anatomy, psychology, and hygiene, has had from its conception many opponents, partly because of the dogmatic influence and power of monarchs, psychologists, and also ecclesiastics, and because it lacks a legislation and a protective administration, which would give it a certain foundation, and also owing to their false belief—that it leads to materialism.

Had the lamented Dr. Spurzheim lived to carry out his ideals, he would have accomplished for this useful science the same organization for its promotion, protection, and progress, that he did in naming and systemizing the faculties. As it is, he gave a powerful influence to inquiry in scholastic circles, which will not cease, until thousands of the race become personally interested in its doctrine, education, and practice.

If Phrenology cannot show a man his successful pathway, his proper partner, how to keep healthy, and how to live long; his weak faculties—how to develop them, their proper use, and how to control the strong elements of his nature, then it is not the science it is represented to be. But millions can testify to the lasting benefits they have derived from it. Why are they not speaking well of the science? Because they are only thinking of their own personal interest and success. The ten lepers were healed by Christ, and only one returned to give thanks. Many leading scientists believed in Phrenology, but were afraid of their popularity and had not the courage to express their honest opinion. It may be that the science of Phrenology would, in a measure, prevent many hundreds of dollars going into the pockets of our physicians. As our object is to prevent disease, the science needs ten thousand workers to go into the field, and if Phrenology is brought to the front, it has got to be accomplished by individual effort of men thoroughly equipped by a course of study under competent teachers.

In every phase of life we find the necessity of a thorough drilling for that department—so with Phrenology, and even more so, where we have the prospects of helping suffering humanity. Daniel Webster says: "If we work upon marble

it will perish, if we work upon brass time will efface it, if we build temples they will crumble to dust, but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with a just fear of God and fear of our fellow-man, we engrave on those minds something which will live on throughout eternity." Phrenology is not only "the hand-maid of Christianity," but the warp and woof and sure means of guidance into the best niche of tangible success in life. Mr. Cobden says that "great truths, no matter whether religious, political, or philosophical, are only propagated by individual exertions." Here comes the necessity of the phrenologist creating the desire for its usefulness, as the politician arouses the citizens to their duty so as to influence your vote at the poles by his oratorical speeches, and the minister propagates the gospel by preaching. One writer has said that if we were to take away our churches and ministry, in the space of four hundred years, mankind would return to barbarism. Phrenology never was in greater need of competent lecturers and examiners who will dare to be Daniels and face the crowds, in our churches, and our schools and push it with all the energy and enthusiasm possible. Make it so plain to everybody as to its benefits that they will feel the need of consulting the phrenologist.

The needs of the present day are earnest, practical men and women to fill the places of the faithful ones who are entering the spirit world, who being dead yet their works will live on forever.

If we would gain the patronage of the better classes, we must dress and live for that purpose. Phrenology has been before the world for one hundred years, and has proved its functions and all its claims. It must have a central office, and its travellers in touch and communication. We could cover the ground and reach profitable territory, sell more books, and have an agent in every city competent to do good work.

Where is the profession that needs more courage and confidence? How important, then, to train our physiological conditions, and especially a mental culture, constantly alive to the study of the most successful men and women of the times, and we can take encouragement and enthusiasm from Eliza Cork in that poem of "Keep Pushing. With eyes ever open. Ahead then keep pushing. In life's rosy morning."

*Paper read at the Phrenological Conference, New York, 1897.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND **SCIENCE OF HEALTH;**
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, APRIL, 1898.

Lafayette's Character.

A new book, written by a woman, has given the world some glimpses of the character and life of Lafayette, as he appeared in the French revolution and later. The book is from a French point of view, and therefore the more trustworthy, as well as readable. This author, Edith Sichel, describes the man who in his youth showed so much enthusiasm in behalf of American independence as lean, red-haired, hook-nosed, awkward, with a retreating forehead, prominent eyes, an expression full of vague inquiry, an invincible oddness, and strangely joining integrity, goodness, devotion, dignity with an incredible vanity, dulness, and obstinacy.

Viewing a statement of this kind in conjunction with such portraits and busts of Lafayette as are commonly shown, we should be inclined to accept its general truth and say that the cranial physiognomy of the marquis intimated a mental nature in which sentiment dominated intellect. The French

revolution offered Lafayette a field of action rich with opportunities, but he proved a disappointment. The lessons of the American revolution were lost upon a mind defective in the essentials of reflection. He could not grasp the meaning of great facts; he could not reason synthetically upon the popular events that led to overt attack upon existing systems of government and society. His judgment was too weak to reach a sound conclusion as to the course to be pursued for the betterment of affairs social and political. His sympathies were too broad, his ideals too vague, his principles too indefinite for practical exercise in the excitements of the Terror.

He achieved a brilliant success in America for the reason that he followed the guidance of Washington, who became his ideal of a leader and statesman. In France he thought to have found a Washington in Bonaparte, a sad mistake, to which he awakened too late. His lack of knowledge in hu-

man nature was illustrated many times, but signally when, to his disgust, Bonaparte accepted the crown of Charlemagne and shattered his dream of a French republic. That retreating forehead, that high crown, that sanguine, bilious temperament, reveal the spirit of the Frenchman whose memory will remain ever fresh in the annals of our country. His ever active feelings went out toward present occasions; he could not grasp the future. His independent spirit could not brook subordination that was at all mingled with injustice or insolence, yet he had no formula for the dispensing of justice with kindness in the government of men. Madame Sichel intimates, with a vein of sadness, that if Lafayette had "shown himself acquainted with the secret of his admired Washington, there never could have arisen a Robespierre to send his wife to the Luxembourg and her family to the guillotine." The organization of the man discloses why he could not read "the secret of his admired Washington." D.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE TEACHER.

A phrenologist, if introduced to a class in school, can see which pupils depend largely upon perceptive intellect for acquiring knowledge, can see which has retentive memory of facts and places, of words and things, or on the other hand which has the cogitative, or reasoning, cast of mind that must have ideas and principles first before the facts become interesting or understood, or, indeed, before he will consent to listen to them or seek to obtain and treasure them up. Such a teacher will launch forth into the duties incident to the occasion, as a pianist who understands the

score and the instrument, and knows the notes without experimenting to find them, and the pupils will brighten up and think they have a teacher at last who knows something. Supposing a lesson is an oral one, and she asks a few questions and he needs to have it explained. If he has a square forehead and a broad head she will see what kind of explanation will be requisite to meet his understanding. If a girl has a retreating forehead and a big full eye, and an excitable temperament, an illustration will serve her. She thinks pictorially, and a pictorial answer will give her the gist, and the listening pupils will be profited by an indirect excitation of their less strong faculties. Another pupil is analytical. He wants a comparison. The next is historical, and wants a statement, a story to illumine the truth. Handling a class that way becomes dramatic, interesting.

It is safe to say that three-quarters of the acting teachers of to-day, if they could awaken to a good knowledge of Phrenology and physiognomy, which they might obtain for the expenditure of a couple of dollars for books with illustrations, they would in six months' time double their power and usefulness in the school-room. Knowledge is picked up by time and experience. Hence what is called an experienced teacher is worth three times as much as a beginner, just as an experienced salesman is worth much more than when he was a tyro. Phrenology is learned one fact at a time, as many other things are. A man learns to be a physician, learns every nerve and blood-vessel and muscle in the body. Musicians learn a little at a time and by and by they become expert. Teachers know that the alphabet comes first, and a diploma later on.

The "Self-Instructor in Phrenology" and the phrenological bust would give a good outline of Phrenology, and if ordered at one time by a teacher will cost \$1.50. "Phrenology in the School Room and the Family," while it teaches Phrenology, shows also how to apply it by teachers, is a work of 330 pages, illustrated, and would be a revelation to the practical teacher and would soon double his power in the school-room.

INSTRUCTION IN PHRENOLOGY.

Although the Annual Session in Phrenology commences in September, yet private lessons are being given, and these will continue during the year, also those by mail, by J. A. Fowler, who has had twenty years' experience in the theory and practice of the science and has special qualifications for teaching and every facility around her for illustration.

HEADS AND HATS.

Phrenologists, and others who believe that the head makes the man, have doubtless already probed the question of the influence of the size of one's silk hat upon one's moral tendencies. The following table, compiled by a hatter who has presented Mr. Gladstone with a travelling cap, will give them some useful data: Lord Chelmsford, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Duke of York, $6\frac{3}{4}$; Dean Stanley, $6\frac{3}{4}$; German Emperor, $6\frac{3}{4}$; Prince of Wales, 7; Burns and Dickens, $7\frac{1}{4}$; Earl Russell, $7\frac{1}{4}$; Mr. Gladstone, $7\frac{1}{8}$; W. M. Thackeray, $7\frac{3}{8}$; Dr. Thomas Chalmers, $7\frac{3}{4}$; Dan O'Connell, 8; Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of York), 8 full; Joseph Hume, M.P., $8\frac{1}{2}$. Sir Walter Scott's head was about 7. Queen Victoria's head (says the hatter), from a close view I once got, I take to be $6\frac{3}{4}$ size.

A PHRENOLOGICAL TEST A CENTURY AGO.

A good story of Dr. Gall, the originator of Phrenology, is told in connection with a biography of Frederick William III. of Germany. The king delighted in preparing strange surprises for his guests. At a certain fête at Potsdam he observed among the magnificently dressed cour-

tiers, a man very plainly clad and without any mark of rank. He asked the marshal of the palace who the stranger was.

"That, sire," replied the marshal, "is the celebrated Dr. Gall, who can tell a man's characteristics by his physical appearance."

"Gall!" cried the king. "Ah, I am going to discover whether what they say of him is not exaggerated. Go to him and say that I wish him to dine with me to-morrow."

At six o'clock the next day there was a banquet at the royal palace, at which a dozen guests were assembled. All wore decorations of distinction, and were handsomely dressed, with the exception of the famous doctor, whose simple raiment looked quite dull between the official uniforms on each side of him. When dinner was ended, the king turned to Dr. Gall and said:

"Now, doctor, I beg that you will tell us the characteristics of these gentlemen as they are indicated by their exterior physique."

Dr. Gall rose instantly, for the request of a king is an order, and began to shake his head slowly as he surveyed his neighbor, who was apparently a general. He paused as if embarrassed.

"Speak freely," said the king.

"His excellency is fond of hunting and fighting. He ought to care most for the pleasures of the battlefield. He loves blood!"

The king smiled, and motioned for the doctor to examine the man who had sat on his right. This time the doctor looked still more disconcerted. "This gentleman," he said, with embarrassment, "ought to excel in gymnastic exercises; he ought to be a great runner, and remarkably adroit with his hands."

"That is enough, my dear doctor," interrupted the king. "I know now that what is said of your powers is true. Monsieur, the general, your neighbor, is an assassin, who is condemned to prison, and your adroit gentleman is the most notorious thief in all Prussia."

As the king uttered the last words, he struck three times upon the table. Three guards entered at the signal.

"Conduct these prisoners back to their cells," ordered the king; then, turning to the stupefied doctor, he said:

"This was a proof. You have dined side by side with the greatest bandits in my kingdom. Examine your pockets." Dr. Gall obeyed. His handkerchief, purse, and tobacco-box were gone!

The next day these articles were recovered and returned to him, and, as a memento of this singular occasion, the king sent with the stolen effects a tobacco-box of gold set with diamonds.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"Transitory Disturbances of Consciousness in their Medico-Legal Aspects."—An interesting and suggestive paper, by Dr. William Hirsch, of New York, illustrating effect of habits on mental conditions, etc., how environment may lead to instability of conduct.

"Brooklyn Medical Journal."—March.—Chronic endometritis, fractures of the skull, and yeast bacteria in the stomach are the leading features of this issue. Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Rifting Wedge." By W. A. Redding.

This is a little booklet, No. 8 of a series, price ten cents. It is carefully written. It has a distinct moral aim, and treats on "side shots," on various social ventures.

"Mother, God is Here."—A universal hymn, dedicated to all earth's children, in Faith, Hope, and Love. By Alvester. Published by A. C. Scott Browne, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Aside from the peculiar title, words and music make a pleasing lyric, the register being accommodated to the compass of most voices. Price, 25 cents.

"Not In It." A story on the subject of the uncertainty of the present money conditions, even with the best provisions of human foresight.

Sincere in purpose, excellent in ideal, and written to inspire and develop higher thought and life, running into the debatable country of mysticism and socialism. Printed on cream laid paper, small octavo. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

"Of Such is the Kingdom and Other Poems."—In this splendid volume we have a choice collection of poems, classified into miscellaneous, poems in sorrow, and short poems and sonnets. They all possess a freshness and varied style that lends enchantment as the reader turns from page to page. The author, Anna Olcott Commelin, has very successfully accomplished her desired purpose, and her poems are those of much merit, many of them having been published in the

leading religious and fireside magazines of the day. It is indeed a worthy little volume which would serve as an acceptable present for friend or relative on any occasion.

Handsome cloth binding and decorations, heavy flat paper, clear print. Price, \$1.50.

"Non-Surgical Treatment of Boils, Carbuncles and Felons," by L. D. Buckley, A. M. This is a capital little brochure and deserves to be widely circulated. Many would be thankful to receive its treatment when thus painfully afflicted.

A new Welsh Register has just been issued by W. A. Williams, F. F. P. I., of Aberavon, S. Wales. It will delight the heart of the patriotic Welshman.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

James Smith, Darwen, Lanes, England.—We were glad to hear from you, and trust you will compete for the next prize, as the last one has been awarded.

Mrs. William J. Riddell, Aberdeen, Scotland.—We were pleased to hear from you, and trust you are sustaining your usual health.

William Webb.—We wish to acknowledge your kindness in sending us your thoughts on "Practical Phrenology," which we hope to be able to use in our columns.

Letters have been received from J. Bowen, G. P., P. L. Lee, Wm. H. Cary, L. Connor, N. P. Emmet, Mrs. Young, which will receive replies next month or by mail.

G. S., West Salem, Ill.—"My brother is desirous of having an examination. The article in the 1898 Annual, 'The Effect of Food upon Character,' set him to thinking and he is reading more since. A great light has appeared to him and he expects to follow its teachings."

C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, Five-mile bicycle champion of America.—If you will send, as you propose, a photograph of yourself and little boy, we will see what

we can do in regard to a prediction on his future in the JOURNAL.

Jules Buchel, New Orleans.—Your beautifully expressed letter we wish to acknowledge, even if we have not time to say more than that we thoroughly endorse your sentiments in regard to success which comes from the fact of living the higher life as laid down by Cowan, which renders it as easy as not to make matrimony a blessing. We wish that more would inculcate this principle, namely:

"If we want good, wise, and strong children we must educate them before they are born, which means that we must educate ourselves first and set a living example. There is no inheritance of wealth, position, or fame that is of equal value to a child as an inheritance of, first, a good constitution; and, second, a good character, by which we imply a good intellect, an equable temper, courage, fortitude, foresight, broadness of mind, and a charitable disposition to all living things."

We are glad you are happily settled, for we hear of too many cases of the opposite kind.

E. Tasker, Wyoming.—"Has it been demonstrated by facts that much difference in the ages of parents has a weakening effect on their offspring?" Many facts could be cited, both favorable and unfavorable, as to the condition of parents whose ages materially differ, but it is impossible to give them in our short space in this column. We will, however, bear this subject in mind, and write on it more fully at some future time.

D. D. Stroup, Class of '88, thinks it advisable that the Pennsylvania Phrenologists hold a State Convention, and his being not far from the central part of the State desires the Susquehanna River to be the selected spot. He says: "To show my willingness in the endeavor to put this on foot, I volunteer to provide hospitality to the phrenologists that assemble. Should but a half dozen meet, the progress of the science would be in their midst."

We hope the friends of Phrenology will heartily co-operate and join Mr. Stroup in this endeavor.

Connected Eyebrows.—D. P. W.—We assume that your expression "superfluous hair between the eyebrows" means hair growth at the root of the nose, causing the eyebrows to form a continuous line. The physiognomists attribute a certain degree of self-conceit to this characteristic, which we may suppose to be greater in proportion to the amount of

hair growth. Usually this peculiarity is associated with the motive temperament and a strong, tenacious physical organization. This latter view accords with our own observations, while we cannot affirm that the mental view given above has been shown to be true in all cases.

The Best Trade.—S. T.—In a general way we should advise a young man (or a young woman) to learn the details of an occupation of essential use to society, and permanently in demand, so that for one who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy there will usually be steady employment. It should be a trade that one can work at independently, not requiring much capital, although opportunity may admit of its prosecution on a considerable scale. In particular, we should say, let the trade be that which is suited to the mental and physical capabilities of the person. It would be well to have phrenological advice on the subject as a preliminary, so that the person will have an assurance of fitness and success.

Crank.—B. G.—This term, now so commonly used by people, is for the most part thought to mean an unbalanced, peculiar, odd person; one whose notions differ from others, who does not agree with the average opinion of society, is called cranky. We are in doubt as to the source of the term in its application to human nature. Crank as used in navigation means ill-balanced or top-heavy. In Scotland they use the term in reference to things out of shape and crooked. We remember the late Dr. Howard Crosby saying that he rather admired "cranks" because they were men who acted or thought for themselves. Oliver Wendell Holmes has made a similar remark in one of his Talks. Some people use the term in a miscellaneous way, but frequently in application to one who is out of humor, irritable, and inharmonious. The later dictionaries may be consulted for definitions and examples.

Having used typewriting machines in this office since their invention, we take pleasure in endorsing the claims of "The American \$10 Typewriter" as the "standard low-priced Typewriter of the world." Undoubtedly the desideratum is for correspondence which shall be easily read, free from errors and rapidly produced; and, therefore, from our own observation in the alignment, distinct printing and ready facility for making corrections and insertions, it is the most easily operated machine we know of; and with a speed of 35 words, a weight of but 5 pounds, it should commend itself for general use. For further particulars write the proprietors of this little gem.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

285.—G. R.—Grayton, O.—You came from a sturdy stock and have a constitution that is well knit. You will not wear out easily and have a well-balanced head and character, if any part is more developed, it is the intellectual lobe. You are an earnest student and retain whatever you understand, though little things may slip from your mind. You will make a good business man or an electrician.

286.—V. D. Y.—Fairfax, S. C.—This photograph indicates great distinctness of mind, superior power of thought and ability to organize, superintend, and manage others, providing his literary talent does not get the mastery of his executive ability, which we think might be possible. He has less verbal language than power to express himself in writing. He is sympathetic and much like his mother in the exercise of his cautiousness, and is inclined to worry too much, and should take things as they come.

287.—J. P.—Oak Harbor, Wash.—Your organization is very tough, wiry, and strong. You hardly know what fatigue is. You could endure the vicissitudes of Alaska without any inconvenience to yourself. You ought to have active, outdoor, practical, wholesale work to do, rather than in-door sedentary employment? You would make a good commander in an army, and control men admirably.

289.—E. S. N.—Montevideo, Minn.—Your photographs indicate that you would succeed admirably as a practical engineer, having to do work with moving machinery. You are strong and well-built, have a good practical intellect and sound judgment when examining by the eye. You remember the forms and outlines of things correctly, hence you could readily detect anything that was not quite right in machinery which you had to superintend.

290.—A. V. W.—Lumberton, N. C.—This

child will improve in health as he grows older. His head is large for his age and is taking a large amount of circulatory power from his body just now. He is exceedingly fond of animals and pets, and would know how to manage them. He has a very strong vital temperament and will need a plenty of out-door exercise and not many studies yet, but can learn outside of books without them.

291.—E. K.—Grand Rapids, Mich.—This little girl is very fond of reading stories, particularly fairy-tales. She appears to have much imagination and will become a writer one of these days. Her compositions at school will receive notice. She is quite a pet wherever she is. Is very sensitive and tender in her feelings. Her will can easily be controlled and trained, for she is not a stubborn, obstinate child, but rather the reverse. She will need to have some responsibility given to her.

292.—S. B. G.—North Rose, N. Y.—These photographs indicate exceptional talent in the scientific faculties, which give to him long sightedness, accuracy, memory of faces, facts, and minutæ that concern his daily work, and capacity to handle machinery. He could succeed in wholesale business. He is a plodder. His head is long, compared with its width, and he will want to have everything cut and dried and arranged before he puts his hand to the machine.

293.—L. E. A.—Anita, Ia.—You possess a well-balanced character and apparently have a healthy organization to stand a great deal of work. You are social, though a little seclusive and reserved, yet will be a very warm friend when one at all. You take a deep interest in both literature and science, and as a teacher will be very conscientious. You appreciate music highly and had better devote some time to singing.

294.—P. A. G.—New Orleans, Ia.—You possess a good business head and are organized to do executive and reliable work. No one need to go after you to pick up the stitches you drop, for there will be no occupation in that line for any one. You are a great student of human character and must have always been interested in mental science. You will make the world better than you found it, and you will probably have a good long life to do this in.

295.—F. L.—Clay City, Ind.—You are decidedly artistic and in business could have succeeded and can yet, as a dealer in materials that are beautiful, ornamental, and tasty. In professional life you could have succeeded in practical law, but you would not have cared to have pleaded so much as to apply it to corporation work, or real estate business. You are refined

and polished and ought to be a manager, superintendent, or secretary of some large concern or company. You are persevering and can carry out considerable work, when occasion arises.

M. Murphy, Shoreham, England.—The lady has a very open and frank disposition; good artistic abilities, and the capacity to plan and adapt means to ends. She is thoughtful, agreeable, and intuitive, and has a great deal of adaptability of mind. She is pliable and good natured, has plenty of humor and good conversational powers. She is neat, orderly, systematic, and particular about having everything nice. She has good musical abilities and would make a capital teacher.

Arthur Kay, Blackley, England.—Has a self-elevating disposition, and is ambitious to excel in his undertakings. He is conscious of his own importance, and will not care to occupy a menial position. He should give more exercise to his intellectual faculties and cultivate self-control. He is determined and independent, fond of approbation, and mindful of his own interests. He would make a capital manager, superintendent, or overseer, he is reliable and trustworthy.

E. S. N.—Montevideo, Minn.—Your photos are very dim; but we should think you better adapted for a mechanical engineer than a steam engineer. You possess good perceptive faculties and can work well by the eye.

We have received photographs from the following new subscribers: Flanagan, Deck, Greenwood, New Zealand; Luck, Hill, Willey, Hansen, Reynolds, Estes, Morris, Durrenberger, Ill.; Benjamin, Hawley, Glynn, Hollewell, Applequist, Willing, Lusk, Wolfe, Norris, Robinson, England; Dearborn, Battin, McClelland, Fenwick, DeRoche, Irons.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

Miss J. A. Fowler has been requested to give another lecture at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York, on the subject of Character Reading, which she has consented to do on Wednesday, April 6th. Illustrations of the various methods of character reading will be chosen from the audience. All those that are interested in this subject and are at liberty on that evening, should attend. It would be hard to say who is not interested in the department of an evolution of character, and every one, more or less, desires to possess the art of reading character with the facility of an expert. This lecture is

free to all readers of the JOURNAL who are in New York and their friends.

The Fowler Institute.—London.—During the month of March, G. B. Coleman, F.F.P.I., gave a paper on the 9th, and J. B. Eland a paper on the 23d, the reports of which have not yet come to hand. In April the meetings are to be addressed by D. T. Elliott, F.F.P.I., examiner at the Fowler Institute, on the 13th and Miss E. Russell, F.F.P.I., on the 27th. Letters full of interest have been received from Miss Maxwell, F.F.P.I., Miss Dexter, F.F.P.I., Mr. Elliott, F.F.P.I. Miss Maxwell and Mr. Elliott report that Miss Dexter's paper on her visit to America last summer, and her acquaintance with the faculty of the American Institute of Phrenology, was highly appreciated, and it is not improbable that several other members will find their way across the Atlantic for a similar visit during the year. William Brown, Esq., president of the Fowler Institute, gave a lecture on January 12, on the subject of "Evolution and the Phrenology of Ethnology," and said that, "evolution is on its trial. The court of inquiry is always sitting. You cannot tamper with the jury, nor silence the witnesses; and for a while we must wait, anticipating that when reflection has taken the place of scientific enthusiasm, the verdict will be given in harmony with the records of Creation and the unprejudiced conclusions of scientific men." Mr. Brown illustrated his lecture with sketches of crania from the Pliocene, and other periods of early history.

During the months of February and March members of the Institute and others have been busy with phrenological work in various parts of London and the British Isles, among whom were Messrs. D. T. Elliott, W. A. Williams, James Webb, J. A. Cozens, J. M. Severn, M. Gollidge, C. J. Harper, and others. Four new members were added during February.

Mrs. O. S. Fowler has been giving a series of lectures at Sacramento and Oakland, Cal. One of her lectures, at the Hamilton Hall, Oakland, was of the seven primary organs of the brain and their relation to the seven occupations of man. The hall was well filled and she handled her subject in a manner that was convincing of itself that she had spent much time and energy in the study of the subject of which she was speaking.

Wanted.—Phrenologists in Hamilton, Ont., Canada, and Reading, Pa. Enquiries constantly come in concerning phrenologists in various part of the country. This applies to England as well as America, and we are always glad to do all we can to recommend those who are

scientifically fitted to represent us. We are already seeing the results and the benefit of our test examinations which are held annually for this purpose.

Rev. Edwin Morrill, writes: "I have brought Phrenology before some of the best people in the city. I have examined 15 or 20 doctors, have been employed by the Elliot Hospital, for a three days' 'fête,' where I examined 150 first people of this place. The committee gave me a fine endorsement for this work. I have lectured before a class for the last 23 weeks, in the finest building this city has, once a week, and out of this and other work, we have a club. This number included men of well-known scientific attainments, doctors, lawyers, artists, men of the board of trade, business men, teachers, and other good classes of people. Next meeting Dr. J. M. Brown, of this place, gives a lecture-talk on 'The Heart, Its Structure and Function.'"

Professor G. Cozens has just given a successful course of lectures in Winnipeg, Manitoba. There is great interest in Phrenology and kindred sciences in this city. Mr. Cozens had the hall crowded to the doors eleven evenings, even though this was the fourth course given inside of five years. The Winnipeg Free Press speaks highly of these lectures. Mr. Cozens has lectured during the past season in all the principal towns of Manitoba and has had a good private practice. He will locate permanently in Vancouver, B. C., it is expected.

D. M. King says: "My lectures well received, interest growing. Our institute in Cleveland successful." "The tendency of the times is for lectures on Psychology, something new, but the science of Phrenology is the only one to read a man or woman correctly. How strange for me to be giving a course of lectures in the same church building that Professor Sizer did over thirty-three years ago. After my lecture, an old gentleman came forward and told me that Professor Sizer lectured there thirty-three years ago."

"I am now sixty years of age and have since the age of twelve been interested in the study of Phrenology. At a platform illustration, forty years ago, I remember that Mr. Fowler told me that I took after my father, which I wondered how he told. I have always had respect for the Fowlers. Mrs. F. Coburn."

"All is well here, have been having fair success so far this year. J. J. A."

"Health. How to Secure and Retain It," was the subject of Miss Jessie A. Fowler's lecture on March 1st. She illustrated her remarks by stereopticon views of the minute human structure of bone, muscle, and blood; the arterial and pulmonary circulation; the organs of the heart, lungs, and liver; the ribs in a natural and unnatural condition. Some plates represented fashions healthy and otherwise; some typical animals known for health and strength; and representations of healthy people among well-known men and women. Miss Fowler said a healthy person was a blessing everywhere, and distributed happiness; every one felt better for shaking hands with such a person.

Great responsibilities lead to nervousness and sleeplessness. If a person possesses more Approbativeness than sense and follows the fashions, consumption is the result. Again, if a person yield to luxury and has every possible enjoyment, dyspepsia is the result.

Excessive labor results in softening the brain and weakening the blood; but a well-cared for body will last for eighty-five years.

A healthy brain and a healthy mind should go together.

She gave much useful information about how health can be secured when deficient and also retained into old age.

The lecture was practical and scientific throughout.

Dr. Traer writes from Carthage, S. D.: "I am having a very successful course of lectures." We are glad to hear from our friend and his great success.

"I am extremely busy. Have opened an office in Washington, D. C. Am there on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. Pearl Battie-Doty."

"The ministers and high school teachers are taking a great interest in my work. Have just finished a course of lectures here in the Baptist church. This is the third course I have given in this town in three years. Largest audiences I have had. Some evenings people are turned away for want of room. T."

"I was in New York last spring and had an examination, by which I have been greatly benefited and think that it will be of still greater benefit. I have been talking with some of the young men of this place and have created much interest with the young men of my acquaintance on the subject of Phrenology.

"P. C. McA., Basking Ridge."

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** AND **PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

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ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Pacific Medical."—Late number considers the X-ray processes and the nature of the forces that operate in obtaining the peculiar phenomena. The variety of matter usually furnished is serviceable to the doctor, of course. San Francisco, Cal.

"Gaillard's Medical Journal"—March—contains an elaborate statistical paper on serum-therapy, one of the conspicuous fads of the day. Anti-toxin gets a "boost" very "official." Much other well-edited and suggestive material. New York.

"American Medico-Surgical Bulletin."—Semi-monthly.—Dr. H. C. Wood is now chief editor. The digested matter covers all departments of practice, making the Bulletin very useful to the profession. New York.

"Guide of Investors" will be found of

universal use to investors, containing, amongst other valuable information, several good maps. To be had at 53 Broadway, New York.

"Kosmos."—Vineland, N. J.—Talks of young people are practical and to the point. A series of articles on the Elements of Psychology are running through various numbers and are exceedingly valuable.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly."—New York.—Physical Training at College for Women, is an article of great interest, as it introduces us to what is being done in our great centres of mental training.

"Sanative Medicine."—Salem, O.—Contains an article on the treatment of asthma, which, aside from its technicalities, contains a number of valuable hints.

"The Homiletic Review," New York and London.—Contains a sketch of Charles H. Spurgeon by Joseph Parker, D.D. It abounds with many facts of how his life has been made useful in the pulpit and full of comparisons with other men of similar importance in the Church.

"The Arena."—Boston, Mass.—As a frontispiece, it contains the portrait of Hon. Marion Butler, with an article on Trusts, their causes and remedy, and one need only look at the portrait to see that the article would be well worth reading.

"The Literary Digest."—New York.—Wordsworth's Debt to his Sister is a very valuable tribute to this lady's intelligence, and is a heading of one article on Letters and Art. A portrait of "Old England's New Poet," is the subject of another article and the portrait shows us a man of varied talent, great imagination, and wonderful variability of mind. He seems to have stepped before the public with a leap and a bound.

"Book News."—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia and New York.—Contains a fine portrait of Henry James, also of Philip H. Goepp. Both men have great individuality and special talent in the line of literature. One is of romance, and the other of music and symphony.

"Human Nature," Professor Allen Haddock, San Francisco, Cal., 50 cents per year, contains a leading article on the "Practical and Theoretical Side of Phrenology," illustrated. The health department is replete with useful and practical suggestions. The Puget Sound department is valuable on account of the manner in which Phrenology is represented. In March, "Inhabitiveness" was explained at some length. John F. Bernard has an article on "The Lawyers' Memory," and as America is full of lawyers this will prove to be most valuable. The type is distinct and large, hence it is sure to be read from cover to cover.

"Good Housekeeping."—Springfield, Mass.—Is replete with bright ideas for all members of the family from the baby to the aged members.

"Bee Journal."—Chicago.—Is always interesting to those interested in bee culture, and contains some highly valuable suggestions on that topic.

"The Scientific American" contains an interesting article on the "Heaven in March," by Garrett P. Serviss. Another of the "Opium Industry" in America. The paper is always well illustrated and full of the latest mechanical contrivances.

"Woman's World."—N. Y.—"Psychological House Decorating" is the novel title of an article, which is fully illustrated, and contains many sensible ideas.

"The New Crusade."—Ann Arbor, Mich.—The March number of the "New Crusade," will be hailed with delight by all interested in child-study and the work of Mother's Clubs.

"The Farmer's Advocate."—London, Ontario.—Is a valuable magazine, as its name indicates, for farmers

We are repeatedly asked "How can I obtain a knowledge of Phrenology?" In answering this we suggest that the best results can be obtained from a careful perusal and study of the "Student's Set of Text-Books," on the subject.

In addition to this suggestion the practical knowledge and application of the subject can be obtained by taking a course in the American Institute of Phrenology, an advertisement of which appears in our columns. Some persons have an intuitional perception of character, inherited largely from the mother; cannot say why they like or dislike; why willing to confide or unwilling to do so. Phrenology reads character scientifically. *It gives reasons*, therefore the student of Phrenology knows why one man will *not* answer for a given position.

A manikin (little man) is a wonderful incentive to the study of physiology. Its detail of arrangement showing the

different structure of bones, muscles, and veins with special separation and wonderfully minuteness in diagram of heart, lungs, stomach, tongue, ear, eye, etc., with accompanying key or book of explanation will commend itself to students, teachers, and families. In fact, as is a globe in the physical and topographical studies of the earth, so is a manikin in the study of physiology. We make two of them. Write for a descriptive circular.

A NEW PHRENOLOGICAL BUST.

A new Phrenological Bust is now ready which is unique of its kind and the latest guide to students.

The exterior of the head contains the names of the bones of the cranium; on the convolutions are placed the names of the phrenological organs on one side and the motor centres and areas on the other. On the face the chief physiognomical characteristics will be marked. It weighs but three pounds, instead of seven, as is the case with other dissected busts, so that the expressage will be comparatively small.

It consists of five separate pieces: (1 and 2) the two hemispheres of the cerebrum; (3) the cerebellum; (4) the top and helmet; (5) the base and stand. The bust has a circumference of 21¾ inches. Its height from ear to ear over the top will be 14½ inches, its length from glabella to occiput, 14½ inches.

It will be made of material lighter than plaster of paris, hence will be less liable to break and more serviceable.

See advertisements for further particulars.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL SPECIAL PRIZE OFFER.

A written examination will be given to any one who will send us the names and addresses of three new subscribers to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, together with the correct arrangement of the portraits of the four poets which appear on page 68 in the February number. Anyone sending us the above will receive a free subscription for one year, provided the competitors send in before May 8th.

Your character from Your Likeness.—In reply to those residing at a distance from New York who desire information in regard to examinations, and full-written descriptions of character from likeness or portrait, send us a 2-cent stamp, and a circular entitled "The Mirror of the Mind," prepared as an answer to questions arising on this subject, will be mailed at once.

"Face to face with the scientific world in this country, where debate is freest, where difference upon the broadest questions is widest, where discussion knows no limit from forum to country grocery, Phrenology stands without partisanship, without sectionalism, and without discord." The wonderful teaching of self-culture framed by Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, and the Fowlers, anticipated the crying need of the masses for a key to character, a positive knowledge of "What can I do best" and so relate myself to an active life for best results in honor, health, and happiness. "Phrenology reads character from a scientific basis: it gives a reason, and its students know why one man will or will not fill a given position, whether as partner, manager, mechanic, or workman," and it teaches how to approach a stranger in the best way to secure desired results." "The American Institute of Phrenology, incorporated in 1866, one of whose founders was Horace Greeley, has every year since taught its keen and eager classes how to know thyself, and wherever one of its faithful students has roamed or rested, his or her presence has been a line or point of light, long to be remembered, among the people. Horace Mann's words live after him: "He who disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Business men should study Phrenology, men of the learned professions, and teachers especially should master this science and art of character reading. The American Institute of Phrenology invites all to study the science of Phrenology, not necessarily for professional expertness, but to become qualified to meet successfully and influence by the beneficent teachings of this grandest of sciences, their fellow-men with whom they work and deal. The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement on another page, "Who Should Study Phrenology."

The next session opens on the first Tuesday in September next as elsewhere announced. Correspondence addressed to the secretary, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York City, is invited.

"The Well Dressed Woman," is a study in the practical application to dress of the laws of health, art, and morals. The endorsement in a preface, by the late Frances E. Willard, will recommend the book to every thoughtful woman. In fact the photogravures of dresses on the wearer will please every woman. Price is one dollar, postpaid.

"A Manual of Mental Science." This manual still receives testimonials from the teacher and parent, and our subscribers have been availing themselves of the special offer now extended to May 1st. See \$2.00 offer on another page.

We call attention not only to our catalogue of general publications, but also to recent subdivision of subjects treated by the different writers. Those on education, physical culture, hygiene, hydropathy, are arranged with a short description of each book, so that our customers can determine for themselves which ones they are particularly looking for. Of course an additional letter will always be gladly dictated. Our idea is that a general knowledge of the books published by the Fowler & Wells Co., and of their special teaching, should be disseminated.

For further information write to 27 East Twenty-first Street.

A few more copies of the JOURNAL containing phrenographs of John Wanamaker, "Russell Sage," can be had at 10 cents each.

Hard workers and thinkers, we heartily recommend Crosby's Vitalized Phosphites as a brain food and an antidote to nervous exhaustion; full particulars in another column.

How to read character from heads and faces is largely intuitional, but an explanation of the phrenological faculties is given in the book, of which we have made and distributed over one hundred and forty thousand, entitled "Heads and Faces and How to Study Them." Whether the reader believes or not in Phrenology, he cannot fail to profit by its manifold information through illustrations, over two hundred and sixty of which are given of teachers, clergymen, lawyers, legislators, and prominent men in the world of business and finance, and its practical consideration of human nature in all its phases. Mailed on receipt of forty cents.

"The Practical Typewriter of To-day," to which we call your attention, is a book of more than one hundred and fifty large pages, furnishing instruction for all the popular machines, and containing a wealth of precept and example. The movement for better typewriting has for the past year been creeping on apace. The time has arrived when the machine and its manipulation have attained a certain dignity in the work of the world. The scope of the typewriter widens every day. Business men realize this. Professional and literary workers see its utility. The commercial colleges are raising their standard, and even the public schools have found a place for the writing machine. Better books of instruction; better teachers; better operators—and more of them, all are wanted. The machine itself represents the highest consummation of inventive skill. There is needed a manual of instruction to set forth its manifold possibilities. Practical Typewriting goes far to do this. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

To our readers, who are, of course, interested in Phrenology and its fascinating teachings! Try to interest your friends and neighbors in our different offers set forth on different pages of this number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. If you are not able to secure a subscription ask them to write us for a catalogue of the many "Good Books for All" we publish, or send to us for information, etc., as to organizing a Phrenological Society in your locality. Particular attention will be given in regard to organizing societies, clubs for examination or character reading from proper photographs, telling what each is best fitted for in his or her life work, whether as merchant or mechanic, lawyer or doctor, preacher or teacher, artist or engineer, bookkeeper or salesman. Phrenology, you will remember, is the key to character, and with our sixty years of professional experience as phrenologists, we are well able to give just the information desired. We have special departments for delineation of character, instruction, public and private, the latter by mail if not by personal presence; also a business department for general correspondence with customers, for a single book or subscription to PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; and a department for agents, to whom special confidential and liberal terms are offered. Write us for anything you want, books or information about them, subscriptions, or examinations, "How to Learn Phrenology" yourself or How to have others taught. Be sure to write your name and post office plainly that no mistake or confusion may arise between us, and we are sure we can answer to your entire satisfaction. If in New York call and see us at 27 East Twenty-first Street, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., where we have been attending to every call for over six years. Remember the number is 27 East, and the street is Twenty-first Street.

As we are constantly asked for books on the subject of Palmistry, and How To Read Character from Handwriting, we would recommend the following, as some of the most reliable on the subject:

"The Science of The Hand, or the Art of Recognizing the Tendencies of the Human Mind by the Observation of the Formations of the Hand," by Ed. Heron Allen. Over 440 pages, illustrated and sent postpaid, \$2.50.

"Practical Palmistry," a treatise on chirosophy, based upon actual experiences, by Henry Frith, is an illustrated book of over 100 pages. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

"How to Read Character in Handwriting, or The Grammar of Graphology," described and illustrated, by Henry Frith. 140 pp. 40 cents.

"The New Phrenological Five Part Bust" is now ready and will be sent as directed upon receipt of price, \$4.

A special offer!!! The advertisement of an ADDING MACHINE and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for \$2, still holds good, or if you are already a subscriber, choose two of any dollar book from the following list: "How to Read; and Hints in Choosing the Best Books," "Fowler's Memory and Intellectual Improvement," "Self Culture and Perfection of Character, Including the Management of Youth," "Science of Human Life," by Sylvester Graham; "Children of the Bible," with introduction by Frances E. Willard; "Aims and Aids for Girls and Young Women," by G. S. Weaver; "Looking Forward, for Young Men," by G. S. Weaver; "Diseases of Modern Life, from Overwork," etc., a Science of Prevention—with alphabetical index.

To secure the two-book offer with JOURNAL, send us 20 cents extra for postage.

Bound volumes of "Human Nature Library," are ready for mailing, as announced in the February JOURNAL, 75 cents.

"The Philosophy of Love," is a new pamphlet, just issued in London, L. N. Fowler & Co. It deals with an old subject worn thread-bare, yet it has come out dressed in a fresh spring costume—in an attractive style. So once more we find love and its philosophy inviting our attention, and justly so!

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INSANITY, its laws and peculiarities.

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WHO SHOULD STUDY PHRENOLOGY.

Parents should study Phrenology to know how to train and manage the different types of children that are developed in the same family; one line of conduct will not answer for all, and they should not "wait till the horse is stolen before they lock the stable door." At two years old the head will show the outline of character as time will develop it, and the father and the mother ought to know how to read it.

Young People should study Phrenology because they are full of energy and ambition, they hope for success but in most cases have to feel their way among strangers and risk everything in choosing business and companions. Phrenology will teach them, as nothing else can, the proper choice of a pursuit, how to read strangers correctly and adapt themselves to others both in business and in social life.

Teachers should study Phrenology, so that when confronted with fifty pupils, from half as many families, they may appreciate the treatment which each one will receive most profitably and kindly, and how to develop the dull, how to guide the wayward and make all of them as good as they can be, instead of the reverse.

Business Men who have to deal with strangers of every sort, by understanding Phrenology can read their customers at a glance and know whom to trust and distrust, whom to soothe and with whom to stand firm. A student in the class of 1867 learned enough before the class was half finished to save his firm from trusting a villain to the extent of three hundred dollars which would have been totally lost.

Lawyers have to study jurymen, witnesses, and human-nature in general, and Phrenology would teach them how to get the truth out of a recalcitrant witness, how to encourage and assist a modest, diffident witness who wants to tell the truth but may be scared out of it by one who is not interested to have the truth told.

Ministers of religion, by understanding Phrenology double their power to do good among men and lead them in the way of righteousness. A clergyman went back to his small congregation after taking our course of instruction in the American Institute of Phrenology, and became an astonishment to the whole neighborhood. His parishioners said they thought it had done brother M. a world of good to visit New York and hear "the great preachers." He told us that when he returned to his congregation and looked them in their faces, he was astonished that he had misunderstood them as he had done; that he began to preach with new unction as if he knew each man root and branch; his church began to be crowded, they heard of him at the capital of his State, and in six months they gave him a call to a church much larger than his former one, and with more than twice the amount of salary. Therefore preachers may wisely and profitably study Phrenology.

Every Man should study Phrenology so as the better to understand himself, thus learning how to regulate and restrain excesses, how to encourage and build up deficiencies, and how to ripen himself in virtue and honor.

It is not merely those who wish to learn Phrenology and teach it as a profession who should study it, but young men who have their own way to make in the world, or women who need to learn a trade, or business, or profession in which to secure success and an honorable independence, or to qualify themselves to make all the better wives and mothers, can appropriately and wisely study Phrenology.

President American Institute of Phrenology

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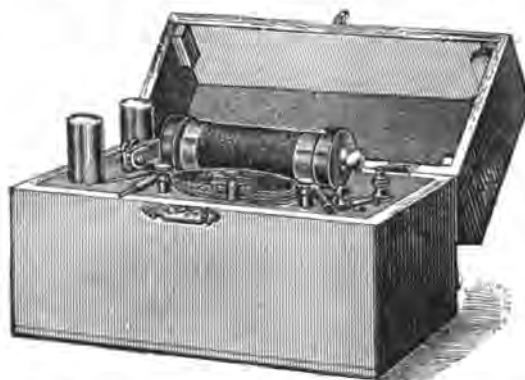
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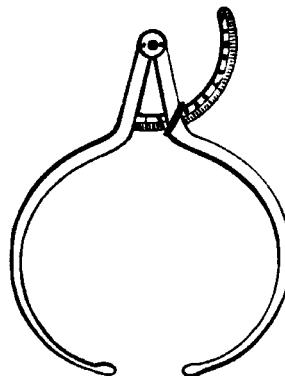
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“REV. CHAS. A. BERRY, D.D.”

with the feeling that his is a character, that has become—to the people of the America as well as to England. He is at present in his forty-fifth year, and

the pastor of one of the largest Congregational churches in England, and during the past year has held the office of chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He is the youngest man, with one exception, ever elected to that office. What is particularly interesting to the American people is the fact that when he visited this country several months after the death of Mr. Beecher, he so electrified the people, and his appeals for a higher life were so fully appreciated, that he received a hearty call to occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Church. Many young men would have felt the flattering invitation so keenly that they would have immediately accepted it, but Dr. Berry was made to realize his usefulness in his own church, and decided to remain, which decision has been followed by a renewed activity.

In the fall he again visited this country, on the invitation of Plymouth Church, to take part in its semi-centennial services, in connection with the great work that has been carried on for the last fifty years in that remarkable centre of Christian life, and to which he gave so much spiritual tone and color, when he preached the memorial sermon in November last. The Rev. Charles A. Berry is one of the foremost leaders of liberal Congregationalism in England to-day, and is popular both as preacher and platform orator, and in holding the chairmanship of the Congregational Union of England, he has received the most distinguished honor that can be conferred on a member of his denomination. He has travelled extensively, both in this country and his own, as well as having belted the world.

In person, Dr. Berry is rather under the usual height, with a well-knit form, with the noticeable head and face, and the general air and manner of a business man more than of an ecclesiastic. He plunges right into his subject when he begins to speak, and does so with great vigor, and at times with passionate fervor, though it is well restrained, and throughout his address he produces

the impression of a reserve of force. When examining his head from a psychological or phrenological standpoint, one sees that he has a compact organization, and that the size, circumference, and height are in harmony with his physique. His parentage must have been a very powerful one, and from it he has inherited constitutional strength, vigor of body and mind, and availability of talent. His power is largely mental, but his brain receives stimulus, warmth, and enthusiasm through his excellent circulatory system; and he has the advantage of many of his fellow-ministers in that his eloquence receives the fire of deep earnestness and magnetic zeal. Some ministers are limited in this respect by being able only to produce word effect without the accompaniment of this life-giving element, but in Dr. Berry we feel that he will always substantiate and carry into practical life what he preaches, that it is no mere form of effective speaking that he is anxious to give. His mind works easily, so easily in fact, that he is liable to overwork and overtax his powers before he is aware of it, and he is so free and open-hearted in his sympathies that he must find it more difficult to refuse help than to give it. He has a strongly-marked moral and intellectual brain, and his superior faculties are particularly active, especially his Benevolence and Conscientiousness. He has humanity so much at heart that, as a teacher of moral ethics he would follow the trend of those who spread the mantle of charity over a multitude of imperfections in others. Although just in his criticisms, he has intuitive capacity through his large Human Nature, and he varies his estimate of people according to what he finds, rather than to expect the same code of morality from each. Therefore, when estimating the intellectual or political character of public men, he does so with the eye of clear intelligence and correct discernment of character. He has a marked degree of positiveness and the ability to hold opinions with great strength and

fervor. He does not treat lightly the judgment of other men who differ from himself, but he has great independence of mind, and is able to hold his own in any argument or debate, and he must be respected in return for the sincerity of holding his own opinions.

In examining his side head, one sees that he has a fair degree of Cautiousness and force, which give him general prudence of action, but he is not one to hunt up worry or friction, nor is he in-

by large Secretiveness or Approbateness from expressing what he believes to be right and true; consequently, he hits the nail on the head, and does not circumvent or prevaricate when he has to use the moral scalpel on the shortcomings of besetting sins of those who go to him for advice.

He has large Sublimity, fine Imagination, and rare abilities as an orator. He sees the large and extensive view of life, and can be not only majestically seri-



DR. BERRY IN HIS STUDY.

clined to look on the dark side of the subject, or to expect a failure. His own executiveness, force, and activity of mind give to him courage capable of carrying him through extensive and even difficult kinds of work, and when he allows his personality to come in contact with that of others, they feel at once his power to lead, control, and manage affairs. He is not held back

ous, but also entertaining, mirthful, and conversational in his style of telling a story or relating experiences. He will live longer in such a climate as England than as if he were continually electrified by the stimulating climate of America or Australia, and with care of his health he ought to be able to live a long and useful life.

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 23.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

Among the strong points in behalf of the doctrine of Gall, and dwelt upon by the earlier advocates, was that of special talent. It was advanced against the old view of the metaphysicians that the mind was indivisible, and acted as a whole, and that the different faculties, given a place in the category of intellectual and moral elements, were merely states of the mind. The contention of the phrenologists was that if the whole mind were exercised in giving expression to a faculty or power of the mind, that there would necessarily be an approximation of equality in the expression of the different faculties in any normal individual, and that the differences in mental capacity among people were mainly those of temperament and education. Further, it was insisted that it was constantly seen in human life that education and opportunity did not equalize faculties of the same kind in different individuals—some exhibiting far more readiness and capacity than others—and further still, it was insisted that examples were frequent of persons who showed remarkable power in some particular direction, and that notwithstanding a conspicuous want of education and opportunity on that side of their mental life. The total incompetency of the mind, acting as a whole, to meet propositions of this sort became so apparent later that the theory may be said to have been abandoned, and to-day psychologists generally accept the view of special talent, dependent or not upon heredity, as the case may declare itself.

As a study in psychology or Phrenology, or physiognomy, however it may be taken, every case of remarkable gift or talent in a particular direction is interesting. At first sight it appears to be at odds with all known laws of organization and expression, and we are compelled to resort to means for an ex-

planation, if we can explain the phenomena at all that are extra logical, or not recognized in the canons of ordinary analysis. Here, for instance, in the community is a boy who very early shows a liking for music, and given a little opportunity for practice, develops astonishing command of the instrument, a violin or piano, even before he has fairly mastered the elements of his mother tongue. What explanation of this inherent faculty for the appreciation and expression of tone does ordinary science offer? Attempt may be made to show that he has inherited in a concentrated form the musical talent of a parent or grandparent, and failing to find any ancestor distinguished for musical ability, resort may be had to the vague expedient of maternal antenatal impression, in which a complacent mother may agree; although to save her life, were that in the balance, she could not refer to any conspicuous incident when her emotions were greatly affected in a musical way.

Now, if on appeal to the disciple of Spurzheim, the existence of an unusual development of the brain centre for Tune is determined in connection with other organic elements that are essential to music production, we have certainly made an important gain in our analysis; but have we explained the why of the boy's possession of the gift? No, it must be admitted; yet the satisfaction resulting from our having obtained the physical correspondent of the psychic power may quite reconcile us to failure in regard to the primary cause or source of it in the organization.

Perhaps the most striking instances of special talent that awaken attention are those relating to arithmetical calculations, for these become known early, and the surprising feats in the combination of numbers and in obtaining

quick results amaze the general public. There are numerous examples of "lightning calculators," who pose with their blackboard and chalk in dime museums and on the streets, but these are of a different class. The "sums" in addition, multiplication, and subtraction which they exploit are of a totally different tenor from the computations of the gifted arithmetician, and they, for a "consideration," are ready to show how they operate. It is simply a matter of applying the system of cancellation or of decimation, and much practice in the performance of simple processes. With the gifted calculator the matter is quite different, for he shows a peculiar ability in the management of large propositions, and follows by intuition an idiosyncratic method that the received principles of mathematics are rarely competent to resolve. Further, he needs not the assistance of slate and pencil for the working of the "sums" that may be given him, although the process may involve a series of operations and very large amounts.

Not long ago an Italian by the name of Inaudi astonished the world by his remarkable gifts in the field of numbers, and now we hear of a Greek with an equally euphonious name. Diamandi, who lives in Paris, and confounds the scientific world there by his ability to perform extensive computations mentally, and in a marvellously brief space of time. In "La Nature" we have an account of this man, and examples of his performance, which includes the memory of numbers whatever their relations, and most elaborate calculations. The character of M. Diamandi's work is described in the following quotations: An assistant writes a number of figures, say twenty-five, on a blackboard, then "Diamandi looks at them steadily for an instant, and then, turning toward the audience, he recites them, first in vertical columns, and then spirally. He then asks that certain parts of the table be designated, and he names at once the figures that occupy these places. His answers are made unhesitatingly. We feel that he has the

table before his eyes; we have only to see his performance to realize that he is a 'visual,' as will be explained further on.

"2. He is asked, for instance, how many seconds there are in eighty-seven centuries, taking leap-years into account. He answers almost at once, and without writing a single figure, 274,551,120,000, which is the correct answer.

"4. He is given simultaneously the five following operations:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,875,328,540 - 3,097,160,781 \\ 986 \times 986 \\ 28 \times 28 \times 28 \\ 2^{17} \times 8 \\ 28,493 \div 976 \end{array}$$



M. DIAMANDI AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF
NUMBER.

Kindly loaned by the "Literary Digest."

"At the end of four minutes thirty seconds, M. Diamandi gives the exact results, that is, much before the calculator who was performing the operations on paper has reached his results.

"5. M. Diamandi repeats 133 figures, written on a board, in the exact order in which they have been put down. And when he is asked for a certain figure,

its place being designated, he names it at once. We have seen M. Diamandi, two days after his exhibition, write out the list of figures from memory.

"This series of operations seems to class M. Diamandi among the best of arithmetical prodigies, not only by his memory for figures, but also by the speed with which he solves the problems given him. M. Diamandi was born in 1868 at Pylaros, Ionian Isles, and was noted at school for his aptness at mathematics. He showed nothing, however, of his special aptitude, till one day when, having no paper, he was obliged to perform a multiplication mentally; he did it with a facility that astonished him. M. Diamandi was one of a numerous family—he has had fourteen brothers and sisters—and was by occupation a grain merchant. Now he writes novels and poetry, and from time to time gives exhibitions of his skill in calculation."

With the facts before us as stated above, let us look now at the portrait of this remarkable master of figures. A few moments' inspection is sufficient to impress the ordinary observer that M. Diamandi has a peculiar frontal outline—the conformation of the lower forehead, especially, having a frustum-like appearance, very unusually met with amid thousands of people, the margin at the exterior angle of the superciliary

ridges being remarkably salient; not, however, sharply angular, but rounded, and projecting laterally toward the temporal region. The alignment of the eyebrow indicates this, as well as the wide and full space extending outwardly from the canthus. Of course, the indication is that of an unusually broad brain at this point, the third frontal convolution evidently being of exceptional development. All the area of brain allotted to perception is of marked prominence, impressing his intellect with an uncommon degree of apprehensive ability, the power to discern much and retain it. Such an order of mind under culture can take in a considerable amount of detail at a glance, and intelligently classify it. But what is of special concern in this connection is the great development of the part devoted to the perception of numbers, and that is at the exterior angle of the lower brow, as described.

The reader has but to compare the forehead of Diamandi with the foreheads of people he may meet, to be convinced that in the particular type of development described and illustrated by this wonderful master of figures, M. Diamandi offers a marked contrast and difference, and therefore may be taken as a signal confirmation of the veridity of the localization of the function of the faculty of Number.

LOOK BRIGHTLY.

Look brightly, step lightly,
And trundle ahead.
The world will not frown
That you happen to smile,
Nor darken your history
When you are dead
With being too cheerful
For sorrow and guile.

Go forward, not backward;
Look upward, not down:
You cannot move mountains
In sumptuous dreams,
Nor lessen the force
Of society's frown
By brooding alone
With fantastical themes.

Give trouble a chance
To pass by, if it will,
But do not permit it
To grapple you quite.
You have a sure outlook
Of hope left you still,
In guardian spirits
Who keep you in sight.

Look brightly, step lightly,
And trundle along.
The world may not glance
At the flowers on your grave,
But honors and smiles
Will proceed from the throng
Who bow to the true
While admiring the brave.

S. B.

Phrenology and its Utility.*

By THOMAS TIMSON OF LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

THE RECEPTION OF TRUTH.

In every age ignorance, superstition, prejudice, and personal interests have formed the barrier to the reception of new truths. History abounds with evidence on every hand which proves that but few men are capable of throwing overboard from their minds those doctrines, theories, and opinions with which they have been cradled, educated, and matured, and perhaps the most heroic courage and noblest sense of character are necessary to enable even the most conclusive convictions to become the usurpers of our registered ideas from infancy, and how much more easy it is to remain in servitude to conventional notions than to withstand the criticisms, satire, and abuse so abundantly showered upon all who deign to tread on such unhallowed ground which leads to new thought, and contradicts those theories established by the schools. Dr. Stokes has said: "Than for a man who has been educated in a particular doctrine to free himself from it, even though he has found it to be wrong, there is nothing more difficult than to unlearn;" and Locke observes: "Whoever, by the most cogent arguments, will be prevailed upon to entirely disrobe himself at once of all his old opinions and pretensions to knowledge and learning, which with hard study he hath all his time been laboring for, and turn himself out stark naked in quest of fresh notions, all the arguments that can be used will be as little able to prevail as the wind did with the traveller to part with his cloak, which he held only the faster."

When the celebrated Sir Joshua Reynolds visited Italy, and gazed for the first time on the immortal works of Raphael and Michael Angelo, he could discover nothing extraordinary, but a closer inspection and a more accurate

examination began to unfold beauties, and he then saw they were really inimitable. So is it with Phrenology. First the barriers of superstition, ignorance, prejudice, and selfish interests are to be confronted and conquered, and, secondly, superficial examination of the subject, which is so largely accountable for the greatest proportion of the indifference which has been manifest in the past century from the great discoveries of Dr. Gall and his colleague and coworker, Dr. Spurzheim. Dr. Gall, like Galileo, Newton, Stevenson, Watts, and hosts of other discoverers, received very similar rewards of persecution, and, worse than many, his works, so invaluable to the whole human family in every individual organism, either man, woman, or child, have been treated with such selfish indifference, which will in the near future be regarded as one of the blackest blots that has ever disgraced the civilized race of the nineteenth century. The long spell of selfish hauteur and presumptive indifference of the schools in all parts of the world will be as a large thunder-cloud before the rising sun; but his light, warmth, power, and truth, will eventually reign in all its glory when the rolling thunder and scathing lightnings have long since passed away and are forever forgotten.

Phrenology ever has and will be, whilst humanity exists on the earth; the palpable, tangible proofs lie at man's finger ends. On the 9th of January, 1802, the Austrian government commanded Dr. Gall to discontinue his lectures on the functions of the brain. He therefore left Vienna in company with Dr. Spurzheim in 1805, and never afterward returned to that benighted region. After thus depriving himself of the comforts of home, and giving up his professional prospects in order to

* Paper read at the Centenary of Phrenology, New York.

prosecute and promote the advancement of his beloved science, and thus make known to the world those great truths which he considered capable of wielding the destinies of nations, he has been loaded with ridicule and covered with abuse from almost every quarter; so much so that few men have suffered more for their opinions than Gall and Spurzheim. Dr. Carson says: "The names of Dr. Gordon, Dr. Roget, Sir William Hamilton, Lord Jeffrey, and Baron Cuvier must occupy a prominent position in the history of that bitter opposition through which the science has been forced to pass. The conduct of Cuvier was mean and disgusting in the extreme. He allowed his opinions to be so far swayed by virulent observations, adverse to Phrenology, from the lips of Bonaparte at a levee, that he drew up a report for the French Institute on the labors of Gall and Spurzheim, in direct opposition to the sentiments expressed by himself in private society, or 'in a circle which was not particularly private.'" In relation to his conduct in this matter, Chenevix is forced to remark that he was as much distinguished by "the suppleness of his opinions as the versatility of his understandings." It behooves every phrenologist to assist in handing down their names to future generations as fitting companions to those who opposed and defamed Galileo, Harvey, Newton, and Stevenson. Nevertheless, truth is invincible, and with a long list of noble names representing every degree of learning, and from the professorship chairs of the schools to the British throne, and from all quarters of the globe, Phrenology has been honored by their praises and appreciation, to say no word of the millions annually receiving and following the advices which are daily given in our consulting rooms to those in every grade of life and work.

It is not my province in this short paper to discuss the claims and proofs of the science; enough has been reiterated by myself and colleagues to furnish proof for all those who will "prove all things, and hold fast to that which

is true." My object is to reiterate the claim that Phrenology is the only true system of mental science, and is in keeping with every law of man's being, physical, mental, moral, social, and domestic. Millions are expended annually upon education, government, management of the insane and of criminals, and in each department thousands of pounds sterling are annually wasted by energy, wealth, and endeavor being misapplied. In daily consultations we are receiving many sad accounts of miserable attempts to make success in spheres of life for which the person has been totally unsuited both in body and brain, and in many instances not until having tried one occupation after another with repeated failures and losses are they driven to the necessity of consulting Phrenology for scientific advice in choice of a trade, business, or profession suitable to the development of their peculiar organism and phrenological combination. How ridiculous all this appears under the searchlight of a little common sense and comparison. What would be said of an agriculturist sowing wheat, barley, oats, and rye all in the same field, and with no selection; or the gardener who should mix all his seeds, and sow them all in the same plot of land, without discrimination for their differences of nature, growth, and hardihood, or delicacy; or what would we think of the man who should harness the racehorse to the coal dray, and take the draught horse on the race-course, and then abuse or condemn either because of their incapacity to fulfil his unreasonable demands, for which their nature has no possible qualification. The same of dogs. Can we expect the greyhound to officiate for the bull dog, or retriever, or spaniel, or St. Bernard; they are only dogs. Yes, they are dogs qualified by natural development for different characteristics, and with totally different capabilities. Boys and girls are all similar beings in physiological and phrenological anatomy, and alike in most things in general, but to assume that all boys and girls are capable of the same vocation

in life would never be asserted by any thinking being. Then it is patent that not only do plants, seeds, dogs, and horses possess organic, and, in the latter, not only mental differences, but much more so do children differ in their natural adaptations for the various trades, businesses, and professions. If it be possible for the gardener, the horse dealer, and dog fancier to select the most suitable for particular purposes, where is the reasonableness in objections to the same principle applied to human beings. The bony, motive, and angular is easily distinguished from the muscular and round, or the vital, with large abdomen and full, ruddy cheeks, from the slim, spare, pale, mental, nervous being, who may even be a twin brother; and again if only the temperamental differences could be claimed, with their relative characteristics and differences, we should in that alone have much, and far more to be proud of than has hitherto been demonstrated to the world outside the ranks of the phrenologist, and we possess sufficient to establish a claim of usefulness to our fellow-creatures second to no other profession, by teaching men how to live in accordance with the laws of health, and in selecting vocations suitable to their distinct or combined temperamental development. We

have ample work for the good of the human race, but our phrenological facts and tenets are invincible and indisputable; they are apparent to all who desire to learn the truth, and are free to all to accept or reject, but no school, university, or authority can add one fraction to or take away one iota of truth. All has ever been, and will still continue while man lives, moves, and has his being, and its truth is only limited to us by our ignorance or knowledge. We are daily gathering new facts, and observing new phenomena, and Phrenology is becoming better understood, and its truths more clearly revealed year by year, and our power is proportionately increased by the advance of our knowledge.

Phrenology in the twentieth century will take its part, and in the noble cause of human progress and culture will stand in the forefront, queen of all knowledge for all men and for all time. The great reformer of the race, the emancipator from ignorance, prejudice, superstition, and wrong, uplifting mankind to live happier, more useful, because healthier, lives.

“Each fulfil their part with sympathetic heart,
In a suitable sphere of life for which
they are adapted.”

What is Quality?

BY JULES BUCHEL.

(Continued from page 113.)

As a matter of convenience I will hereafter designate soul or spirit as the subjective mind, and the physical brain with its phrenological organs as the objective mind. Experiments in hypnotism have thrown a great deal of light on the probability of the existence of what is here designated as subjective mind, but for a full exposition of its significance and relations with mind and matter, thought and action, the

reader is referred to that admirable work, “The Law of Psychic Phenomena,” by Hudson. This book is written in plain language, and in such a clear and logical style as to be readily comprehended by anyone, and is well worth the reading. The present article has reference to his definition of subjective mind, and touches upon his hypothesis only so far as is necessary to cover the subject of quality, which is not treated

of in his work. The existence of the subjective mind has been discovered by virtue of the fact that all subjects under hypnotic control exhibit the same characteristics, notwithstanding their diversity of character when in the normal state. By this it is not meant that they lose their character and individuality, but simply that they acquire powers not normally exhibited and that these powers are exhibited by all as a uniform manifestation. In this way it has been found that the subjective mind has full control of the vital functions of the body; that it is constantly amenable to the power of suggestion; that it is the real seat of memory; and, lastly, that it is only capable of reasoning deductively, i.e., from general principles to particular facts, and is the seat of intuition, instinct, and inspiration.

Phrenology has pointed out in a most thorough manner what the characteristics of the objective mind are, and it now remains to show how the two must work in harmony to produce a high degree of quality such as leads on to genius. The first proposition is that the objective mind of one individual can influence the subjective mind of another as in hypnotism; the second is, that the individual's own objective mind can influence his subjective by the force of his own will and imagination. This power to influence one's own subjective mind comes through the influence of heredity and pre-natal suggestion, and it can be acquired to a certain extent, as already pointed out, by training and education. This is the foundation of self-control, self-government, and is at the bottom of the maxim, "he who rules within himself is wiser and mightier than a king." When the objective mind of a man has reached such a degree of control over the subjective mind as to be able to do with himself as a hypnotist does with his subject, he has attained that degree of harmony that confers what we recognize as quality.

He is no longer a victim or slave of circumstances, but has his own destiny under control, so to speak; resists sick-

ness or even death; is able to utilize the indelible memory of the subjective mind; can sleep or awake at any predetermined hour; works as though by intuition or inspiration, and seemingly without effort; never gets tired when he has work to accomplish; is irresistibly magnetic and persuasive, and is conscious of and remembers all that transpires around him—this is genius.

Whenever the combination of objective and subjective power falls below this standard you may have ability, but not genius, and when it goes above this standard you have a lunatic. If, when the objective mind has the proper control over the subjective, an injury is inflicted on the physical brain not quite sufficient to destroy life, then we have all those degrees of lunacy that supervene, caused by the disordered suggestions of a diseased objective mind, hence the individual is occupied with a certain set of ideas, good, bad, or indifferent.

The powers of memory of the objective mind are comparatively limited, because dependent on organized matter that is constantly changing, being progressively broken down and rebuilt. With the subjective mind such is not the case, because being immaterial it cannot fluctuate in quantity or quality, and it therefore never forgets anything ever seen, heard, felt, or done. When the objective mind has full control it has this storehouse of memory at its disposal at all times and under all conditions, and it simply takes cognizance of the facts, which are then taken in charge of by the subjective entity and retained for future use.

It is this power of being able to command the resources of the subjective mind that forms the basis of genius and confers those characteristics that make what is called or recognized as quality.

Persons under mesmeric influence often exhibit remarkable powers of memory and a surprising amount of manual dexterity, not at all common to their normal state. In some cases they seem to be possessed of superhuman strength. The writer also knows of a

case where an idiot was magnetized and made to fill prescriptions in a drug-store, which he did with an accuracy and rapidity that was astonishing, although in his natural state he was quite incapable of doing so, and, moreover, he had no knowledge of the names of drugs nor could he read or write.

This goes to show what the subjective mind can do, and as a further confirmation we need only refer to the antics of natural somnambulists, which are as variegated as human character and cover all the phenomena that are elicited in the so-called mesmeric trance.

In these cases the subjective mind has been liberated and is acting in an isolated manner according to the suggestion of the objective mind of a second person. The larger the physical brain, provided of good shape, the greater its power of controlling its own subjective mind and rendering it amen-

able to auto-suggestion. Whenever the heredity or pre-natal influences have not been favorable to perfect synchronism between objective and subjective mind, it requires considerable effort of will and training to accomplish the result, and, this being acquired, has a tendency to revert back to its original state, on the same principle that influences hypnotic or mesmeric subjects, namely, that the stronger suggestion always prevails. In support of all the propositions advanced in this article the writer could cite cases upon cases from innumerable sources, which, while interesting, would take up so much space as to require a whole book for their reproduction.

If this article does nothing more than to awaken thought upon the subject and stimulate further investigation and observation, the writer will consider its mission well accomplished.

A Short Lesson on Hope.

By E. TERBY, OF ENGLAND.

The organ of Hope is located just in front of Conscientiousness. It gives a belief in the attainment of our desires. When large, with moderate Caution and large Acquisitiveness, it gives adventure and speculation. It gives a cheerful expression to the countenance, and is a great help in sickness, enabling its possessor to recover much more quickly than one in whom this organ is small. If business fails Hope does not fail, but soon rises above difficulties; with large Firmness and Combativeness added, are determined to succeed. Hope's pictures are very bright and beautiful, but a near neighbor occasionally looks in and throws a dark mantle over them, telling Hope that they will never be realized. But Hope gently and respectfully shows Caution the way out, for somehow these two do not agree very well. Then Hope goes on painting pictures more and more beautiful; magnificent pictures such as only Hope can see, and so long as long-faced neigh-

bor Caution does not interfere, Hope feels quite sure they will all be realized. Hope looks on the bright side, Caution on the gloomy side, but is a very good friend to Hope, if it does not pull too long a face, and gently taps Hope on the shoulder by way of reminding, when Hope is inclined to recklessness. When the other moral organs are large, Hope will look onward to a life of unalloyed happiness, seeking a better country than this. With Friendship will Hope so meet friends. With Inhabitiveness, will look forward to our Future Home. We are told to be ready always to give an answer to everyone that asketh us a reason of the hope that is within us. "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast." We shall not be ashamed of our hope. This hope will never be disappointed, but will obtain an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

In the Public Eye.

MRS. CORNELIA S. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT OF THE WEST END WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY.

By J. A. FOWLER.

We hear a good deal nowadays of the new era, which is made to suit a variety of claims. It strikes us that one of these claims is the progress that women are making in club-life, and although we do not agree with those who



MRS. C. S. ROBINSON.

spend their entire time in duties devolving upon them in the many responsibilities of the clubs, yet we cannot help but realize that club-life in moderation has, and will continue to work out beneficial results. It has developed the intellectual part of a woman's brain. It has given her scope to express her ideas, and has inclined her to study various phases of historical and even political life, and has increased her mental activity, for she has now plenty

of scope and ample opportunities to express her views, and she can feel that her talents are not hidden.

In presenting our readers with the portrait of the president of one of the most intelligent and active clubs in New York City, we do so with the feeling that from a phrenological point of view many, even of those who live outside the city, will be glad to know how womanly intelligence is being utilized in the study of republican government.

The club has been in existence but three years, yet by its vitality one would think that it had existed for twenty years.

Mrs. Robinson has all the characteristics of a true republican. Her head is well calculated to give energy, force, and spirit, and at the same time the dominating intellectual characteristic is seen in her large Causality. This enables her to organize work, to think out problems, to go into the why and wherefore of everything, and to so analyze work that in matters of judgment she is far-sighted, and not carried away by mere enthusiasm, and her conservative spirit enables her to see how far she may go in accepting certain plans of work without compromising her opinions in other directions. She has a wonderfully gifted mind in this respect. In fact, while some are erratic and go ahead too fast, and others are too slow, and are lacking in unction and magnetism, she comes between the two, and has the discipline of mind that is able to control the one, and the aggressiveness which propels the other. In other words, she keeps abreast of the times, and knows how to progress so surely as not to make a mistake or take a false step.

She is intuitive, and is capable of un-

derstanding the character and the motives of others. She is cautious, prudent, and hence her reforms will be those of reflection rather than those of mere sentiment. She will have a reason for everything she does. She is sincerely in earnest in whatever she undertakes to do. In fact, her conscientious scruples and her large Benevolence, together with her insight into the beauty of nature elevate her far above the ordinary mind. She is poetic, but one would not expect to find her poetic effusions those of mere emotion, but prose selections set to the most idealistic tone words that could be given.

She is firm and persevering in her efforts, and does not allow any stone to be left unturned that would lead to success. She is independent in manner and thought, and her Christian philanthropy must have carried her into many lines of work. When speaking of this to Mrs. Robinson, we asked her if she would not write out a little account of what she had done, and with sweet acquiescence to our wishes she has given us the following:

The work of encouraging Republican business women to organize into clubs is of special interest to me. Business women are so directly affected by legislation that they should thoroughly understand their relation to society, and learn to give intelligent expression to their wants; in which case the Legislature will grant respectful attention to their demands. The Business Women's Republican Club of New York City is a growing organization of this character.

Perhaps the most interesting work in which I am engaged is that connected with the Meredith Free Kindergartens of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is well known that part of the work in these cradles of civilization is to organize the mothers, and the method of conducting their meetings in a great measure is to duplicate the work of the children, the object being to draw them in sympathy to the children.

"This is very good in theory, but is the desired result attained in practice?"

was asked by Miss Annie M. Holywell, director in the Meredith schools, and after closely studying the average attendance, her conclusion was not favorable to the affirmative. At this juncture I was invited to address the mothers, and for the past year at regular intervals I have undertaken to interest them in the world's progress. I have led them through the different industrial systems, explaining the cause of the rise and decline of each, and the resultant influence upon society, the rise of the family, and the influences that perpetuate it. The interest inspired is evinced in the intelligent answers to questions. For example, when asked: "Why, as laborers, do you receive more for a day's work now than in the twelfth century?" came the prompt answer: "Because we want more; we are not satisfied with the poor living of those days, and therefore we must and will have higher wages."

The result of Miss Holywell's experiment proves the futility of trying to interest the adult mind upon the plane of the child mind (though the child mind may be the superior), and the utility of approaching the adult mind upon that maturer plane, even though the methods used are the simplest. The conclusive evidence being in the attendance, which has never been less than thirty from a registration of fifty. Altogether this work is most interesting and satisfactory.

Mrs. Robinson is very much interested in social economics, and maintains that a woman must be equipped in this subject as well as in some knowledge of political economy, in order to be successful in life. "Civilization," she says, "will never be any higher than its women, and the quicker women begin to realize that fact, the better for municipal affairs."

MRS. MARY WOOD-ALLEN, M.D.,

editor of the "New Crusade," President of the Purity Department of the W. C. T. U. As an author, she is known to both countries as the writer of "The

Marvels of Our Bodily Dwelling," "Almost a Man," and "Almost a Woman."

Some women are born to be pioneers and take up the executive work of their own sex, and are called to be leaders, while other sisters follow in their footsteps. Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen appears to hold an unique position in the woman history of this country. Her influence in a moral, social, and intellectual line of work is powerful. Her brain indicates special ability to carry out the cause of women and children. Her domestic mind is largely influenced by her intellectual faculties, consequently, who she takes an interest in she will



MRS. MARY WOOD-ALLEN.

touch through her large Causality, Comparison, and Intuition. She is not a mere visionist. She possesses so much fervor and intelligence that she is able when writing to see a great deal in a little, and see that little well. She does not break the thread of that which she is anxious to promulgate, but has connectedness of ideas, persevering spirit, and stability of purpose, executive mind and large sympathies. She is remarkable for the scope of her intellect. Her Language, joined to her large Causality and Constructiveness, enables her to be

very fluent with the pen, and it gives her scope to enlarge on her subjects and stretch her ideas over a vast area. She knows how to draw upon practical truths, and apply everything to everyday life. She is a good organizer, consequently she would get through with a great deal of work in a little time and would know how to set to work all who came to her for employment. Her Ideality helps to give her a love of that which is beautiful, appropriate, perfect, and refined. She quickly gets in touch with others organized on this plane, and feels very sensitive to the conditions of life which are of an opposite character. She must be known for her great susceptibility of character. She would have made an excellent minister in the pulpit, as well as a fluent writer and exponent with the pen.

It is no new thing now to see the prefix Reverend to the name of women, as is well exemplified in the character of Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, and as a moral physician, she has already received her M.D. degree. She will be able to cure not only the body, but the mind and spirit of all its disturbing weaknesses or diseases, and should become an able exponent of Phrenology, physiology, and all good and useful sciences. She has within her the culmination of several ordinary individuals, especially is this noticeable in her executive far-sightedness, her sympathy, and her practical and thoughtful characteristics. She is a mother to every child that needs help, and is always ready to succor the needy in distress or want.

So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
While just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Kindness out of season destroys authority.—Saadi.

It is never wise to slip the bands of discipline.—Lew Wallace.

Age is a matter of feeling, not of years.—George William Curtis.

The Amateur Phrenological Club.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

BY ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

(Continued from page 119.)

It was only the next day, when, sitting by the window in the late afternoon, I saw a private carriage halt at our curbstone, and a liveried coachman assisted a lady and gentleman to alight. I did not recognize them, however, until they were ushered into the room. It was the "Angel," accompanied by Professor V——. My wonder and surprise were ill-concealed, I suppose, as I welcomed them cordially; nor were they long in explaining the romantic situation.

"We only wanted to inform a few of my truest friends, you see—all the original members of the club, of course. Does it seem so very sudden and a wee bit startling; does it, dear?" asked the "Angel," cuddling close to me. But, as Professor V——'s smiling eyes were on us, I only kissed her cheek and wished her life-long happiness.

"And you didn't even guess it! How dull all you amateurs were!" she exclaimed, with more coquetry than I had ever seen her display.

"But what are we amateurs to do in determining Cupid's victims?" I retorted, laughingly.

"Why! did you never once observe how perfectly adapted we are to each other, phrenologically?"

"No," I replied, deprecatingly; "I never thought of that."

"Well, then, make a note of it now," she said, playfully, placing herself beside him, where the glowing fire-light fell strongest, for the room was growing shadowy.

Now that my attention was thus attracted to it, I was much struck by their perfect harmony. In both the mental temperament predominated, but in both, also, it was well provided for—in him by the strength of his mo-

tive power, and in her by exuberant health and a good development of the vital temperament.

In every detail, as I scrutinized them, one appeared to complement the other, so that there appeared to be no lack. "I do not wonder you fell in love," I said, abruptly.

"I do not see how we could have failed to do so," was the Professor's naive reply; "but we have both agreed that it might never have happened had we not understood Phrenology. I was nearly overwhelmed with the truth of our peculiar adaptability to one another on that first night, when I made an examination of her character. And when I learned that she, too, was a student of Phrenology, I felt convinced that she, also, must have been, to some extent, similarly impressed. It was natural that we should meet, and to meet was but to consummate the union that Heaven itself had planned."

"You spoke of Cupid's victims," he said, after a pause. "How appropriate the pretty myth, as applied to our common system of marriage. People do not fall in love because they meet their affinities, but, smitten, by unsatisfied desires for companionship, they are attracted, in this flexible mood, by a pretty face or a manly form, and straightway enter the sacred bonds of marriage, only too often to find themselves sadly mismated. With the general dissemination of Phrenology, all this will be changed. Selection in wedlock will only be made where true love can take root and live, because the two belong naturally to each other. But come, 'Angel'—you see I have adopted your graceful cognomen—we have, I infer, many more calls to make," and, gallantly folding the rich cloak about the girl-

ish figure, he led his betrothed to the door, where they bade me good-night.

Three weeks later there was a wedding, quiet enough in itself, but a sufficiently startling denouement to keep Madame Grundy's sarcastic tongue a-wagging for many a day. But the "Angel" was spared the hearing it—happily enough for her sensitive soul—

for Professor V—— took his fair bride far away to his own parental home, where a sweet mother welcomed the motherless girl, and where our "Angel" soon set up a little heaven of her own, whose pearly gates of hospitality would stand, she declared, forever ajar to the members of the Amateur Phrenological Club.

(*To be continued.*)

Brain Work and Worry.

Any one-sided work or effort that is deleterious is harmful. A person worries on a single subject just as people frequently overwork certain muscles. But in the former case the worry is constant.

Now, the concentration of painful thought, long continued, not only tires out the nerve-cells that are being used in this constant worry, but the other nerve-cells which are not used at all lie, so to say, dormant and waste for lack of sufficient exercise. This is the first principle. In corroboration of this it is a well-known fact that a person who becomes ill from worry continues to worry over that one thing, broods over it, lets it absorb him and his thoughts to the exclusion of all his other interests, bringing into play, it is supposed, continually the same set of nerve-cells. It is as if a man used one muscle or one set of muscles continuously, only that the effect upon the nerve-cells is far worse.

This is the reason why a brain will wear out far more quickly under worry than under work: there is then an alternation of exercise and repose. There must be a judicial alternation between the two. All parts of the brain must be exercised, and then allowed to rest.

Little is known about thought and perception, judgment, reason, and their attendant senses, except that they are all laid directly behind the frontal bones, and that it is here that the will power is generated, to be telegraphed into every corner of the body. These cells here, some of which seem to be constantly in service, others only at times, are really the most important in the brain. They are the seat of the mind, and it is these, and these only, that the malady of "worry" strikes at to kill.

A man may worry, it is true, for years

and there may be no very serious results. A woman may fret on and on, and still keep fairly well. But there is always the danger of "possession" of the "one idea," suddenly grown to be dominant, mastering the will power and paralysing, as it were, the working of the system.

Death does not, in a large proportion of cases, result. A man or a woman may be sick almost to death with any disease and yet not die. "Worrying," as a disease of itself, has other dangers. Such a thing as a partial injury is possible—an injury to the brain-cells that will not kill, but will bring discomfort and weariness and incapacity to do good work, think good thoughts, or correct ones, form good judgment—and truly this is a thing almost as bad as death itself.

Now that we have expounded somewhat the philosophy of worry, it will be seen that it is as dangerous as a strong poison, and should be carefully avoided. It is good, at least, that thus one of the "ills that we know not of" has been made manifest.

How now can worry be abolished? That is the question which we propose to answer. Simply drop the morbid idea that causes it and put in its place a true thought. Let go of it. If it comes back again kick it out as you would a robber entering your room. Whenever it appears drive it away. Stamp your feet on the floor. Clench your fists if need be, but in some way oust it. Do not let it have possession of your chambers of the mind, to leave its evil effects. But do not fail to put other ideas, other thoughts in its place. If not, other and perhaps worse ideas involuntarily come in and fill the void, and the last state of the unhappy patient may be worse than the first.—*Science Siftings.*

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

The Healing Art in the Twentieth Century.—IV.

BY SUSANNA W. DODDS, M.D.

In every great reform there are two classes of workers; those who theorize and those who put into practice the principles that are evolved by others. There is also a third class, who devote their time and energies to the work of organizing. We have examples of this in the progress that has been made in the healing art during the last sixty years, and it is a little remarkable that the practice has preceded the theories, to a considerable extent, at least. Priessnitz in Germany and those who followed him, pushed boldly forward in the practical application of the new ideas. They had discovered that water was a good thing in treating the sick, and they learned how to apply it in various ways; a little too freely at first, perhaps, but practice brought experience and experience discretion.

The crude methods employed in the water treatment forty and fifty years ago have gradually given place to others less heroic. Not only so, the other hygienic agents were pressed into service, as fresh air, exercise, rest, and a wholesome diet. The leading feature in this way of curing was to substitute nature's materia medica for drug poisons; to aid the remedial effort, instead of perverting or suppressing it. The effect of this practice was not to injure the constitution of the patient, but to preserve vital force in every way possible.

Soon the reform had spread into Great Britain and other European countries. In England the new methods were advocated and practiced by a number of noted physicians, among these

Currie, Wilson, Gully, and Johnson, are familiar names. In the United States also, the nature cure (it was then called the water cure), found a foothold; Henry C. Wright, Joel Shew, and Dr. R. T. Trall were the leading pioneers. Water-cure establishments were located here and there, Trall founding one in New York City. He had been educated as a drug physician, and had practised allopathy for twelve years before the water cure was introduced. But the results that he obtained in the use of drugs were anything but satisfactory. He discovered that medicines did not cure his patients, but left them with shattered constitutions, and a feeble hold on life. Having once an attack of fever, Dr. Trall tried on himself the Samsons of the drug materia medica. First, he took a good dose of calomel, to "cleanse" the system; but, instead of having the desired effect, its tendency was to tear the liver to pieces, and greatly impair its function. Next, he used the lancet, and after parting with a portion of the life fluid, he found himself much weaker than before. Lastly he applied a blister, which he thought ought to make a good impression, and this, he said, just about finished him.

After making these experiments, Trall reasoned on this wise: If the three leading remedies in the drug practice not only failed to break up a simple fever, but tended to impair functional action, weaken the patient, and finally to destroy his constitution, there must be something wrong in the principles upon which that practice is based.

He would look into the matter, discover, if he could, wherein lay the fallacy or fallacies that were inseparably connected with the so-called science of medicine. Some years later, after he had had time to compare the results obtained from the two methods, Trall took up the pen, and in the most lucid manner he exposed the false teachings in the one, and showed that the other, the natural method, was founded in reason. He agreed with Priessnitz and his followers that water was a valuable agent, particularly in the treatment of fevers. Also in chronic disorders it helped to sewer the body, and carry away its impurities. The next discovery in this great reform was that the means employed are not confined to a single agent; that they embrace everything which is life-giving and health-producing. In fact, the use of these agents was at once suggested, in Trall's discovery of the true nature of disease and its causes.

It is the presence of impurities in the system that creates diseased conditions, and the remedial action that follows is the disease itself. The vital instincts recognize these intruders, and do their best to get rid of them. As a consequence of that recognition, there is an unusual disturbance in the vital functions, this being well shown in a fever. When the organs are clogged with foreign substances, the blood is directed thither, and the parts become congested. In other words, the life currents are drawn from their accustomed channels, and the patient has a chill. Very soon, however, there is a reaction, and the blood, freighted with foul matter, is sent with unusual force to the surface of the body, causing a rise of temperature. This is called a fever; a portion of the impurities in the system have been conveyed to that great depurator, the skin. The other eliminating organs have also a part of the work to do; the lungs, for example, give off an offensive breath; the secretion from the kidneys is abnormal in quantity and disagreeable in odor. The bowels are either unduly active, or they are consti-

pated, and the liver is disturbed in its functions.

But let us return to the action that is taking place in the skin. Following the fever paroxysm there is the sweating stage, and during this process a certain amount of impure matter will be thrown off by cutaneous excretion. That is to say, the work of purification has begun, and day after day we shall witness a return of those paroxysms, the object of which is to remove from the system substances that offend; that are antagonistic to the life force, and destructive to organized tissue. In watching these processes, Trall made the grand discovery that Nature has provided remedies for disease; that the patient "is always cured by the *vis medicatrix naturæ*." Concisely stated, the presence of foul matter in the system arouses vital antagonism; the circulation of the blood is increased, and the impurities are borne to the depurating organs, whence they are eliminated from the vital domain.

This is the way that Nature, the true physician, executes her work. She does not add impurities (drug poisons) to those already in the system, and the physician who wisely understands how to co-operate with Nature, will assist her in the work that she is trying to do. First of all, he endeavors to find out what it is that has made the patient sick; this gives him a clew as to the best way of aiding the remedial process. He notes what organs are torpid and congested, and stimulates them to greater activity. He will carefully watch the symptoms, these being the language of pathology. If the remedial action is excessive in a given part, he will endeavor to reduce it, not by administering antypyrin or other vital depressors, but by so balancing vital action in every organ and tissue that none will be overworked. This is the true philosophy of curing, and Nature has abundantly supplied us with those agents and influences which the physician should employ. These, rightly used, will assist the remedial effort without wasting vitality. It is the glory and

virtue of the hygienic practice that the life principle is conserved in the sick room, and the patient rises from his bed, not with one foot in the grave, his vitality wasted, but in the full possession of his physical powers. The nervous system is neither weakened nor paralyzed, and the various organs are ready to resume their normal functions.

It has been truly said, that every dose of medicine diminishes the vitality of the patient. Yet thousands of dollars are annually spent in the manufacture and purchase of these medicines. It is no wonder that in the language of a celebrated physician, diseases are multiplying in number, and also becoming more fatal; though, thanks to improved sanitary conditions, this statement is not as true as it was years ago. We are beginning to learn how to relate ourselves normally to those natural agents and influences around us which are conducive to health, and the time is coming when we shall know better than to take poisons into the system because we are sick.

SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

The first indication of croup is often about midnight, when we are startled by a hoarse, gruff cough and a struggle for breath. Immediately take a towel long enough to reach twice around the throat; wet one-half its length in very cold water. Wrap about the child's throat, letting the dry half completely envelope the wet half, and pin snugly with safety pins. If the body is hot and feverish and the struggle for breath excessive, bandage the body from arm-pits to hips with a towel wet in lukewarm water, the wet part two thicknesses about the body, and as much of the dry over it. Then cover the patient well, having exposed him to drafts as little as possible during the bandaging, and put something warm at his feet. Unless the patient's system is in a very unhealthy state before the attack, this treatment will soon produce perspiration and quiet sleep. But should

he still be struggling for breath after a half-hour, vomiting must be produced, after which the patient will soon be quiet and easy. The bandages should be well wrung out; not left dripping, and when they are removed in the morning, be sure to bathe the patient well in cool water, and give a thorough rubbing with a coarse towel. This will prevent taking more cold. The bandages should be thoroughly rinsed in hot water and dried before using the next night. I. J. K.

TOO MANY CURES.

The sick world is growing heavy with cures. To the rest cure, the faith cure, the barefoot cure, is now added the gayety cure. To be as gay as possible is claimed to be remedial, and even preventive. Gayety sanitariums are proposed, with roof-gardens, where sick men and women may defy disease with laughter and crush the bacilli with badinage. A new philosopher garrulously, if not gravely, declares that we have too many duties. We think too much of others and not enough of ourselves. We strive to make the world better, while we ought to be making it jollier. We think and feel and do too much. The great balm is a wholesome fatuity—a bubbling thoughtlessness.

This is a delightful theory, but there are some serious questions in the way of its glad acceptance. If it is true, the habits of the vaudeville should never get Bright's disease, and heart failure, and appendicitis, and grippe, and pneumonia. But they do. If it is true, what business have the editors of comic weeklies to have melancholia and end-men to be cut short in their career by paralysis? Why do gilded youths get asthmatic and go to the Hot Springs, where gayety never entered? It is just possible that the man who invented this cure is working a new amusement syndicate. It is even supposable that gayety kills more people than gravity. At all events, gayety isn't laid on like gas or mustard plasters; it springs in the heart when a man has done an honest day's work, or helped an honest friend, or married the girl he loves and expects to work for. Away with the fellow who would make a drug of it.

If your hands are left empty, it is only that they may seek and hold better gifts. —R. W. Emerson.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

HEREDITY SHOWING CONSTITUTIONAL STRENGTH AND MENTAL ABILITY.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

No. 420.—We have before us a realistic picture. One that portrays, in the first place, through the mother, power, magnetism, superior stock, beauty of form, grace, and intelligence. Her features are all well formed, and there is a peculiarly interesting expression in her eyes, which betokens a well-developed social brain. She is no sinecure as a mother. She could not have implanted so much real worth in her children had she not taken a distinct interest in their welfare, both previous to their birth and later in their development. She is therefore a true type of a mother.

It will be noticed that she has large perceptive faculties and a wide range of intelligence; one that takes in everything at a glance, and there is also capability shown to use knowledge and information in an available way. She makes no mistakes, or, in other words, she is generally prepared for whatever happens. She is a woman of judgment, energy, and sympathy, and must have a distinct influence over those who are around her.

The little one below her has a good, healthy organization. He has the vital-mental temperament, which supplies him with life, animation, vigor, and enthusiasm. The arterial system appears to be well stored, and hence there is warmth, heat, and generating power in all his brain-cells. There are hardly any inactive ones.

It will be noticed that, phrenologically considered, he has an excellent memory of facts, names, dates, and minutiae. He loves to listen to stories, and as a man he will know how in his turn to relate incidents and experiences for the benefit of his fellows. He is remarkably sagacious and intuitive in understanding people, in comparing their actions, and in influencing their lives. He has the sweetness of disposition of his mother, and the analytical power of his father.

He will make a fine physician. He will know how to diagnose disease, and in the laboratory he will make advanced experiments, and know how to write on subjects pertaining to chemistry and physics. He is very ingenious, and as a physician all his patients would love and respect him, and have confidence in his judgment. He will take an important position in life, for he has caught the magnetism of his mother, and his sweetness of disposition joined to his talent and ability, will make him a superior man.

His brother, who is some years his senior, has the motive-mental temperament, with sufficient of the vital to give coloring to his nature, and a good balance of power. He is a thinker, an organizer, a planner, a theologian, and a metaphysician. He will make an eminent scholar, and will turn out excellent work from his study of men and

things. He will also be quite original in his style. Notice how his Causality, Comparison, Mirthfulness, and Constructiveness all make good points in his character, and intensify his mental work and capabilities. He has a very different cast of head from his brother's. The latter's is full in the center,

a doubter, and will not accept a fact until it is proven by mathematical methods. He is full of fun, wit, and humor, and a little sarcasm or railery will enliven what he says, and as an ounce of wit is sometimes worth a pound of wisdom, he will know how to apply his Mirthfulness in the right way.



NO. 420.—MOTHER AND CHILDREN.

Negative by T. B. Clark, Ind.

Kindly Loaned by Canadian and St. Louis Photographer.

but deficient over the eyes, and not as broad in the upper region, where the reflective faculties are located, as his brother. The elder boy is somewhat of

His language will always be appropriate. He will select the best phraseology in his writing, and will criticise those who make mistakes in composition. He

will some day make an eminent writer, professor, mathematician, and inventor.

The mother can justly be proud of her treasures. She has done her part well in making them what they are, and her endeavors, we are sure, will not end while they need her thought and attention.

**No. 421.—STAFFORD CARLETON SMITH,
KOKOMO, IND.**

One year and nine months old: circumference of head, 19½ inches; over the top from ear to ear, 12½.

This child, though only a year and nine months old, has a character all



No. 421.

his own. He seems ready now to speak to you with all the intelligence of one ten years old. He is wonderfully bright and sagacious, and knows what his papa is talking about. If he goes on developing with such rapid strides he will beat the record in his school and college, and carry all before him. He appears to have a healthy body, and is well able to sustain his mental activity. But he should not be allowed to go to school before he is six, for he will be so eager to know everything at once, that it will be hard work to keep him back when he is

fairly started and knows his letters and can spell out words for himself. He has a high moral head, and will show a very aspiring and influential character. He has a literary, artistic, and intuitive mind, and will make a good reader of character, an exponent of mental science, a rapid talker, a good debater, and an eloquent speaker.

MOTHER'S HANDS.

She says she can't do anything,
But I see her work all day.
She writes long things on paper,
Which she says are "not much pay."
She sews, knits and cooks sometimes
(And she spanked me yesterday).

She makes nice cake and candy,
And stockings she can darn.
Why, the other day I found her
Whitewashing our barn,
And often I do have to sit
And hold great hanks of yarn!

I wonder if my mamma's hands
Ever stop to go to sleep.
Why, they're busy when they hear me
say,
"Pray God, my soul to keep."
Some night when she's not looking
I'll just run in and peep.
—L. Speyers in New York Journal.

THREE REMARKABLE CHILDREN.

**THEY WERE BORN AND ARE BEING RAISED
AT SEA.**

That out of a family of four children three should be born at sea, and on one ship, is a remarkable recurrence, which, taken into consideration with the fact that the only child of the family born ashore did not live to be a week old, makes it more so, says "The Portland Oregonian."

The children are those of Captain and Mrs. Carson, and they first saw the light of day in the cabin of the *Manx* ship *Manx King*. Captain Carson's

family consists of two sons and one daughter—Tom, Jack, and Teresa.

Tom, the eldest living child, was born on the Pacific Ocean, about three hundred miles off the coast of Chili; but the exact latitude and longitude was never determined other than by approximation, as the sky had been overcast for several days prior to his birth. On May 3, 1888, the arrival of the young sailor was becomingly celebrated by the officers and crew of the ship.

Teresa was born in the storm centre of the most dreaded coast in the world, almost off the peak of Cape Horn, on March 24, 1891, when the Manx King was in latitude $54^{\circ} 42' 16''$ south, longitude $73^{\circ} 35' 14''$ west. When the ship was laboring heavily in a living gale the little stranger made her appearance. When she was about ten days old the ship, then in the South Atlantic, encountered a hurricane and was thrown on its beam-ends, and set so low that the seas came in through the cabin skylights, completely flooding the cabins. The ship was soon got on an even keel, and reached its destination without any further mishap, and with both mother and child in excellent health.

Jack was born December 24, 1892, in the North Atlantic Ocean, in latitude $4^{\circ} 16'$ north; longitude $24^{\circ} 31'$ west. The weather when Jack first came into the world was all that could be desired, and the noble ship, with its precious living freight, was bowling along under all sail at about fourteen knots an hour.

All of the children enjoy remarkably good health, and at sea, no matter how hard the gales may blow, these children of King Neptune never allow them to interfere with their play. No matter at what angle the ship may ride, nor how much it may pitch and toss, the children of the Manx King play in the ship's cabins. The children have become so accustomed to the motion of the ship that not one of them has suffered any bad mishap; for, where they are thrown down by the violent pitching or rolling of the ship, they seem in some way to settle on the deck, much after the fashion of the storm birds on

the ocean waves, and though in their short lives they have encountered more storms than falls to the lot of most mortals who live on land, not one of them has suffered even a sprained limb.

Tom's knowledge of nautical matters is naturally extensive, and it is safe to say that, if he follows the sea with his father until he is fourteen or fifteen years old, he will be able to navigate as well as most men who have been at sea twenty or thirty years, for with him it is natural. As young as he is, he knows the name and location of every line and spar on a ship, and if it came to a pinch he could give all the necessary orders for shortening sail or putting the ship on its courses.

HONEST JIMMIE.

"Here's your nice, fresh popcorn!" called out Jimmie Dawson, as he jumped aboard the passenger train that had just arrived, and would remain "twenty minutes for dinner," as the conductor had announced.

As Jimmie entered and passed along, carrying his large basket, full almost to overflowing with bags of tempting popcorn, and still echoing his "fresh popcorn!" he found many customers.

Little Annie Duncan, sitting by her father's side, pulled his sleeve as Jimmie came near, and said:

"Won't you please buy me some, papa?"

"Why, dear, I presume it isn't fresh," answered her father.

"But he says it is, papa," persisted Annie, looking with longing eyes at the approaching basket.

"Well, so did that boy on the other train, and it proved to be so stale that you had to throw most of it away."

"I know it, papa, but this boy looks so honest, I wish you'd try again; I want some so bad."

"All right, then. Here, boy, I want a bag of that popcorn. It is fresh, I suppose," said Mr. Duncan, as Jimmie halted at his side.

"Yes, sir, it is fresh. I never sell

any other kind," replied Jimmie, looking him in the eye.

"Oh, yes," muttered Mr. Duncan, as he passed on, "that's the way they all talk. I presume it was fresh some time."

Annie opened the bag, and as she sampled the contents, she exclaimed:

"Oh, see, papa, it is just de-li-cious, so fresh and nice, and warm, too! You try it," holding the bag toward him as she spoke. He did so, and then said:

"Well, he did tell the truth for sure, and I wish I had bought another bag, but he'll be back before long with half of that big basketful left, then we'll have some more."

Jimmie returned in about ten minutes, and, as he came near, Mr. Duncan held out a dime, saying:

"I would like two more bags of your popcorn, for it's fresh, just as you said it was," then, for the first time glancing into Jimmie's basket exclaimed: "Why, boy! what have you done with all of that corn?"

"I've sold it, sir, every bagful. I'm sorry I haven't some more for you, but I never have any left after I go through the train the first time."

"How does that happen?" inquired Mr. Duncan.

"Well, you see, sir, I've been selling on these trains now for over a year, and folks have found out that my popcorn is always fresh, just as I say, and that's why I never have any left," answered Jimmie proudly.

"I see you have learned that 'honesty is the best policy,'" said Mr. Duncan. "Won't you tell me how you learned it?"

"I don't like to talk about it, sir, but I guess I'll tell you—for—for—now, don't think I'm putting on you when I tell you that you made me think of my pa, for he was a real gentleman, if he was poor, and I mean to be just like him."

Deeply touched at the compliment, Mr. Duncan laid his hand on the boy's arm, saying:

"I'm listening, tell me in a few words."

"Well," said Jimmie in a low tone, "the summer pa died we lived in a little house in the suburbs, and just back of the house was a cherry-tree; the cherries were fine, too, most of them, and we wanted money so bad we put 'em in boxes and sold 'em. Pa 'most always put 'em in the boxes while I picked 'em, but one day he was too sick, so I did it. When I got done I took 'em to show him, saying: 'Don't they look lovely?'"

"Pa looked at 'em a moment and said: 'Yes, they do look lovely on the top; how about the bottom?'"

"I couldn't lie, so I said: 'Nobody'll see the bottom till after they're sold.'"

Here Jimmie's face became very red, but he kept bravely on. "Then pa turned over a box and looked dreadful sorry as he saw the wormy, green cherries I had put there. But the conductor is shouting 'All aboard,' sir, and I have just time to tell you that pa told me never to forget that God would see all my naughty tricks, and that I must never cheat again, and—and it's him I'm thinking of when I sell popcorn and everything."—*Laura E. Hutchinson.*

A BOY WHO WORKED UP.

One day, many years ago, a bright boy found employment in a photograph gallery in Nashville, Tenn. His wages were small, but he took good care of them, and in course of time he had saved up a snug little sum of money. One day a friend, less thrifty than he, came to him with a long face, and asked for a loan of money, offering a book as security. Although the other knew there was little probability of his ever being repaid, he could not refuse the request.

"Here is the money; keep your book, and repay me when you can."

The grateful lad went away in such haste that he left the book behind. The kind youth examined the volume with curiosity. It was a work on astronomy by Dick, and it so fascinated him that he sat up all night studying it. He had never read anything which so filled him with delight. He determined to learn all that he could about the wonders of the heavens. He began thenceforth to read

everything he could obtain relating to astronomy.

The next step was to buy a small spy-glass, and, night after night, he spent most of the hours on the roof of his house, studying the stars. He secured, second-hand, the tube of a large spy-glass, into which he fitted an eye-piece, and sent to Philadelphia for an object glass. By-and-by he obtained a five-inch glass, which, as you know, is an instrument of considerable size.

Meanwhile, he worked faithfully in the shop of the photographer; but his nights brought him rare delight, for he never wearied of tracing out the wonders and marvels of the worlds around us. With the aid of his large spy-glass he discovered two comets before they were seen by any of the professional astronomers, whose superior instruments were continually scanning the heavens in search of the celestial wanderers. This exploit, you may well suppose, made the boy famous. He was invited by the professors in Vanderbilt University to go thither and see what he could do with their six-inch telescope. In the course of the following four years he discovered six comets. He was next engaged by the Lick Observatory. With the aid of its magnificent instrument he discovered eight comets, and last summer astonished the world by discovering the fifth satellite of Jupiter. He invented a new method of photographing the nebulae in the milky way, and has shown an originality approaching genius in his work in star photography.

Perhaps you have already guessed the name of this famous astronomer, which is Professor E. E. Barnard, now in charge of the Yerkes Observatory of Chicago University, and this is the story of how he worked up.—Chicago Record.

HEREDITY FROM THE PARENTS' STAND-POINT.

"Find out a child's talent, and develop it," is the advice usually given, followed, perhaps, by the counsel, "Don't spend your time in trying to make of him something for which his natural capacity does not fit him."

There is good sense in the advice, but it does not cover the whole ground. The inherited talents of the child are in his blood, and they will, in all probability, assert themselves, and compel him to seek their development; but latent faculties will sleep unless aroused and stimulated. As an individual, the child needs to have an education along other lines than that of his special life-work, in order to make

him rounded and symmetrical; therefore he will need to be urged to study the things for which he does not show special inherited ability. If parents are musical, for example, the child will not need urging to sing; he sings as the birds do, spontaneously. But supposing he has no musical inheritance, shall he be left without a musical education? He will never make a musical genius; shall he then not learn to sing at all? But perhaps he has no ear, can scarcely tell one note from another, cannot keep to the tune. Then he has all the more need of patient, persistent drill in music; not to undertake to make him a professional, or even a fair musician, but in order to develop his latent artistic sense, to open up to him avenues of the soul that are otherwise closed. Does he need to know how to speak? Then he certainly needs to know how to sing.

A late writer says: "Vocal training develops the powers of the voice, and makes it master of its own resources; it perfects and strengthens the instrument and makes it capable of greater execution, more capable of sustaining fatigue, better fitted to resist wear and tear. It is chiefly untrained singers and speakers who suffer from 'clergyman's sore throat.' The effect of training on the voice is like that of physical culture on the body. The latter changes the narrow-chested, awkward youth into one of manly proportions and graceful movements. Singing masters often work similar miracles. In the domain of speech we are told that the voice of Cicero was by nature weak and unmusical, and remained so in spite of several teachers; but at Athens he found a master who made it equal to the greatest oratorical effect. This vocal discipline had the happiest effect on his health. Most people who have thought on this subject agree that universal training of the speaking voice is desirable. Every child should be taught to sing. Even when the musical sense is absolutely deficient, the vocal organs thus receive a certain amount of drilling which must conduce to their proper use in speaking."

Does the child lack in mathematical ability? Then he needs special mathematical training—not to fit him for book-keeping or other business wherein figures play a large part, but to develop the logical faculties, which are deficient. The study of mathematics should be made of special interest to him in his childhood, so that he may not grow to adult life lacking the qualities which mathematics develop.



RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF PROFESSOR NELSON SIZER.

BY A. B. K.

Whilst so many are still mourning the loss of the great phrenologist, our very love for this noble man prompts us to ask, "Upon what food did his religious faculties feed when living on the earth, and what was the basis of his hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave?"

The following sketch of his religious experience answers these questions, and is all the more satisfactory because penned by Prof. Sizer himself, and addressed to the writer under date of May 6, 1893:

"Dear Brother—Your earnest and tender letter of May 2d reached me in due season, and was fully appreciated on account of its personal friendliness, and intrinsic, religious spirit.

"In the year 1828, I began seriously to think on the subject of personal salvation, and to study the theology of New England, to solve, if I could, the plan of salvation as it was presented in the philosophic methods expounded by the leaders of religious thought. I had the aid or burden of Rev. Dr. Griffin's 'Park Street Lectures,' and a Rev. Dr. to aid me in accepting the doctrines then insisted upon, namely, Election and Reprobation. In conclusion I said, boy as I was, 'If that is God's plan I can neither help nor hinder it, and I will quietly lean back, and patiently wait for His conquering call.'

"I chanced to be at a Methodist camp meeting in the Catskill Mountains in October, 1830, and then I heard a doctrine that did not bar out, by inflexible decree, nine-tenths of the human race, but heard an invitation to all those to come who are weary, or athirst, or *whosoever will*, to come and partake of the water of life freely. I thought now is *my* chance, and I believed myself to be born of the Spirit to newness of life. And so I 'cast my lot' with the Methodists then and there.

"When I came to New York I attended Mr. Beecher's church, and in 1858 united myself by letter with that church, and his invitations to accept Christ were as free as those of the Methodists. And so for sixty-three years I have had my thoughts harnessed to the subject of the life of God in the soul.

"I think the religious world has wasted more strength and thought on the technique of Christianity than they have wisely expended on the living, inherent soul-full-spirit of the Gospel.

"Take the Dr. Briggs trial in the Presbyterian Church as an illustration.

"They are tinkering the cage and permitting the song-birds to starve; while

the hawks, the enemies of the cross, hold high carnival.

"In hope of the blessed life beyond the river,

"I am gratefully,

"Your friend,

"NELSON SIZER."

The great physiognomist Lavater, was an earnest Christian, and longed for the opportunity of studying the face of the Jesus he loved.

And now the great phrenologist, our friend Professor Sizer, has the opportunity of making a reverential, yet prolonged study of the perfect "man Christ Jesus."

[Written by Rev. Albert B. King, Park Avenue Hotel, N. Y. City.]

Gentlemen—A Proof.—About four years ago I made the remark to a friend of mine that it would not surprise me if a certain gentleman of our acquaintance did some dishonest act some time. I was ridiculed and it was made light of at the time, for the gentleman held some very prominent positions. He possessed a very excitable, impulsive temperament. His brain predominated in Constructiveness, Secretiveness, and Acquisitiveness, and was comparatively weak in the crown. His physiognomy, phrenology, and color reminded one very much of the fox. There seemed to be a number of conditions pointing in one direction, the activity of the faculties arising from this temperament and the predominance of the brain in the region of Acquisitiveness and the selfish faculties being liable to gain the mastery. The gentleman is now in prison for forgery.

These things are clinching and full of proof to the student of human nature; those who understand the system of Gall can have more sympathy and forbearance for those unbalanced characters.

W. H. C.

Societies, clubs, churches desiring lectures on Phrenology and Physiognomy should address Fowler & Wells Co., New York City.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The autumn session commences on the first Tuesday in September. For particulars and prospectus address the secretary, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York City.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1850.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1898.

UNITED INTERESTS.

Those of Anglo-American blood have a strong and devoted love for the old country, with all its historic lore and its grand institutions, and they love equally well the talented and ingenious sister country, which is so rich in its resources. Born largely of one common family, flesh and blood, they should not at any time become rivals, nor should jealousy take the place of disinterested affection. It is our object to link the two countries in closer union, through the mingling of ideas on mental science and health. To us it matters not where our ideas emanate. It is our object to be as attentive to the wants and wishes of our much-esteemed and warm-hearted English friends as to those in any other part of the globe, and it is our endeavor to have included in our mental menu some English fare. This has been the case, as we find the following have appeared this year: Herman Vizen, Rev. Hanson, the Newman brothers, Rev. Will-

iam L. Watkinson. We have Rev. C. Berry this month, and William E. Gladstone, Dr. Townsend and others for the coming months. Contributions from our English readers are eagerly read by our American subscribers, and *vice versa*.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.

On both sides of the Atlantic we are being daily appealed to for instruction in Phrenology, both through the mail and by private lessons. The need is greater than ever for renewed effort. Our work, as is well known, has been largely philanthropic. There are hundreds to-day who have gone forth into the field, who have been sent with a God-speed and substantial encouragement, and we are still constantly appealed to for free instruction, etc., as though the Institutes were endowed with numerous free scholarships and we possessed State aid to keep open both institutions, museum, etc. No less

than three appeals have been made to us by mail this very morning, and these are repeated with so much emphasis that we make this appeal, to all who wish to help those who are anxious to study, yet are unable to command the means to do so. There are scholarships in almost every department of learning, and we think if the matter were sufficiently agitated many who have means at their disposal for philanthropic purposes would gladly come forward and help those, who, having a good education as a ground-work, are unable to continue their education in Phrenology, though they would make valuable exponents of the same.

Many inquiries reach us concerning lessons by mail and private tuition, which indicate that the science is continually before the eye of the people. This phrenological life is not confined to one part of the world only. In London new students are making excellent progress, and in New York we hear the same report. One lady said, the other day, that since she began to take lessons in Phrenology she has found a solution to so many mysteries in other subjects.

We are glad to report that Mr. J. B. Eland has received the diploma with honors, and Mr. C. R. Baker a certificate from the Fowler Institute, London, as a result of the winter examination. We congratulate these students for their painstaking study, and trust they will make good use of their knowledge.

PHRENOLOGY IS PROGRESSING.

It is astonishing to some that phrenological thought is making so many progressive strides, but those in the field, who are in immediate touch with the work, are not surprised at the in-

creasing advance in its principles. This advance is noticeable in almost every magazine that gives space to matters on men and their work, the mind, the wonders of the brain, etc. There are a few instances where writers use the same terms and the same general principles, but they do not admit the localizations. This has been pointed out in more than one article which has been published in our daily press.

In another number, one of our correspondents will reply to an article that has appeared in the "Arena." We are desirous that all interested friends in the science should be on the watch for these evidences, just as mariners look into the sky at eventide, and the shepherds searched the heavens for the star in the east.

Death has again claimed an earnest worker in the educational field, in the person of Mrs. John Allen. Our sincere sympathies are with Mr. Allen. Her labors have been identified with those of her husband for many years. There are many, many boys who have attended the college conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Allen at St. Ann's-on-Sea who will feel they have lost an old friend.

Wanted more good Phrenologists.

Increasing demand for correct information in regard to Phrenology, physiognomy, and the proper means of maintaining health and vigor, both of mind and body, calls for all the culture and talent which can be brought to bear in the dissemination of the knowledge.

The public desire good lecturers and correct examiners, and if a thousand first-rate phrenologists could be supplied to them, the people of Great Britain and the United States would give them ample support.

Only he who lives a life of his own can help the lives of other men.—Phillips Brooks.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"A Life for a Life, and Other Addresses."

By Professor Drummond, with a tribute by D. L. Moody. Fleming H. Revell Company, publishers: Chicago, Ill.

Anything from the pen of this well-known author and teacher needs little comment. The booklet before us contains three chapters, consisting of the addresses delivered at the Students' Conference, held in Northfield, Mass., in 1893.

TWO GREAT EDUCATORS.

Thomas and Matthew Arnold, father and son, were born educators, in the highest and best sense of the term. It is given to some of the great men of the world to elevate mankind by poetry, or to advance civilization by statesmanship, or to lighten human toil by mechanical invention, or to affect large circles of readers by the refining influence of letters, but it is the glory of the two Arnolds to have demonstrated by their lives and works that greatness may also be fairly claimed as an attribute of direct teaching.

"Thomas and Matthew Arnold and Their Influence on English Education." By Sir Joshua Fitch, M.A., LL.D., formerly Her Majesty's Inspector of Training Colleges. Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. \$1.00 net.

The Home Modification of Milk, by William L. Baner, M.D., of New York.—Is a paper read before the Society of the Alumni of Charity (now City) Hospital, quite recently. It has a peculiar value because of its practical suggestions on infant feeding, suggestions that are appropriate to-day not only because of the growing employment of manufactured substitutes for mother's milk, but because of the growing necessity of modern mothers to find nutriment for their babies in extra-maternal substitutes. Dr. Baner pleads for simplicity, reasonably claiming that elaborate methods and apparatus are not required to provide a form of milk suitable to the needs of most mothers.

Paralysis: its Forms, Prognosis and Treatment, by Edward D. Fisher, M. D., of New York.—We heard this paper read by its author, eminent as a neurologist, before the Medical Society of the State of New York, and are ready to commend it for clearness of style and definition and also for the comprehensiveness of its review of the important topic considered. For the general practitioner this monograph of but 8 pages, is a valuable study, supplying as it does the important points of differential diagnosis and the main features of treatment.

Whenever the day shall come to write the history of the literature of the nineteenth century, a long chapter must needs be devoted to Victor Hugo. His work as a dramatist has been sifted by the years already, and only "Hernani," and perhaps "Ruy Blas," will hold the French stage even in the beginning of the twentieth century.

"Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction" is the title of a new volume of the "Heroes of the Nations" series, written by William Conant Church, with excellent literary skill, and with a sense of perspective not usually found in the somewhat numerous biographies of our most successful military commander.

That the heart of the barley kernel, when separated from the surrounding coarser fibres, possesses valuable properties as nourishment in fevers and gastric troubles, as well as for use as a breakfast dish, has been proven by the appreciation shown "Barley Crystals," a comparatively new food preparation of the Messrs. Farwell and Rhines, of Watertown, N. Y. The manufacturers of "Barley Crystals" have been known for nearly twenty years as manufacturers of cereal health preparations of recognized value, and this more recent addition to their specialties has met with a warm popular as well as medical acceptance. It has been used successfully by physicians in the treatment of stomach and intestinal ailments, for Bright's disease and for the convalescent. It is also a breakfast dish rich in color, delicate and palatable in flavor, and of great nutritive value. Its analysis shows only a trace of the indigestible lignose, cellulose and fibrous matter found in ordinary cereal foods, leaving 99.1 per cent. of pure blood, brain, nerve, bone, and muscle building food. Free samples and pamphlets descriptive of their valuable sanitary flours for dyspepsia, diabetes, constipation and obesity, will be sent on application.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

Mrs. E. S. Patten, 142 a Bluff, Yokohama.—We are in receipt of your charmingly written letter. Be sure that we are always gratified to hear from you and to learn of your success.

Laura.—A simple treatment for ingrowing toe-nails, one that usually brings immediate and lasting relief, is as follows: Cut a little V in the middle of the nail at the top, and let the nail severely alone at the sides. Then with a knife scrape the nail in the middle from the centre to the V. The tendency is for the nail to repair the break made in cutting the V, and in doing this and making good the thinned portion its growth into the flesh at the sides is suspended.

"Fitness for Teaching Phrenology." W. V.—If a person has become "thoroughly conversant" with the "Student's Set," he certainly possesses an excellent fund of information. Assuming that being "thoroughly conversant" means a fair understanding of the principles and philosophy treated of in said series of volumes the person can go to work in a practical way and if energetic expect to do good work for himself and others.

Nail Biting.—N. H.—You should do as much as you can to overcome this habit in the child. It not only is an ugly thing for the hands, but tends to impair the disposition. The habit is the outcome of a nervous condition that with continuance is strengthened, and may later crop out in expressions of instability and lack of mental control that would be unhappy for her parents as well as herself. D.

Light and Dark Eyes.—M. P. S.—Consult authors such as Wells, Redfield, Fowler, Stanton, etc. In general terms it may be said that light eyes are related to delicacy and sensitiveness of nature. And dark eyes to strength and intensity. Blue eyes are tender, brown warm and earnest.

Perhaps as a rule there is more of intellect and mental ability with the dark eyes—although gray tints are associated with quick impressions and reasoning capacity.

A Good Education.—B. M.—We believe that every child should have the opportunity for thorough mental training. A good

education in our opinion is that which affects the whole nature, on its different sides, intellectual, moral, and physical, not some one-sided, or partial method that affects only half of the organization. Unfortunately most of the systems in vogue are imperfect, and yet very elaborately planned "on paper." They are imperfect especially in the important respect of unsuitability to the great majority of children and youth because they do not take into account the various types of physical and mental constitutions represented in a class of fifty boys or girls, but prescribe a sort of Procrustean curriculum for all alike. We hear of public-school teachers trying to keep their classes up to grade, and measuring their success by the sort of recitations made by their pupils. The failure of this boy or that girl to make a good showing at recitations is for the most part attributed to carelessness, inattention, lack of study, etc., little realizing thought being given to the fact of the great possible differences among pupils in mental receptivity, and to their differing aptitudes. Of course there are certain fundamental principles, certain basic elements that children should be trained to acquire, because of their essential importance in the everyday relation of modern life. Normally constituted children acquire these without much trouble, but not when it comes to the departments of physics, rhetoric, history, languages, mathematics, philosophy, ethics, music, etc., things that are much talked about in common-school circles. Successful teaching must take careful note of the pupil's physico-mental organism and adapt the line of study to it.

Dear Sir: Question. How can the age of a person be diagnosed from the skull? Answer. By the activity of certain organs and through the teeth.

Q. How can one tell when there has been some serious check to development, if such has occurred?

A. Arrest of development shows also in the thickness of certain parts of the skull on living heads, which is noticeable to the Phrenologist.

Glad you consider the description of Neil Tasker excellent. F. T., Wyoming.

In reply to your query as to "What faculties are necessary to an inventor." You will find that such a person needs the organs of Constructiveness, Form, Size, and the lower part of Spirituality and Comparison with a large development of the reflective faculties. He can plan out his inventions and superintend them for others to execute.

While I am not interested in Phrenology in a professional way at present, I am sure I shall never lose interest in the

Science, for I am as enthusiastic upon the subject as ever. I have derived more pleasure and satisfaction from the study of Human Nature than all my other studies combined. S. F. DeVore, M. D.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL comes regularly every month and is a welcome friend. S. H.

Am much pleased with the JOURNAL. It helps me much in my teaching.

E. S. S., Wash.

I am so well pleased with the March number of the JOURNAL that I order for the balance of the year.

W. E. H., Pinkston, Texas

I am in sympathy with everything in your valuable JOURNAL, especially the Vegetarian part.

R. C. Gillies, Blantyre, Ont.

Permit me to herewith acknowledge receipt of all the delineations, also to state that they are to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned, they are "just to the point." If I can possibly manage to get up another club, I will do so and forward them a little later in the season. The Student's Set I ordered and received a few weeks ago is a valuable acquisition to my book-case, in fact, I consider it foremost among my books. It is a grand value for the money. Miss Fowler's work, "Manual of Mental Science," which I had included in the set, deserves special notice. It is a "gem of purest rays serene" that throws a broad and well-defined light on the subject of Phrenology, simple in its deepness of thought so it may be readily understood by the youngest student. The print is first class and the illustrations are exceptionally fine.

John O. Viking, Ishpeming, Mich.

D. D. Stroup, 803 Lincoln st., Milton Pa., Class of '88, thinks it advisable that the Pennsylvania Phrenologists hold a State Convention, and his being not far from the central part of the State desires the Susquehanna River to be the selected spot. He says: "To show my willingness in the endeavor to put this on foot, I volunteer to provide hospitality to the phrenologists that assemble. Should but a half dozen meet, the progress of the science would be in their midst."

We hope the friends of Phrenology will heartily co-operate and join Mr. Stroup in this endeavor.

The delineation of my character and talents by Miss Jessie A. Fowler from photograph, when I received and read it, reminded me of my young days, when I thought of heavenly beauties. It seemed to tell how I was, better than I could tell myself. It brought to my mind how beautiful and how heavenly this world would be if it was without ignorance.

H. B., St. Louis, Mo.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

296.—H. L. F.—Lakeland, Fla.—You have a strong development of the motive temperament with large perceptive faculties and a practical intellect. You enjoy outdoor mechanical work rather than indoor monotonous work. You would do well in business in buying stock, or in the hardware line. You could also excel in the study of law as applied to real estate, or in surveying.

297.—F. C. W.—Shelton, Wash.—You have a favorable organization for health and receive a good deal of sympathy between the action of body and mind so you can work easily and accomplish more than most men in the same time. Your forte is in mental work—in managing and superintending men in organizing new methods of work.

298.—C. C. W. & A. M. W.—Plattsburg, Mo.—These little children are highly nervous, especially the elder one. He is highly imaginative, poetical, and artistic. He sees out of the eyes of wonder at everything new, but he lacks practical talent. He is too cautious and energetic and will wear his flesh off his bones with anxiety and running about if he is not relieved or directed in his work. The little one has a good memory and a kind disposition.

299.—M. L.—Waynesfield, Ohio.—Little Marie is tall and large for her age. She will be sympathetic and affectionate and not selfish or greedy. She can be easily managed through her love nature rather than through sternness. Take care of her health.

300.—T. W. R.—Hexham, Eng.—You possess a sound, practical intellect with a good, substantial body as a foundation for your work. You have a predominance of the active, executive, forceful and prudential faculties. You will not waste your energy, but you are capable of excelling in a good business—one that needs push and enterprise. You are very intelligent and capable of succeeding in professional life, especially in working out plans, in

organizing work, in overseeing and managing men, and in some mechanical, manufacturing department. You are socially devoted to your friends, you are sympathetic by nature, and should make a good deal more of yourself when suitably married and settled down, for you will improve as you grow older.

301.—F. W. G.—Oamaru, New Zealand.—You possess a wide-awake mind; one well capable of taking a prominent position in some scientific pursuit. Your perceptive faculties take the lead, and therefore you observe everything. Your brow is well developed, and consequently you must have used your observing faculties constantly of late. You remember the forms and outlines of things, and are very precise in your work. You are distinctly orderly and neat in regulating your affairs, are quite ingenious and practical, and could succeed in engineering. You must take delight in inventing and in arranging things, either in business or in a literary department. You have come from good stock, and are wiry.

302.—J. F. D.—Hudson, Mass.—Your head is particularly high considering its length, and it would be surprising if you were not imbued with the spirit to do good and benefit your fellow-creatures. Your benevolence along with your conscientiousness are the two strongest faculties of your moral brain, and therefore you are actuated by a love of your brethren and fellow-creatures, and delight in doing good and in upholding the right. Your Constructiveness helps you to succeed in engineering. You have a practical mind, and it will be comparatively easy for you to excel in practical mechanics.

303.—J. B. L.—Vicksburg, Miss.—Your head seems well balanced with the exception that you have not quite enough crown to it. You undervalue yourself, and do not take responsibilities with as much willingness as you might. You are somewhat afraid of failure, and consequently you let others who have more cheek get ahead of you. You are steady, reliable and cautious, and like to plan things ahead and investigate them to their origin. When you can go at your own pace you are happy, but you do not care to follow the red-tape methods which you see around you. You are quite intuitive, and are able to understand the characteristics of others. You will succeed in an artistic line of work rather than in a driving business; but you must try to get out of doors more and exercise in the open air.

304.—N. M. B.—Omaha, Neb.—Your temperament is pretty well balanced. You are not wanting in motive power, or in ability to nourish and warm your system

through the vital elements of your constitution, and you certainly are not wanting in the mental temperament, which is indicated by your large head. The latter point we gather from the side-view picture, but you admit yourself that your photographs are not very favorable for our work. You will be fond of study, capable of doing your share of work and of taking life as you find it. You ask a great many questions about every subject that you take an interest in, and do not give up a thing until you have sifted it to the bottom. Improve every opportunity you have for study and you will be able to fit yourself for the position of a teacher or nurse.

305.—G. F. D.—Waterville, Wis.—You do not give yourself time enough to assimilate your food. You must be on the move all the time, and generally have more work to do than you can manage comfortably, consequently you keep yourself rather thin. Your motive temperament predominates; the mental comes next, and the vital temperament needs cultivating. You will be troubled with dyspepsia before anything else, but being tough, wiry, and enduring, you will not know that anything is the matter with you until you are really sick and laid up and obliged to call the doctor.

306.—G. L. N.—Wilmington, Del.—The front of your head appears to receive more attention than the back region; and consequently you are full of thoughts, plans, suggestions, and methods of work. You are never at a loss for new schemes, for if one plan fails you quickly adjust matters and work out something else.

You are not adapted to hard work, or at least you should avoid it if possible, and should pay particular attention to draughtsmanship and to superintending others in a mechanical direction. Do not engage in practical engineering, but use your ingenuity as much as possible in working out new inventions.

307.—C. J. C.—Oil City.—The photograph of this young man indicates superior ability, and if he has a chance to carry out one half of what he is able to do, he will be clever indeed. His qualities qualify him to be an overseer, a manager and a director of the work of others. He has good judgment and is well able to utilize material and see how things can be done in a mechanical and tasteful way. He is quite ingenious, and were he connected in some way with mechanics or manufacturing, he would secure success. He has also intellectual ingenuity, and with his Comparison he will be able to succeed in law and in literature, and eventually he will probably take up the last two lines of work.

308.—S. H.—Bassko, So. Dakota.—You appear to have more of the element of common sense than is ordinarily the case. You are not one who would precipitate matters, but are willing to control your earnestness and put it into the right channels. Your basilar brain gives you force and executive power while your prudential qualities hold you in check. You ought to cultivate more Language. Do more talking and strive to entertain company more agreeably and easily. In this way you will be able to fit yourself for married life, and you will appear to a much better advantage when you are settled in a home of your own.

309.—C. C. F.—St. Joseph, Ills.—You are one of nature's lean kind and do not readily take on flesh. You are active, and up and about most of the time, and consequently you may not give yourself time to think of your bodily conditions. You have not a selfish type of head, and are inclined to forget to collect your bills. You have a good practical intellect. You are able to suit yourself to different circumstances, and appear to be fond of traveling, and probably get on well when traveling. You are quite orderly, neat, and careful, and are able to use method in business arrangements and in carrying out many original plans. You let your brother do the hustling while you do the praying. You are thoughtful, sympathetic, kind hearted, and benevolent, but belong more to the next world than to this.

310.—G. G.—Sioux Rapids, Iowa.—You are well able to carry on a business of your own. In fact, you will make a better master than servant, for you cannot work easily under restraint. Your mind looks ahead and sees what is coming. You have predicted about the war and your conclusions are likely to come out about right. You have a good comparative intellect, which sees differences and knows how to analyze subjects. You could buy material wisely at a cheap market and sell in a dear one. You would have made a good specialist, like an optician, for instance.

311.—P. O. N.—Decorah, Iowa. You possess a firm, positive, persevering, self-reliant character. You are not dignified or overbearing in manner, but are quite independent in your spirit and in your way of doing things. You prefer to be actively employed rather than to be engaged in sedentary work. You are a good shot and ought to succeed in gymnastic exercises, in outdoor sports, such as sailing, cricket, baseball, etc. You have nerve enough to do what is necessary in times of emergency, and would make a good surgeon, for you would save a limb whenever it was possible to do so and would not inflict unnecessary pain.

We have received photographs and letters from the following subscribers. They will be answered in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL as soon as possible:

McClelland, Irons, New York City; L. I. Holmes, Iowa; A. Weber, Can.; A. E. Prescott, N. Y.; J. Clutts, O.; Durrenberger, Ill.; F. F. Thoke, Pa.; A. W. Dutches, Wash. Co.; H. Sehr, Iowa; Estes, Ky.; C. Benjamin, New York City; M. Hollowell, Mo.; H. Applequist, Minn.; E. F. See, Kan.; A. Mall, Pa.; E. T. Hallett, Ore.; I. L. Resper, Ga.; C. P. Wilcox, Wash. Co.; F. T. Katzer, Wash. Co.; S. Prescott Ayer, Ill.; G. H. Swift, Mich.; S. W. Thompson, Ind.; Elmer Elliott, Pa.

FIELD NOTES.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

The last meeting of the winter session was held at the American Institute of Phrenology on Wednesday, April 6th, when Dr. H. S. Drayton, A. M., Dr. Brandenburg, Dr. King, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler took part in the evening's entertainment. The rooms at 27 East Twenty-first Street were crowded with an appreciative audience and eight ladies and gentlemen from the audience were examined phrenologically and physiognomically and were highly gratified by the results.

The Fowler Institute held its usual bi-monthly meeting during April. Dr. D. T. Elliott, F. F. P. I., examiner at the Fowler Institute, lectured on the 13th, and Miss E. Russell, F. F. P. I., on the 27th. Mr. Zyto recently lectured to a large and interested audience on the scientific aspect of Phrenology. On May 14th, the annual meeting of the Fowler Institute will take place.

Mrs. Twyford of Croydon, Mr. Williams of South Wales, Mr. Taylor of Morecambe, Mr. J. M. Severn of Brighton, Mr. James Webb, Mr. Hubert and others have been lecturing in London during the season.

Professor George Morris, Evansville, Minn., writes in April:

"Have just come here (Ferguson Falls) and shall stay 4 weeks." A few days later Professor Morris wrote "Reached this town of 5,000 to-day. Shall give from fifteen to twenty lectures. Lectured here seventeen years ago, and prospects very good."

Mr. Edgar E. Davis, graduate of '85, visited the Institute. We were pleased to welcome him, as we are always pleased to welcome all who are interested in the study of Phrenology, but especially so to those who have become graduates.

The Cincinnati Phrenological Society have closed their free public meetings for the season, having held twenty-one meetings in their efforts to educate and interest the general public. On the closing evening, Mrs. M. J. Vosche read a most interesting paper on "Why We Study Phrenology." Dr. M. J. Keller one on "Finding Your Life's Work." April 9th.

Glad to hear from our old graduate (of the Fowler Institute) G. L. Lepage, and to know he is well at Venezuela, S. A.

We like to keep in touch with our far away friends. He says he receives the JOURNAL regularly.

The Manchester Human Nature Club held its semi-monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Hiram Simons on April 4th at 7:45 p.m., when six members assisted in the programme besides its president, Rev. E. Morrell. An interesting entertainment was the result.

Mrs. Pearle Battee-Doty has been lecturing in New York during the past month (April).

On March 10th, 1898, while doing professional work in the village of Dunsford, a few miles from Lindsay, Canada, I examined the head of a young man, whom I described as having a most excellent mechanical brain, one of the best I had examined, and said he would make an excellent mechanic or surgeon. At the close he showed me a checker-board he had made.

Size of board 24 inches square, and composed of 5,687 pieces—thousands of the pieces being so small they had to be placed in position with a needle. The pieces were made in the shape of squares, diamonds and cubes, and placed together to form larger squares, and the centers of these larger squares arranged to represent a raised appearance.

This he showed me to prove what I had said, and also that Phrenology is true.

Jas. Dean,

Graduate American Institute of Phrenology, N. Y. 1896.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' OVERALLS FOR WORK OR PLAY. NO. 7222.

This pattern consists of five pieces: Overalls, fly, strap and two pockets. In cutting, lay the overalls so that the line of large perforations will be lengthwise of the material. Cut the pockets with their side edges and the straps with the long edges also lengthwise of the goods. Allow one-half inch on the edges of the pockets. Join pieces by corresponding notches. Turn under all the edges of the pockets, the half inch allowed and double

stitch to position at the indicating perforation. Join the edges in the opening at the side of overalls below the notch,



No. 7222.

finishing the lower end of the seam in dart style at the indicating single perforation, finishing the edges above the seams with narrow hems. Close the leg seams by notches and finish the lower edge of each leg with a half-inch hem. Turn under the front edge of the left-front on line of perforations for a hem. Turn under the notched edge of the fly one-half inch. Line the fly with material and arrange beneath the left-front. Turn under the front edge of each strap marked by large perforation at the nearest notch, also turn in the other long edge at nearest notch and again at the remaining notches, stitching the overlapping fold to position. Arrange the wide end of the strap at the upper edge of the back of overalls between the indicating perforations and the opposite ends of the straps to the upper corners of the fronts fastening with buckles. Close the overalls at each side with buttons and button-holes, lapping the front over the back.

Quantity of material required, thirty-six inches wide.

For small size, 4 years old, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

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AGENTS WANTED for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

Art Education, 76 Fifth Avenue, New York, is a wonderfully got up monthly. Surely the children of to-day have many advantages that their grandmothers never thought of! We hope they appreciate them.

Educational Gazette, Rochester, N. Y., is brim full of reading suitable for teachers and their pupils.

The Los Angeles Times Special Number, 84 pages, midwinter number, is profusely illustrated. Harrison Gray Otis, editor.

"The National Builder," New York.—Issued in its usual excellent style.

"Boots & Shoes Weekly," New York.—Is a very ingenious magazine and shows taste and business enterprise.

"The Northwestern Monthly."—J. H. Miller, Lincoln, Neb. \$1.50 per year. "Child Study" is an interesting department.

"The Living Age."—Boston.—Some reminiscences of Huxley, by Mirant, is a special feature.

"Occult Science Library."—Chicago.—Methods of self-help.

"Werner's Magazine."—New York.—An article on "Child Stammering," by Lewis. This is a subject well worth thoughtful study.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco.—Articles bright and sparkling with intelligence.

"Journal of Hygiene."—New York.—Is alive with practical thoughts on health. It contains a letter by Miss Willard to the editor on her simple habits and diet.

"Mothers' Journal."—Hartford.—Is full of interest to parents and is well worth reading.

"The Churchman."—New York. (April.)—Contained many appropriate articles for Easter.

"The New York Voice," has given, along with other contemporaries, an admirable sketch of Miss Willard's work.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer."—St. Louis, Mo.—Has a specially illuminated frontispiece of a lady. The whole picture is beautifully colored and makes quite a striking feature of the Journal. Other pictures of the number are up to date.

"Public Opinion."—New York.—Contains a portrait of the Governor of Massachusetts, Wolcott, Joseph B. Gilder, editor of the "Critic," N. Y., and Anton Seidl. The latter is in favor of an improvement of a prominent orchestra in New York. The paper contains an article of the Pedagogical, full of physical training, which shows its scientific basis.

"The Book Buyer," New York, which is always beautifully got up, contains a frontispiece of H. C. Lodge, by painting from John S. Sargent. In the Rambler's section there is a portrait of Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, accompanied by a notice of her new book on "Career," published by Flemming H. Revel Co. "New France" is the heading of another important section, and contains an excellent portrait of Thiers, the first president.

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From Bookstores.—Some of our books are carried in stock by every bookseller. If your bookseller does not have what you want, he will gladly order it for you and furnish it at the regular price.

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EXAMINATIONS FROM PHOTO-
GRAPHS.

Those persons who reside at a distance from New York who desire information respecting full delineations of character from portrait should send us a two-cent stamp for a circular, entitled "Mirror of the Mind," will be forwarded at once. This pamphlet will explain all questions arising on the subject.

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"W. V. R."

Enclosed please find \$1 for the subscription to the JOURNAL. I have not the time to read it as I would like to but feel that I cannot do without it. Seeing it lying on my office desk makes me feel that an old friend is near.

Mary Craft, Columbus, Kan.

I am doing well in my old camping ground, Minneapolis. Hope this will find you all well. Send me as quick as possible, five hundred Wells Charts, two hundred Annuals, and \$25 worth of Self-Instructors.

G. Morris.

The sample Chart and Choice of Pursuits to hand. I like the inside of the chart the best of any I ever saw. You might improve on the cover, as I believe such things should be beautiful to the eye. The "Right Selection in Wedlock" would sell like hot cakes.

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A SPECIAL OFFER.

Any one sending us the names and addresses of three new subscribers to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will receive a free subscription for one year and a written examination, if received before May 8th.

The above should be accompanied with the correct arrangement of the portraits of the four poets which appeared on page 68 in the February Number. If any subscriber dislikes to cut up his JOURNAL we will, on receipt of the above, forward another copy. We have received one correct solution of the puzzle this morning from Ohio.

We shall be pleased to exchange Volumes 2, 3, 5, or 6 for a First volume of Gall's Theories. If any of our correspondents have such a volume we shall be pleased to have them communicate with us at once.

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It is refreshing to receive help like that which has just reached us containing many kinds of mental confections from Amelia K. Cook. She has sent us in reply to a request in a December JOURNAL, many beautiful cuttings, thoughts, and an original article. If everyone understood the work of an editor, we are sure more would sympathize with that person's difficulties.

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"'Choice of Pursuits' arrived O. K. It is the finest work of the kind I ever saw. I would not part with my copy for any money, if it could not be replaced. Mr. Sizer's style is such that one seems to be receiving the personal advice of an old friend. W. A. B., Mendon, O."

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Professor Morris says, "The February number of the JOURNAL come to hand. Think it a good one. Am lecturing in Alexandria and Glenwood next week. Regards to all."

"Human Magnetism."—A new edition with an appendix has just been published. The demand for this compact and practical treatise has led us to revise and add 40 pages of matter of great interest. Among the addenda treated are the "Field of Suggestion"; "The Moral Question"; "Compulsory Hypnotism"; "The Danger Phase"; "A Further Consideration of Somnambulism." The price is \$1, post paid.

"The Silver Cross" says of Anna Olcott Commelin's new volume, "'Not In It' is the curious title of our interesting book. Through financial ups and downs, by the aid of false friends and true, its characters pass through life. The lesson of help given in an hour of extreme need to those who, perhaps, least show their need of assistance, is a valuable one."

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no theory, and seeks only to sketch the world as the writer sees it. The miserly father, intent on his daughter's welfare, making the will which attracts the sharp, heartless lawyer to wreck the poor girl's future, a brother's love, Dr. Mowbray's home, the many contrasted characters, all pass before us in review; but the struggle and gloom are relieved by the noble benevolence of Miss Schuyler, the manly self-respect of Arthur Helbert, and the gentle grace and unselfishness of Gladys. The motto is 'Hope to the End.'

We have never lost a number at any place but this and conclude it is carelessness at this post office. We think so much of the Journal, we don't want our numbers broken, and they are not, owing to your kindness in replacing the missing numbers.

I received the last lot of books ordered and am delighted with them. H. W. R.

Many, many thanks for your kind favor of this month. Have been dipping into its treasures as I could find a spare moment. Indeed, a breath from the King's own land seems to emanate from every page. Now, earnestly, I wish every girl of sixteen in all this broad land might read it. K. E. W.

I have pleasure in remitting for the "Diseases of Modern Life." I presented it to the Y. P. S. C. E. Library of Ontario, which they appreciate very much.

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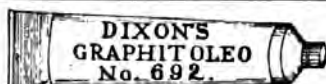
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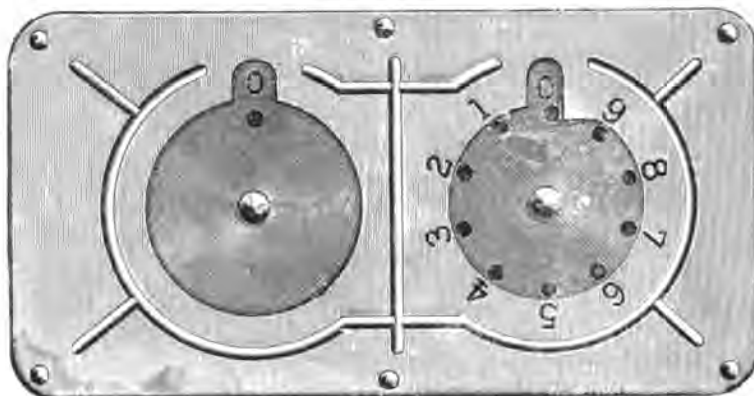
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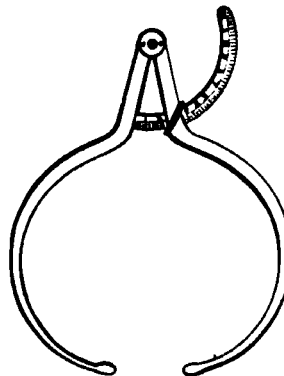
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JUNE, 1898

[WHOLE No. 714

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As a man of business he would waste no money or time, buy no stock but what he paid for and wanted, or what

great independence of character, and in times of danger would be calm and self-possessed.

Admiral Dewey was on duty in Washington from 1888 until he went out to China, about four months ago, to take command of the fleet there in preference to the European station



A GROUP OF CELEBRITIES.

1. General Miles, Commander of the American Army (on the left). 2. Admiral Sampson, Commander of the North Atlantic Squadron (on the right). 3. Captain Sigbee, former Commander of the Maine (at the top). 4. Rear-Admiral Dewey, Hero of Manila (in the center). 5. Rear-Admiral Norton (below).

he could sell, and as a friend would be sympathetic, constant, and true. He is not a man of many words, hence, as a statesman, he would resemble Gen. Grant in sticking to the point and in explaining his meaning and resuming his seat. He has—like Gen. Grant—

which had been offered to him. The New York "Tribune" says of him that "his personal popularity in Washington was second to that of no officer in the United Services, and few were so widely known in the National Capitol. In personal appearance he was distin-

guished, always faultlessly attired, and invariably in evidence at the best social entertainments. He was considered unusually handsome. His naval, accomplishments have marked him as one of the leading strategists in the service, and his Civil War record demonstrated his fighting ability." He kept a firm discipline aboard his own ship with officers and men, which made all alike admire him.

He is capable of enjoying social life, but he is not a man to let anything interfere with duty. He probably makes warm friendships, and is devoted to home and domestic surroundings. His perceptive intellect shows him to

be a born soldier and possessed of a remarkable memory for places and their locations; he would never lose his way by land or water. His ambition, which is strong, is not of that nature to make him carried away by popularity. Though susceptible, yet he knows how to control his feelings to a marked degree. He has a remarkable development of Form and Weight, and should be able to judge of proportions and distance and prove an excellent shot. His love of beauty, art, music is not silenced by his practical, observing, scientific and executive abilities, as the region of his temples fully illustrates.

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 24.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMY.

The title of this sketch would appear to have been easily suggested by the recent events in public affairs. It is said that our National Government has embarked upon the sea of war through pressure of popular sentiment. The power of sentiment in human conduct is without limit, we know. It drives men to extreme action, and is the immediate cause of events often most destructive. Indiscretions and abuses of every name and nature are due to sentiment. The history of nations is replete with occurrences of great import that had their origin in the sentiment of benevolence or sympathy. How many of these occurrences resulted in positive advantage to those for whom the sentiment was exhibited, we may not say, but if "the argument of war" were made the leading factor it was rarely that final results compensated for the terrible cost. The French have illustrated the power of sentiment many times in their

history, and given object lessons of the most lurid dye. Now the United States has appeared upon the theatre of the world as an exponent of national sympathy, throwing down the gage of battle, in behalf of a very small remnant of oppressed people, and willing to try the accident of naval and military encounter with Spain.

The people of the United States may be said to be in fighting form. Sympathy has aroused indignation. From the kinder and gentler emotions we have passed to the activity of the severe and destructive—the base of the brain is in the ascendant.

But our purpose was not to discuss the war undertaken by our rulers at Washington; the current press is full of that, and our point of view might be deemed irrelevant in the present mental agitation on the subject. We will consider, however, a phase of human character that has its analogous relation to the belligerent measures of a

nation; which is, indeed, fundamental to such measures.

Men have been ever given to contest for physical superiority. It matters not to what degree intellectual civilization has been carried, emulation in games and sport that tried to the utmost alertness and strength of muscle has been the delight of the masses of the people. The good fighter has ever been an object of admiration to the multitude. To-day the stands that inclose an athletic field are often crowded with men and women who represent the best classes of society, to behold some "match" in which the zeal of the contestants carries them to the extremity of exhaustion and to acts of barbarous cruelty. The extreme phase of athletics is prize-fighting, or contests in which trained pugilists meet by appointment to batter each other with their fists until one is "knocked out." The interest shown in this department of "sport" is wide-spread, and not altogether confined to the low and ignorant of our population. Not very long ago we had occasion to cross the Hudson River, and when near the ferry met a long and dense procession of men and boys hurrying up from the river side. There must have been several thousands of them. On inquiry I was informed that a certain champion of the ring had just arrived from the West, and these people had assembled to see him step into a carriage and ride off. The "extras" that evening and the regular papers next morning devoted columns to the champion, the incidents of his trip eastward, and to the grand ovation that greeted him on landing in New York. No high official of American or foreign connection would have received half the attention that was shown this professor of fisticuffs, unless there were some matter of unusual gravity associated with his appearance.

It is but trite, probably, to remark that the professional pugilist has a cast of physiognomy that impresses the observer at once with an idea of physicality. There is a marked similarity in

breadth of head at the base and at the jaws. The forehead projects at the ridges, and the bone there is heavily constituted. The osseous base of the nose is broad, and that organ usually has a solid appearance in its curvature, unless an accident of battle has deprived it of the natural outline. The illustrations represent fairly good portraits of men whose "reputation" for prowess in the ring is of the highest grade. They differ much in expression, yet are much alike in the particulars above mentioned. They look strong, tough, enduring. They have the hardihood of muscle; the courage of the bull-dog. Certainly one does not see much in these faces to admire on the moral side. The training of the ring



SULLIVAN.

CORBETT.

does not do much for a man on the tender, esthetic and humane sides of his nature. James L. Corbett probably has more than the average quantum of intellectual sagacity found in the masters of the fistic art, and has shown certain elements of deportment that contrast with the usual rudeness of the class sufficiently to win the title of "Gentleman Jim." He has an organization that shows capacity for doing well in lines of action that society respects. But success in athletic lines and a spirit of contention ministered to by the strong brain centre back of the ear have doubtless led him to try his luck with the hard gloves in the ring.

The "old champion," he who car-

ried the prize-belt for so many years, Sullivan, has a head and face much in keeping with the type. It is a wonder that he preserved so good a nose during the period of his supremacy. Note the full side head, ample neck, and breadth of shoulder. The set of the head reminds one of the ancient gladiators, while its outline is not unlike that of such specimens of the Roman amphitheatre as have been transmitted in marble memorial to our time. "Gentleman Jim," who had the "glory" of succeeding Sullivan by an exhibition of superior skill in the management of his knuckles, shows a powerful neck, and takes a pose of disdain or of ill-controlled contempt, as if in contemplation of the few who might dare to vent-

amiable or tender in it. One would judge that his experience of fistic duels was large and the tonic of muscular hardness had grown into the expression. Certainly the training these men receive for their kind of "work" does little for the development and exercise of the humane and moral qualities of character. In the harsh and cruel, not to say vindictive, contests that the rules of the Ring permit, the lowest elements of human nature are aroused to a very high degree, and it is the savage side of the men that is exhibited, while an applauding assembly prompts that side to furious expression. One may say that modern prize-fighting is not accompanied with the barbarity of former days. That may be, yet the spectacle of two men struggling to wound and exhaust each other by repeated blows of their clinched fists can never awaken any noble sentiment.

In the face of Meyer there is some marks of good-nature. The type is German, and play of feeling, naturally strong in that race, is seen in the young fellow. Germans are not much given to sport of the fighting kind, so that it is rare enough one of the race is found in the ring. We can easily imagine how early associations have developed a disposition for the fist duel in one who probably exhibited talent for boxing, and was encouraged by his "friends" to compete for honors in the "middle-weight" (?) class. Meyer does not look like **one** who would endure much trifling; **is** rather quick and resentful on the side of temper, but in a battle has the power no doubt to stand up against a great amount of hard treatment, to "come up smiling," as they say, after a severe round.

Modern civilization has not advanced beyond the stage of international strife, in which resort is had to combat with the armed hand. Nor will such advance be reached so long as popular sentiment sustains the brutal encounters of these gladiators of the Ring who fight with the unarmed hand.



DIXON.

MEYER.

ure to try conclusions with him upon the sawdust. Yet his was a short-lived triumph.

The fraternity of the Ring appears to be open to professionals of all nations. The skilful negro finds no serious scruples against his entrance on account of color. He may post his challenge and expect to have it answered in good earnest by some knight of the gloves, who would deem a victory over him no mean consideration in his claim for admiration. So it is such a man as Dixon has a place in the list of fistic worthies, and barring the salient evidences of his African pedigree his mold of face and head has the athletic elements seen in the others. It cannot be said that the physiognomy of this man is winning, for there is little of the

An Analysis of Four Prominent Presidents of the United States.

By JESSIE A. FOWLER.

THE WORLD, MAY 8, 1908.

M'KINLEY'S HEAD ANALYZED TO FIND THE
FONDNESS OF THE PRESIDENT FOR **FIGHT**

Fighting Presidents Compared with the
Present Occupant of the Presidential Chair

SIZES OF HEADS.



CHINA Show Firmness.



• PHRENOLOGICAL • CHART •

STUDY OF P
BY J. A. FOWLER



WITH GOMEZ'S ARMY IN CUBA

[illegible][illegible]

the "real" and "imagined" communities. The "real" community is composed of individuals who are actually in contact with one another. The "imagined" community is composed of individuals who are not in contact with one another but who share a common identity and a common sense of belonging. The "real" community is based on the actual interactions between individuals, while the "imagined" community is based on the shared sense of identity and belonging. The "real" community is often characterized by a high degree of social cohesion and a strong sense of collective responsibility. The "imagined" community is often characterized by a high degree of social cohesion and a strong sense of collective responsibility. The "real" community is often characterized by a high degree of social cohesion and a strong sense of collective responsibility. The "imagined" community is often characterized by a high degree of social cohesion and a strong sense of collective responsibility.

English and American Men and Women of Note.

MR. T. MCKINNON WOOD.

CHAIRMAN LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The new chairman of the London County Council is in every way well adapted for the important position to which he is elected. He is physically and mentally efficient to sustain his individuality in such an assembly, and to direct the affairs of the Council with coolness and decision. He is fully alive to his surroundings, and very little



MR. T. MCKINNON WOOD.

escapes his keen observation; his mind is always on the alert. He is particularly sagacious, intuitive and apt in his judgment; he wastes little time in day dreaming, and will prefer the tangible and practical things of life to the ornamental. He is decidedly steady, persevering and industrious; he could sustain himself with credit in any place where determination, planning talent, and power to organize were required. He is methodical in his work, and systematic in carrying out his plans. He accumulates knowledge on any particular subject with great rapidity, and his

memory is retentive for all he sees and hears. Such a man would achieve success in any department of life, and his strong sympathy with progressive measures would make him very popular with all classes of men. He is decidedly social, enterprising, and tactful. His Cautiousness and Secretiveness are sufficiently large to enable him to prosecute his plans with discretion and forethought. He is direct, succinct and deliberate in expressing his thoughts, and not inclined to waste many words. He is a conscientious worker, and has the ability to turn off work with dispatch and care. He is a shrewd business man and not afraid of hard work. His leading characteristics are moral integrity, pluck, courage, independence, keen perception and perseverance. He has an intense nature, and will throw his whole energies into his work and not be discouraged by difficulties. Mr. Wood is a comparatively young man, and is favorably organized to achieve success in any department of life where business aptitude is required. D. T. ELLIOTT.

THE LATE REV. GEORGE MÜLLER, OF ENGLAND.

This philanthropist recently died at his orphanage at Ashley Down, Bristol, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Born in Germany, he early entered the Lutheran ministry, and for many years worked under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews. His institution at Ashley Down was opened in 1835, and in a recent report it was mentioned that over 120,000 children had been cared for. His name will be handed down to posterity as the greatest philanthropist of this century.

The picture of Mr. Müller is a beautiful illustration of the typical philanthropist. Firmness and kindness are written distinctly in the features of the face. Such a genial countenance inspired one with hope and a greater trust in humanity.

George Müller lived for a purpose. All his energies were directed to elevate his fellow-men, and to provide for the wants of the orphans.

He was a man of strong faith; his large Spirituality gave him implicit trust in Providence and an intuitive perception of truth. He took an op-

ure, and took a great interest in the institute of which he was the founder. He was especially the children's friend, and his large Philoprogenitiveness gave him his fatherly interest on their behalf, which never flagged. He had a large fund of humor and a very happy disposition.

D. T. ELLIOTT.

MRS. CLARENCE BURNS.

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE WEST END WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.



THE LATE REV. GEORGE MÜLLER.

timistic view of life. To him "life was worth living" because it was spent in the service of others. His large moral brain had an elevating influence upon his life and work, but he was no mere sentimentalist. Courage, resolution, tenacity of purpose and independence were strong elements in his character. His reliable judgment, discretion and tact enabled him to overcome many difficulties and successfully plan for future emergencies.

Such a man was like a sunbeam. Wherever he went, his sympathy, humor and agreeableness must have acted like balm upon troubled minds. He had a keen insight into human nat-

Have you in your remembrance a genial soul whose voice makes your spirit rise and your heart grow glad, who has a charming personality and that wonderful something that we call magnetism or individuality, which we know is sympathy,—a sympathy that comes from a human being who is full of loving kindness, a person, in short, who is unconsciously spreading this sympathy in every direction? If so, then that individual must have as large and comprehensive a brain as the object of our sketch.

When we examined the head of Mrs. Clarence Burns we were not surprised to find that her circumference of head measured twenty-three inches, and fifteen inches over the top from ear to ear, and with this equipment for work she must show more than ordinary mental capacity and executiveness. In fact, work must be as sweet to her as idleness is to those individuals who do not realize the fulfilment of a single talent.

The front portrait before us shows her great force of character, while her side head indicates the length and strength in the occipital lobe. Seldom do we find so much combined power in the intellect and social qualities as is here represented. We have here, aside from the mental conditions that are favorable to the carrying out of organizing work, a splendid physique, which makes life a pleasure. The features of her face betokens aggressiveness, power, stability and womanliness. Her

chest power gives her remarkable capacity to continually oxygenize her system, and she readily recuperates from exhaustion. She has more than ordinary magnetic power and capacity to impart vitality.

She would have made a splendid physician, and in that capacity would have come in contact with just the kind of life to which she could have imparted vitality, and with her recuperative ability could have easily overcome the inroads made upon her strength by her patients.

When one sees a character so well equipped for the battle of life, one thanks God for the inclination that ac-

"Kills two birds with one stone." Her large perceptive intellect enables her to see how she can benefit two persons while using the energy that she would have to expend in making one call in a certain direction.

Her mind is capable of being interested in all reform work, and large Philoprogenitiveness and Intuition should make her readily in touch with those in poor circumstances in thickly populated neighborhoods in our large cities, and more especially in tenement-house work. There is hardly a department of the district Club work, where women can meet and be taught several kinds of work, that such a lady as this



MRS. CLARENCE BURNS.

Photo by Hockwood.

companies such a character to do good. Were she to devote herself simply to social and selfish ends, her character would be practically lost to its highest calling, but with the stimulus of the moral brain, she can not only use her intellectual gifts to a good account, but she is ever ready to present them in a feasible manner. She knows how to take advantage of circumstances that are presented to her for doing good.

Here is a woman that we should expect to find who had a little more to do than she could well carry out, but by economy of time she makes one stroke do in place of two, and as the saying is,

would not be capable of benefiting by her influence. The great institutions of our Kindergarten work among tenement districts would be sure to have a high appreciation for her, and being practical in her sympathies, she will be able to teach the women methods of economy in all of the departments of household economics.

She should be a very good judge of character, and hence know how to apply her ideas in a practical form, and use the right word in the right place. She is not a lady who would believe in saving all the flowers that soothe and benefit a poor woman's life to place on

her coffin after she had contended, suffered, and worked with the throes of an active life, but she is the one to scatter the lilies of the valley and the sweets of life while they are here to appreciate them. She has large sympathies, consequently she can take into them a large family, and therefore does not confine her interests in a selfish way to her own home and family, although she is capable of being devoted, sincere, and true to all who reside there.

Her organ of Language is developed in a practical way. She knows how to put things in their right setting, and could marshal an army and organize work on an ingenious basis by making every one do their part, and take a share in making the work a success.

We find that Mrs. Burns was President of the West End Woman's Republican Club for its first three years of existence, and this is work she would love to do.

You cannot pay any compliments to such a woman as this, for she has a novel way of putting honors that belong to herself on some one else.

J. A. F.

MR. JOHN T. MILLER.

LECTURER ON MENTAL SCIENCE AND
PSYCHOLOGY.

The organization of this gentleman is a favorable one for health and strength. Many men we know of would be only too glad to possess such vitality, and if he knows how to take care of it he may expect to live a good, long and useful life. Such men usually die from accident or old age, debarring, of course, any uncalled-for abuse of strength through overwork or dissipation. Men of this stamp sway a healthy influence over their patients when they are doctors, and inspire confidence when giving their advice.

Mr. Miller has inherited a good deal of his working material from his father, while his temperamental conditions, his strong vital-mental tendency, his

keen sympathies, and his genial manner come to him as an inheritance from his mother. His head is the size of that of the coming man, being twenty-three and a half inches by fifteen and three-quarters and fourteen and a half. This being combined with his superior quality of organization give him exceptional powers to work. His height too bears a good proportion to his size of head, and his weight of 185 pounds is a fair complement to support his mental calibre. He therefore has great responsibilities resting upon him, and more will be expected of him as time goes on than from the average man.

His brain appears to be a very active one, hence it will be always employed and ready for aggressive work. The basilar part gives good support to the moral and intellectual faculties, hence whatever he does will be marked out with effectiveness, force, push and energy. He is not like Mr. Micawber of old, inclined to sit and wait for something to turn up, but will hustle around himself and make things serve his purpose and his ends. He does not undertake anything unless he has a clear road before him and can see where he is going, hence accomplishes his work in as short a space of time as any one could. His brain appears like finest steel to be ready for active service. He readily takes into account what is going on around him, and lets nothing escape his mental camera. He has a scientific cast of mind, and quickly takes into account facts, information, theories and principles, which are useful and telling. They are also such facts as would be of practical use in scientific survey, and with less time spent he could rally his forces and make the most of circumstances. His mind is a very inquiring one. It thinks with a keen object to be informed on various subjects, and should be able to turn off work with considerable dispatch. As a lawyer Mr. Miller would be an able pleader, and would set before his judge and jury all logical facts that were necessary to prove his case. His upper side-head is well represented, which enables him to

take a deep interest in ingenious and mechanical work, as well as in literary composition. He will know how to use up ideas and make the most of them, as well as to create new ideas and scatter fresh seed. He is not so well developed in the financial part of his brain, which

ment. He will not therefore do so well in a business of his own from a commercial standpoint, but he would do excellently in superintending a business for some one else. His moral brain is well represented, and the faculties in the superior region of his head appear



MR. JOHN T. MILLER.

Circumference of head $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches from ear to ear over the top of the head; from the nasal bone to the occiput, $14\frac{1}{2}$; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$; over the perspective arch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; over the emotional faculties, 5 inches; weight, 185 lbs.; height, 6 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; hair, medium to dark; eyes, blue-gray; parentage, German. Graduate of the Brigham Young College, Salt Lake City.

indicates that he will take a small interest in money affairs, and in the financial part of a business aside from that which appertains to an intellectual depart-

to be well furnished with good force, progressive views, liberal ideas and moral sentiments. He will be in the vanguard in political and intellectual

work, and when he has thoroughly matured he will be given the title not of commodore, vice-admiral or rear-admiral; he will take his place among the highest ranks and be given the title of admiral. In other words, he will work so as to command the highest respect of all. His social brain is well developed. He will make a firm friend, a devoted father, a thoughtful husband and companion, and a successful teacher of the young after they have stepped out of their boyhood. He borrows a good deal of his Benevolence to support his social faculties, so that he is not only all that they indicate, but also is sympathetic,

tender, thoughtful, philanthropic and humane.

In short, he will be interested in all the advance sciences. For instance, in all sanitary progress, in new hygienic treatment, and will be an excellent lecturer himself on these subjects. Mental science, psychology, physiognomy and ethical culture will come in for a large share of his thought and attention. In business he should oversee and manage and direct the work of others, for he will know how to enlist the sympathies of every one who has any work under him to accomplish.

J. A. FOWLER.

Phrenology and Religion.*

By N. Y. SCHOFIELD, F. A. I. P.

Apart from its intrinsic value as a science, there is not one solitary principle in Phrenology that is incompatible with the highest and most perfect conception of religious faith.

Herein is a point the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated, because, without speaking disparagingly of other educational systems, and without seeking to make unfavorable comparisons with any other science known to man, yet by virtue of its close relationship and practical utility to the human family Phrenology stands pre-eminently the most potent factor in stimulating into healthy and harmonious action all the diversified and essential qualities of the true Christian.

The very genius and scope of the science is to "make bad men good and good men better," and this mission of improvement and regeneration is not attempted by any visionary scheme that has only benevolence to support it, but by the adoption of well-defined, fixed and scientific rules that are thoroughly

practical in character and unvarying in results.

This association of Phrenology with religion for the purposes of this article cannot fail to be of value for two reasons—

First, to assist in dispelling the erroneous notion still entertained by some (alas!) that Phrenology is the outgrowth of infidelity, or at the best is an indication of waning confidence in the efficacy of Christian principles, and, Secondly, because fully 95 per cent. of those who can consistently be regarded as practical phrenologists are believers in some kind of religious faith, and hence a brief study of those conditions that arise from a union of Christian ethics with phrenological facts should appeal to the largest number of students.

It is not the purpose or intention of the writer to eulogize any particular creed, nor even to inflate the claims of Phrenology beyond safe and justifiable proportions, but simply to regard Phre-

* Paper read at the New York Phrenological Conference.

nology from the standpoint of broad Christianity, and to study Christianity from the standpoint of advanced Phrenology.

The writer is firmly of the opinion that the science of human nature as revealed through Dr. Gall is equally as beneficial and important to mankind in a temporal sense, as the gospel of our Saviour is from a spiritual point of view.

This statement is not made with any idea of deducting one iota from the magnitude and grandeur of that mission designed by the Author of Christianity, but it is to prove that Phrenology is no myth, that it is not merely and only a profession like that of the magician, intended to amuse the public and enrich the performer, but that it is a mathematical science, a veritable truth, that it contains within it all the essential features that entitle it to universal acceptance, and that to the extent it is understood and practised it is a power for good second to no other science.

If we enumerate mentally the many different sciences of the present day, a very little reflection will convince us that without seeking to minimize their importance and value, they are all more or less limited in their effects within a given circle; there are certain restrictions that curtail their usefulness; they do not place within easy reach the same blessings to all men, and but a very few can truthfully claim to have universal application; whereas Phrenology—like the Gospel—is for all mankind regardless of nationality, age, sex or condition.

Wherever there is a human being who is susceptible to the first glimmer of intellectual or spiritual life, here there is material for the phrenologist to work with, and an opportunity to do good.

Surely no other science is so far-reaching in its application as this. However low in the scale of being, however slightly removed from the brute creation, all the way from this stage up to the highest standard of hu-

man intelligence and Christian perfection, Phrenology has an important message suited to the immediate wants of the individual. It may be a reproof, it may be a warning, it may be advice, but the man does not live who can stand up and declare truthfully—Phrenology does not apply to me.

Just as the greatest proof of our material existence is furnished by our denial of it, so also when one asserts his independence of Phrenology he unwittingly supplies unmistakable evidence of being in sore need of its potent influence. Besides, just as the greatest good that accrues to mankind from surgical science is frequently performed while the patient is unconscious of the fact, so we perceive it is not necessary to obtain a man's consent before knowing he is ripe for scientific treatment.

As a matter of fact, it is the testimony of the best and wisest men that, whether admitted or not, all men need the Gospel, and it is the purpose of this article to show that all men need Phrenology, for where there is a soul to save there is a mind to improve, and here we have the golden link that binds the two together—the material with the spiritual, the human with the divine; for, whatever condition of happiness that may be which is promised and reserved for the righteous as a reward for a Christian life, it is absurd to suppose this state of bliss can be achieved (by rational beings) independent of any operation of the mind.

It is quite impossible to conceive of faith, of obedience, or of worship only as the outgrowth of brain development, and hence we see that our spiritual welfare is largely dependent upon physiological conditions.

We know, for example, that in the thousands of churches and chapels throughout Christendom to-day irrespective of name or creed, and no matter what phase of Christianity they represent, the central idea of every sermon delivered from the pulpit is—reform. When reduced to a simple proposition it is an invitation and admonition to eschew evil and cleave to the truth, with

the implied, if not expressed, understanding that the measure of our future happiness will be proportioned to our present obedience.

If this is not the mission of the clergy then what is it? If the design of Christianity is to save the ignorant in spite of his ignorance and the sinner in spite of his sins, what advantage has the educated over the illiterate or the righteous over the wicked? If a steadfast and conscientious adherence to high Christian precepts, which in every instance involves a certain amount of self-denial, fails to secure its suitable and promised reward,—if a man who embodies in his life and conduct those principles that are promulgated from the pulpit each Sabbath is not justified in expecting a special recognition of divine approval over and above those who, throughout their lives are indifferent and recreant to every moral law that is equally binding on all men, then, so far as the immortality of the soul is concerned, in what respect is Christianity superior to Atheism, and of what practical use is the Christian ministry?

It would be impious to ascribe unto Deity the authorship of a scheme which is so palpably inconsistent even to man, and no matter how much latitude we give our imagination when contemplating the boundless mercy and goodness of God, yet, after all, there is unquestionably a certain amount of responsibility resting with the individual. Every blessing, whether spiritual or physical, is conditional. If we obey the laws upon which they are predicated the results will surely follow, and therefore, as man's salvation depends primarily upon his knowledge of the law, and, secondly, upon his faithfulness in observing it, we reach here the kernel of our subject, for we can plainly see that knowledge, faith, obedience, worship, etc., are all attributes of the mind, and a man's soul must be reached through his brain.

This fact admitted—and I think it impossible to gainsay it—the rest is clear, for it is not necessary to preface

with an apology the statement that Phrenology, more than any other science in the world, is essentially the science of the mind—of which the brain is the organ. We may assert without qualification or egotism that the proficient, expert phrenologist knows more about the brain and its workings than any other class of men, and he holds within his grasp a knowledge of those mystic forces in human nature that have a direct and positive connection with the temporal and spiritual salvation of mankind.

This opens up a wide and fruitful field for thought. It shows there is a natural affinity between the science of Gall and the divine mission of our Saviour, for in both instances it is a message of salvation, and, as a century has elapsed during which Phrenology has demonstrated its claim to be ranked with the acknowledged sciences, it is now prepared to assume its responsibility, to assert its power, and to demand from the enlightened nations of the earth that official and unanimous recognition to which it is entitled by the justice of its claims.

Standing aloof from all those petty bickerings that unfortunately exist between factions representing different phases of Christianity, it is now the grand concept of the most cultured and liberal minds that every great man who in any sense has been a benefactor to his race, or taken an important part in the world's history was, in the economy of God, born and ordained to accomplish a specific work necessary to the consummation of the divine programme. That such men as Luther, Calvin, Knox, Constantine, Washington, Napoleon, Wellington, Newton, Columbus, Paine, Swedenborg, Wesley, Mahomet, Joseph Smith and many others were all men of destiny, brought forth in the providences of God, at the opportune time, to accomplish the work which subsequently distinguished them and by whose labors the world is gradually passing through those various stages necessary to its ultimate purification and redemption.

This thought has abundant evidence to support it, but the writer's motive in referring to it now is merely to place on record his firm conviction that in this grand galaxy of illustrious men, conspicuous among the benefactors stands the honored name of the German physician and philosopher—Dr. Gall.

Of course Dr. Gall did not invent Phrenology. That is not claimed. Neither did Newton "invent" the law of gravity. All truth is eternal, and these men simply discovered the existence of certain laws that, being eternal, were just as real centuries before their time. This fact, however, does not diminish from the honor attached to their discoveries, or from the value of their labors, and by virtue of its truth and practical utility in every condition of life, Phrenology is destined to take a prominent part in the work of human progression.

The functions of the science blend so admirably with the duties of the professor and the mission of the clergy that, like the colors of the rainbow, it is difficult to tell where one begins and the other ends. Phrenology would introduce system into the school-room and science in the pulpit, thus revolutionizing the plan of education and materially changing for the better the moral status of the people. If we take the statements made by the highest representatives of Christianity at the Parliament of Religions held at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, we are forced to admit that the results of Christianity, with all its triumphs, is not so flattering as might be expected considering the time allowed for its development and the substantial support received from its adherents.

In educational matters also the advancement of the masses is scarcely commensurate with the enormous amount of means, time and labor ex-

pended, and there can be no doubt much, very much, of this humiliating failure is directly traceable to a lack of that systematic method and practical knowledge that Phrenology is designed to supply. It is high time some heroic treatment should be inaugurated with a view of awakening men to a realizing sense of their own interests and the welfare of the masses.

Phrenology is a self-evident truth. It carries with it conviction to the mind by the bestowal of its blessings, that it is adapted to the wants of all classes, and in every walk of life. That it is closely allied to religion is attested by the fact that where you find a genuine phrenologist you find a man who exemplifies the noblest characteristics of the true Christian even if he is not one in name, whereas, there are many, very many professed Christians who could not be phrenologists.

The future, however, is full of possibilities, and the earnest student has every reason to be encouraged, every reason to hope, and every incentive to work. The effulgent rays of phrenological science are fast penetrating the darkened recesses of men's minds, which so long have been sealed by bigotry and doubt.

One of the old prophets said a time would come when "darkness should cover the earth and gross darkness the minds of the people." This of course was intended in a spiritual sense, but it seems to admit of a literal interpretation, for the history of the world proves that mankind have frequently been most blind to those matters that concerned their own interest, and there is no darkness so great, no darkness so dense, so obscure and so painful as that which we meet in open and broad daylight when men wilfully and obstinately close their eyes to the light of the truth.



The Amateur Phrenological Club.

(ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.)

By **ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.**

(Continued from page 152.)

Three years had slipped swiftly away since the first inception of Phrenology in our midst, and Time had marked many changes upon the original members of our Club, all of which were in a great measure for the better. For, though our research had broadened and deepened and widened along many branches of human life-science, our interests still centred in Phrenology.

Our Philosopher, now a full-fledged Professor, and well equipped for her life-work, was engaged in distant fields of labor, and with her was our class-mate, whom we had dubbed the Executor. From Paris came an occasional echo that whispered of the brilliant career and phenomenal success as a portrait painter of our Artist. The Angel was happy in her distant home, although often traveling with her husband, lecturing and teaching with him, her interest being in the cause of nobler, happier womanhood.

At home our watchword had been Progress, and growth and development were plainly marked in all. Another pretty romance was being dramatized on the stage of life before our admiring eyes. The handsome son of our distinguished member, Mrs. McD——, who returned shortly after my interview with his mother, in due time had become interested in our studies and even begged leave to join us. As there were now several gentlemen in regular attendance we welcomed him gladly.

Not many weeks had passed when it became obvious to all observers that the young man's admiration and chivalry were being generously lavished on our friend, the Critic. As their association could hardly fail to culminate hap-

pily, owing to their special adaptability, we kept our hands off and eyes averted mostly until their mutual admiration had deepened into love. So we were not startled when to a select few the happy fellow made known that he had won the Critic's hand and heart.

Our circle had steadily enlarged until we had at last outgrown the simpler methods of study that we had heretofore followed, and had at this time an organized Club, in all its dignity and importance. Our meetings convened each week in a private hall, where the grand, imposing faces of several leaders in human science beamed benignantly down upon us.

Our membership was select, and to obtain such meant more than the mere payment of a fee. When a candidate's name was to be proposed said candidate was obliged to be present and, though nothing was said or done outwardly, a secret committee made it a business to unobtrusively observe that person, and on the decision of that committee rested the acceptance or rejection of the applicant. In this way all those who lacked superior intelligence or good moral capacity were kept out of the Club, and its high moral standard of intellect and strength of character as a unit was sustained.

When a candidate's name was accepted it was necessary for the applicant to go through a course of preliminary study before being eligible to the Club as a member. To meet this demand a generous endowment was made jointly by our Lady Bountiful and Mrs. McD——, with which a small library was well stocked with Phrenological and health books. The appli-

cant for membership was given access to this library, and it was expected that the applicant should carefully peruse not less than three standard works on Phrenology, chosen from our library. A probation of six weeks was allowed for this purpose, at the end of which time the candidate was supposed to be able to appreciate and appropriate the intellectual privileges afforded by the Club.

At last there came a letter bearing a foreign stamp, which announced to the charter members who were left that our Artist was coming home. Not long after receiving this joyous news a letter came to Lady Bountiful from the Angel, requesting that we arrange for a course of lectures to be given by her and her husband in our city in the near future. "O, if we could only draw the Philosopher and the Executor by mental telepathy or something, what a happy family reunion we would have," sighed the Optimist, in discussing the matter one day.

"Too much joy," snapped the Critic, with some of her old-time brusqueness.

"O, I daresay it might be too much joy for *you*," was the half-playful, half-sarcastic retort of the Pessimist; and everyone laughed merrily at the witty inference, while the Critic, blushing deeply, gave her good friends a little hand-slap.

Mental telepathy or something else did attract the Philosopher and her Staff-and-Shield, as she drolly termed her assistant; but perhaps they too had had a whisper from Paris. At any rate there they were, all the old class in the dear home-city once more. It appeared sometimes as if it would prove too much joy for some of us, and for none more than Lady Bountiful. With hair fast silvering with the frosts of time she gathered these dear women around her as if they were really her own. "You have filled an empty heart and an almost empty life," she said one day, her voice choked with tears.

A continual round of pleasure and

intellectual feasts made the time short indeed ere our birds of passage again prepared for flight. As a grand climax there was a wedding, and the cup of joy for the contracting parties overflowed till all the city seemed in some degree to share it. There was a wedding breakfast fit for the royalty and, though no wine sparkled deceptively, there was plenty of good cheer, wit and merriment. Toasts were proposed when the bride's-cake went round, and when a toast to Phrenology was called for, the happy mother of the groom, Mrs. McD——, rose in her place by her son's side and, with a voice quivering with emotion, delivered the following encomium:

"'Phrenology!' the very word thrills my soul, and with the touch of a Master attunes my heart to a song of gratitude and praise. Phrenology is the only science that can solve the problems of our destiny; the only philosophy that explains man as a physical and spiritual being. Phrenology is the golden key that unlocks the sacred mysteries of human possibilities. It is like a voice that speaks to the sleeping soul and cries, 'Awake, thou that dreamest of ideal things and know that thou art a god, and canst create for thyself the wonder-world of thine own imaginings.' It speaks to the disheartened mortal and thrills him with the message, 'All power is within you; learn but to know thyself, and thou shalt be owner of the spheres.'

"Phrenology is an alluring star that glows brightly in Life's firmament for all, and its brightness allures the poet and the lover; its depth baffles yet fascinates the philosopher, and its simplicity attracts the child. I cannot say, 'Long live Phrenology,' for it, like all other truth, is immortal, but here's to the health and long life of its faithful progenitors. May their zeal be undiminished and their efforts unceasing to spread this gospel of human salvation that is able to solve the mysteries of our being, and to lead man up to a heaven of his own creation."

THE END.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

The Healing Art in the 'Twentieth Century.—V.

BY SUSANNA W. DODDS, M.D.

The progress that has been made in the true healing art during the present century is indeed marvelous. One by one the various hygienic agents have been employed in practice until a vast system has been elaborated, a system which embraces everything that is curative, and excludes from it the whole collection of drug poisons. These are destructive to the life principle within us; and, whenever they are administered, the vital instincts resist and endeavor to expel them. In the process of elimination the depurating organs will be overworked, and their structures either injured or broken down. This is particularly true of the liver and kidneys, and often the function of the bowels is permanently impaired.

Aside from the air that we breathe, which supplies oxygen to the blood for the removal of the waste matters that are thrown off from the tissues, we should take nothing into the circulation except pure water and good food. These are necessary for the building up of our bodies. Everything else that is introduced into the system is foreign to its needs, and things that cannot be used in the vital economy must either be thrown out by the depurators, or they are lodged here and there in the tissues, and become a source of irritation and disease. Every now and then we see an account of some very mysterious case, baffling the skill of the physician; the patient is afflicted with periodic spasms, and rolls himself up like a ball. Or his complexion has become permanently dark, and he is suffering from—the doctor knows not

what. If in these descriptions the writer would kindly tell us what drugs had been administered and for how long a time, the case would cease to be so mysterious. Some drug medicines are so crude in their nature that they are insoluble in the vital fluids, and cannot be eliminated from the system. They remain in the various organs and tissues of the body, and may give rise to very peculiar symptoms. Vitality is a blind instinct, and it will resist the presence of a deadly foe, even when it is impossible to expel it. Suppose we swallow a handful of pins or tacks; the stomach will cramp, the muscles contract, and there may be intense nausea. The instincts will continue to fight until vitality is exhausted.

Among the great principles that were expounded by Dr. Trall was the nature of this vital antagonism. The so-called action of drug medicines he showed to be a myth. Dead matter does not and cannot act upon the living system; it is the living that acts upon the dead. Whatever is introduced into the domain of life is either appropriated by the vital organism in the building up of its structures, or it is expelled from the system as an intruder. The food we eat belongs to the first class; the stomach digests it, the lacteals absorb it, and the blood conveys it to the various tissues which will assimilate it. The food is taken up by the vital forces; though if we take too much of it the body will become surfeited, and the depurating organs will be overtaxed in their efforts to cast them out.

If we swallow a drug poison its pres-

ence will be recognized by the vital instincts, and in one way or another it will be thrust out of the living organism, provided the substance is of such a nature that it can be handled by it. If it cannot, then it must remain in the system, becoming a permanent source of irritation and a cause of disease. No wonder it has been said by the drug physician, "We do but cure one disease by producing another." The world is filled with just this class of invalids. The drugs that are administered cost a deal of money, but the greatest outlay, and one that can never be replaced, is in the expenditure of vital force. "Vitality once lost, can never be regained"; we may use it up, but we cannot replace it. Were this fact recognized by our people, the business of making and selling drug medicines would cease. There would be no demand for them; the hygienic agents would be employed instead, and mankind would be infinitely the gainers.

The so-called action of drug medicines is nothing more nor less than the effort of the vital organism to get rid of them, to thrust them out of the domain of life. Some of these medicines are expelled in one way and some in another. If we swallow an emetic, the stomach contracts its muscles, and the offending substance is thrown up, in the act of vomiting. If purgatives are administered, the peristaltic action of the bowels will force them out. If a diaphoretic is taken the skin becomes excessively active, and the poison is eliminated by sweating. A diuretic is thrown out by the kidneys, though they are often badly damaged in the process. The same is true of the liver when cholagogues are taken; that organ is almost torn to pieces, and its function is permanently impaired.

Another class of medicines should be called devitalizers, or nerve depressors. The opiates are of this class. Their tendency is to kill, as by a shock; and when these or other poisons are injected directly into the circulation, the effect is even worse. That diabolical instrument called the hypodermic syringe

does incalculable damage to the nervous system, and the patients who have resorted to it are always the hardest to cure. It is bad enough to take poison into the stomach, but there is at least a chance to expel it in various ways, before so much damage is done.

Will those who live in the twentieth century see through the frauds that have been practised upon a credulous people? And will they take kindly to the Nature Cure, in which only health-giving agents are employed? Or, will the people, as now, be too busy to think for themselves? I cannot believe it; there must come a reaction. Instead of submitting blindly to the dictates of a medical oligarchy, doing the things that they say, and sending for the doctors that they recommend, the dear people will use their own judgment, their good common-sense, in deciding what kind of treatment they shall have when they are sick. They will not ask a particular *clique* what they shall do when they are ill; if they, or their parents before them, have been so unwise as to transgress the laws of physiology, they will see the necessity of going back over the same road, and taking a fresh start on the highway that leads to health.

The drug medical profession is the strongest combine that there is in this country. It dictates what physicians shall be employed in our hospitals, in the army, and everywhere else, so far as stringent laws and regulations can enforce its measures. It also dominates public opinion in every way that it can.

Is it not high time that the people, those who pay for the doctor and his medicines, had something to say in the matter? What right has any man, or set of men, to decide who shall be my physician when I am sick, or what kind of treatment I am to have? If it has taken the medical profession more than two thousand years to make the important discoveries that every dose of medicine diminishes the patient's vitality, that vital force when lost can never be regained, that one disease is "cured" by producing another, it is

indeed time that the victims of such a practice were "permitted" to do a little of their own thinking. If there is a better way to treat the sick, let us have it.

The system of Hygeio-Therapy, already so widely and so favorably known, can challenge comparison with any other practice upon the face of the earth. It only remains for the people of the twentieth century to give it that universal support to which it is justly entitled. It is Nature's *materia medica*; the true healing art. It does not destroy the life principle within us, or leave us physical wrecks of our former selves. On the contrary, it employs only those agents that are curative; that are life-giving and health-producing. The patient who has been cured by hygienic methods does not rise from the sick bed with a legacy of aches and pains left to torment him the rest of his life. He has a feeling of thankfulness in his heart; he has not only recovered his health, but he has learned the more important art of keeping well. The self-same agents and influences that preserve health are the ones that must be employed to restore it when lost; and the cure itself is wrought, not by something outside of ourselves, but by the life forces within us—the *vis medicatrix naturæ*.

HELPS TO DIGESTION.

It is not so essential what food we partake of—providing it is any simple food—as to the conditions under which we partake of it. We remember of having once partaken of a repast composed of the most simple edibles, yet daintily served and offered with such a fine sense of hospitality, enlivened with conversation so entertaining that although more than a score of years have passed the remembrance of it is still a joy.

If one is so taken out of themselves by the conversation they could not tell

if they were partaking of potatoes, or angel's food, the food is not liable to injure them. If one partakes under a sense of restraint, or dullness, the food will perhaps feel akin to lead, or very distressing.

Why do not the people of America, in warm weather, take more of their food in the open air? In many foreign countries the simple repast is partaken of underneath the trees.

We can remember of dinners composed of plain sandwiches,

Where robin's song in tree near by,
The dreamy song of summer brook,
Blue overarching tent of sky
Within some quiet, shady nook,
Made food as sweet as honeycomb,
Heart as light as mocking-bird's song;
Aspirations lofty as heaven's dome,
While hours moved so swiftly along.

Our American people are moving too fast. We do not take time to rest as we should, partaking of food when we are heated and hurried, crowding it down in feverish haste so as not to lose a few moments from business, pondering perhaps some weighty deal, or calculating the dollars and cents in some speculation. By so doing we are "burning the candle at both ends." Let us this summer get nearer to the heart of Nature, study out her wonderful secrets, view her rare beauties, and thus get nearer to Nature's God.

We were never intended for epicures merely. Man is not an eating machine; he was created for some higher purpose, and in order to fulfil his highest destiny he must eat properly, live soberly, partaking of his food under the most favorable conditions.

S. ROSALIE SILL.

VEGETARIANISM.

Nature has provided fruit, vegetables, and grain for our use in summer, which is an eloquent appeal for us to become vegetarians. Who will try it this season?





"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

ROLAND JENKINS.

This is a powerful little customer, and will always know what he is about, and will be a handful for any one to manage. He is always on the move and very active. In fact, so much so

will be eager and glad to help others, but when ordered and dictated to, he will use his combative force *against* such treatment.

He has remarkable force in the intellectual lobe, and possesses a very in-



FIGS. 422 AND 423.

422. Roland Jenkins, Manchester, N. H., two years and eight months old when the photograph was taken; forty pounds in weight, and has light hair and blue eyes. He will be three years old in July.

423. Mabel Jenkins was five years and five months old when the photograph was taken; now is five years and nine months old, and has blue eyes, light hair, and good health.

that it will be hard for him to restrain his energies. Work must be planned for him so he can let off his steam in an agreeable manner. He is not a child who can be driven, but will need persuasive art applied to him. When appealed to through his sympathies, he

quiring mind. He will be always asking questions, and a person will have to be as wise as Solomon to keep him informed as he desires.

He is quite a captivating little fellow, and will interest others in a remarkable way. Among children, he will take

the lead, set the games and organize the play, and as a man among men he will show the same disposition to keep abreast with the times, and interest his fellows and start in any new work that is uppermost in his particular line of business or profession.

He is bound to make money, and his sense of ownership is very strong, but his sympathies are also equally active, consequently he will not only be a fine business man but will also be a philanthropist.

If he takes up a profession he will succeed well as a physician, for he has keen Intuition, and power to diagnose disease, strong sympathies, and would be interested in his patients. He has strong analytical ability, by which he could discern, distinguish and pacify his friends, and with his strong Conscientiousness, he would be respected and looked up to with more than ordinary admiration.

MABEL JACKSON.

This little girl has the predominance of brain power above the central line of the forehead, and is differently organized from her little brother. She is more delicately constituted, although healthy, and is very sensitive and susceptible in all her mental work. She lives upstairs most of her time, or in the region of imagination and fancy. She has hardly Destructiveness and Combateness enough to fight her own battles, but her little brother will fight them for her, for he has enough energy for two. She is idealistic, and will be fond of flowers and painting. She had better have a paint-box given to her on her next birthday, if she has not one already, so that she can begin to blend colors and to do ornamental work. She will be able to imitate what she sees, and therefore she can be taught from nature.

It is not necessary to scold this child, for a look is enough to let her understand what is necessary in the way of discipline. She is quick to feel the influence of those around her, and her imagination being so keen she will

worry herself unnecessarily in thinking that she has done what she ought not to have done. She should be encouraged to make little things for her dolls in the way of dresses and hats, and be given fancy work to do, for she has more than ordinary talent to beautify and decorate. She will love poetry, and perhaps will be able to write some herself. Her disposition is a very credulous one. She has faith in the word of another, and looks up to people as ideals of what is right. She is very kindly disposed. Is like a little mother in taking care of those younger than herself, but she could easily get worn-out if she had to play with those who were stronger and rougher than herself. She is a very clinging child, and is fond of pets and animals. She will not readily take responsibilities upon herself, and therefore should be given little duties to carry out at home, to make her feel her own importance and help her to be independent of others. Her sensitiveness of mind should, in a large measure, be overcome, and she should be encouraged to recite her piece and sing her song before others while she is young, so that the habit will grow with her from year to year.

She will appreciate order, and it should be encouraged in her. She may have more things that will interfere with its exercise, and may put off showing it in her every-day work, but it can be exercised, just the same as her Tune should be. She knows how to get inside the sympathies of her little friends as well as older ones, but she goes about it in a different way from Roland. Roland is cheeky in demanding things that he wants, and people will give him what he asks for because he seems to take everything as right, while Mabel will whisper and ask for a thing in a low, gentle voice. Music, drawing and literature will suit her the best.

BEULAH, SARA AND MABEL BECKER.

We have often been asked to write out full delineations and give full advice for the children in this column. Although we cannot do this, we strive

to make a wise selection of portraits so that different treatment can be given, and in this way we hope to reach the interests of a large following outside of those whose children appear in this column. It will be seen, therefore, by the two groups we here submit that all children are not born equally equipped for the battle of life. We have seen one little boy of two years and eight months old weigh forty pounds, while little Beulah above, who is five years old, weighs but thirty-five pounds. She has evidently not been able to take as much nourishing food, nor had as many advantages in physical exercise as some children. Therefore, she has more to

plenty of fresh, new milk, with the cream on it. She should be out in the open air as much of the day as possible, so that she may take in as much oxygen as possible, and for sleep, she should get as much as she can. In fact, should go to bed at half-past six or seven o'clock every night.

Mentally speaking, she has large Cautiousness, and it is always sitting on the high seat. She is afraid of this and afraid of that, and objects to take responsibilities for fear she will make some mistake. She must be kept a little girl as long as possible and not treated in an old-fashioned way, as she often would like to be. She likes to sit



FIGS. 424, 425 AND 426.

424. Beulah Becker (right side of picture); five years old; weighs 35 pounds. 425. Sara Becker (left side of picture); three and a half years old; weighs 34 pounds. 426. Mabel Becker (centre of group); two years old and weighs 23 pounds. The father is German-American born, five feet and seven inches high, and weight one hundred and sixty pounds. The mother is an American, and is five feet and two inches high, and weighs one hundred pounds.

make up from now on. She needs to be studied physiologically, and the distressed look on her face needs to be wiped out by more sleep, more food, and a plenty of love. She evidently has had more drawbacks, but she has indications of toughness, which will enable her in the future to overcome many circumstances that have pulled her back in the past. She should be given a salt-water sponge bath every morning, and then rubbed into a thorough good glow. She should avoid candies and have a

up with the old people and hear what they have to say, but this will not do. She must learn to allay her anxiety and feel that the dark cannot hurt her if she is obliged to go into a room by herself at night, and be toughened as much as possible.

425.—Little Sara on the left, though also old for her age, will be a good playmate for Beulah, for she has more fun in her and will laugh and imagine all sorts of things in play, while Beulah takes everything in earnest and thinks

people mean all they say. Sara is a little chatter-box. She will keep the company well entertained if her mother is out when visitors arrive. She will be equal to any emergency and will plan and arrange and see how things can be improved and used up in a remarkable fashion.

She has quite a mathematical and literary type of head, and will be sure to get the children around her and tell them stories and point out to them the geography and history of their country. She will make an excellent teacher, and will be able to study the French and German languages without any difficulty.

426.—Maggie, in the centre, is a pretty well-developed child for her age and seems to be a complement of both children, although much can be done for her in the way of relieving her mind from fear. She will be fond of fairy stories, and can be kept quiet longer by having some one read to her than in any other way. She is a little interrogation point, and will set the family right, in fact, will be comparing things all day long. She should be taught to sing and use her voice for public work.

She has large sympathies, and will take a whole neighborhood into her interests. She will talk and act with precision and with no uncertainty. She will be a good judge of character, and instinctively know whom she likes and whom she dislikes. She has less fear than either of the two other children, and is younger, comparatively speaking, than either. Hence she will remain a child much longer, and will therefore be able to grow more, mentally, within the limit of her strength.

Have their photographs taken in a year's time and send them to us, after living out the above advice, and we shall expect to find a marked improvement.

DEPRAVED CHILDREN.

The United States numbers among its employees Dr. Arthur MacDonald, whose specialty is the study of criminals, and the causes which led to their crimes. He

finds that in most cases there was mental deformity from childhood up. He says :

"In any child you may see the impulses and passions of the primitive savage represented. During the first few months of its existence, the infant shows anger by movements of the eyebrows or hands; at the age of one year it strikes other people, breaks objects, and throws things at those who displease it. Some children become enraged when they cannot reach something they want, and bite when they are annoyed. They delight in breaking inanimate objects, tearing things, striking animals, trampling on anything to kill it.

"It is the education of natures like this that The National Humane Alliance hopes to bring about, by showing the necessity of inculcating in children the principles of kindness and mercy."

THE LATE REV. GEORGE MÜLLER'S WORK.

He was a (reverend) saint of God, a man of prayer, an eminent preacher, an eloquent pleader, and a founder of orphan asylums and institutions for the dissemination of Bible knowledge. It might be truly said of him that for over seventy-two years he walked, talked and worked with God uninterruptedly. With child-like faith he committed his work into the hands of One mighty to save and help, and surrounded himself with the atmosphere of prayer and a never-ceasing activity which reached to all parts of the world; he was thus able to achieve immeasurable results. It has been estimated that the amount of money received and expended by him during his long and useful life has been over seven-and-a-half million dollars in answer to his earnest prayers.

During the last seventeen years of his life he traveled extensively in company with his wife, and devoted himself to the preaching of the Gospel in simplicity, striving to awaken a greater love of the Bible and a closer relationship among all denominations.

It was in 1877-78, 1879-80, and 1880-81 that he made tours throughout the United States.

He was tall in stature and walked erect. He was healthy, hearty and

hale, and to the last was warm-hearted, earnest and vigorous.

He had made a practice of reading the Bible through twice a year during his entire life of consecration to his work.

Surely he was a Peer in the Christian Aristocracy, for his life was a blessing to thousands.

We are indebted to the *Christian Advocate* for the above figures.

REPLY TO PROF. BURT G. WILDER, IN THE ARENA FOR MARCH, 1897.

By Levi Hummell, Graduate of the
Am. Inst. of Phrenology.

A wise man is fortunate in many ways. He can do and say many foolish things, and yet be considered wise. A fool is unfortunate in many ways. He can do and say many wise things, and yet be considered a fool.

But wise men sometimes make more serious and far-reaching blunders than fools. The most relentless persecution of the reformers, philosophers, and scientists of past ages came from so-called wise men.

The judges of Athens condemned Socrates. The Sanhedrim outlawed and crucified Christ. The educated and influential men of Greece and Rome opposed His teachings and put His followers to death. The Inquisition was carried on by the leading men of the Church. So-called fools in their day did not persecute Copernicus and Galileo. It was the doctors—medical men—that pointed the finger of scorn at Harvey and hooted him as he walked on the streets of London. That was his reward for his immortal discovery of the circulation of the blood. The mobs that stoned, rotten-egged, and persecuted William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Julia Ward Howe, and others were dressed in broadcloth. They were not the so-called fools of their day and generation.

When Dr. Mesmer discovered mesmerism, and excited all France and a large part of Europe through his wonderful exhibitions, many of the wise men denounced him and his "ism" as a humbug. The French Academy appointed a commission to investigate Mesmer and his ism, and report to the Academy. On that commission was Cuvier and Benjamin Franklin. Their report was adverse—pronounced Mesmer a humbug and his ism a delusion and a fraud. Mesmerism

rested under that ban and suffered for nearly one hundred years. But where is mesmerism now? The so-called wise men have given the babe in swaddling clothes a new name—Hypnotism—and have hugged it to their bosom; use it in colleges, medical schools, and pronounce it wonderful!

It has even become so common that school-children make use of it. Cuvier may have been the greatest naturalist of his day or the greatest the world has yet known, and Franklin may have "wrenched the lightning from the heavens and the sceptre from tyrants," but neither of them knew anything about mesmerism.

Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, may have studied all about bones, as he says, and still more about the brains of cats, dogs, and monkeys, but he has not studied Phrenology, or he would not call it a humbug, as he does on page 577 of the "Arena," for March, 1897. If he had studied phrenology as carefully as bones, he would know why the convolutions of the brains of monkeys do not develop as do those of the human brain. He would have learned that those convolutions that do not thus grow and develop in monkeys contain the higher intellectual and moral faculties that distinguish man from the brute. Those convolutions are the seats of organs that man possesses and the brute does not, or it would not be a brute. It would be just as sensible to ask why God made man different from the brute as to ask why those convolutions do not develop in the brute. As the Irishman said, "It is the nature of the baste." If Professor Wilder had dived as deep into Phrenology as he did into bones, he would have found out that all those suggestions and facts that he points out and elucidates so carefully and skilfully as to the education of the young were elucidated and pointed out by Spurzheim and Combe before he was born or had commenced to study bones. He would have found, had he studied Combe's "Constitution of Man," that all those great and mighty reforms that have revolutionized modern education were all advocated, expounded, and elucidated by that great philosopher and Phrenologist as early as 1838, and the gist thereof by Dr. Spurzheim years previous to that period.

(To be continued.)

REDUCED TO \$3.00 !!!

"New Physiognomy," a book of nearly 800 pages of interesting matter and with it a year's subscription to the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*. See advertisement on another page.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1898.

To Students.

Inquiries are coming in with regard to the autumn classes, both in this country and in England. In London the classes are carried on during nine months of the year, and the course is thereby much more extended than in the American Institute. In New York over a hundred lectures are arranged for the next session. These will be given on the principles of Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Jurisprudence, and Insanity, besides the practical work. It takes considerable experience to condense the amount of knowledge that is given, in so short a space of time, but the matter is so arranged, and made so lucid and entertaining, that even a child can understand it. In several cases children have come with their parents (where they could not be left at home alone), and have taken the course along with them, and it is the report of the teachers that they had

no students that were more attentive to their lectures than the children proved to be. A student who has given a little attention to the subject, and who has read a few standard works, will be able to follow the lectures, and, of course, the better education he has in the general ground-work, the more easy it will be for him to devote his undivided attention to the subject afterward. The practical part is particularly interesting, as many shades of character are introduced and explained, and the students have an opportunity of examining this diversity of talent.

Some years ago a poor boy came to the institute with just enough money to take him through the course, pay his board, and supply himself with the necessary books for study. He knew how to appreciate the advantages of the course of instruction, and proved it by returning on at least intervals for further instructions. He has been work-

ing for himself in the subject for nearly twenty years, and has been able to lay by both a storehouse of instruction and support himself in a financial direction.

He has not, however, objected to hard work during these twenty years, for it has not been by any golden pathway that he has won success, but rather by downright, hard study and persevering effort. If he could do this a number of years ago, it can be done again to-day, by even an easier method, because there are greater facilities offered to-day than when he first began to study. The expense, for instance, in the first place, is only half the sum that this poor boy paid, and, as everything improves and progresses, so the opportunities for gaining more facilities in the work also increase. We are, therefore, expecting a strong representation of the masses, and of educated men and women in our classes in the autumn. Everyone is expecting a boom very shortly in business centres. The war will probably not be long in duration, and the boom in business, that had started before war was declared, is sure to come at the expiration, or close of it. Therefore, we invite all friends who have been wishing for just this course for years past to make up their minds to let us see them in September, when the institutes will organize their lectures.

HOW WE THINK.

The above heading is the title of an article that appeared in the "Philosophical Journal" of March 17. It refers to what a correspondent of the San Francisco "Call" gives, in a very interesting account of what scientists are doing in that line of discoveries.

He says that scientists are now finding out what happens in the brain when we think. He states that a committee of British physicians, acting jointly, have for some years been giving particular attention to this topic, and their researches, though yet not altogether complete, already show some very interesting results, which, taken together with those of investigators on the continent, let us see a long way into the intricacies of the brain. He says, "It has been shown unequivocally, for example, that a brain cell, which is the really important part of the brain, actually loses part of its substance during action. The brain cells of persons and of animals that have died during a period of great exhaustion, or over-exertion, are found to be greatly changed from the condition of the normal cell during times of health and vigor. The cell of the exhausted brain, instead of being plump, and full of nervous matter, is found to be hollowed out, a cavity within its substance having formed, and being filled with water. This means that a part of the cell substance has been actually consumed during the time of brain activity, precisely as coal is consumed when one gets heat from a furnace.

"It is found, further, that if an animal, whose brain cells are thus exhausted, is permitted to rest and to sleep, its cells rapidly recuperate, new material being supplied from the blood until the 'vacuolation' has disappeared, and the cell is practically as good as new again. This explains why sleep is necessary for our existence. During waking hours our brains are literally worn away, and sleep is the state during which the repair shops of the brain make good the damage of the waking hours. Thus the

brain of a person who suffers from insomnia is in the condition of a locomotive which is run night and day without going to the repair shops, and disaster must ultimately be the result."

(To be continued.)

A PREMIUM ON BRAINS.

All who have watched the progress of the recent conflict at Manila will recognize that the fight was won by a combination of brain and courage. All the fighting was done by the heads on our ships. Muscle is all very well, but it had very little to do with it. Brains did the work. Every man fought and worked with his head. Electricity, steam, or compressed air did the hoisting of ammunition, the loading of guns and the working of the helm. The sinking of the Spanish ships was done by the pressing of a button that could have been efficiently pressed by a baby. From the commander of the fleet to the man working the pneumatic hoists, every man worked with his brain. His courage kept him cool, and his brain in working order. Spain, to beat this nation, needs the sort of brain that invented the phonograph, the telephone and numerous other inventions, for that kind of brain won at Manila. Americans have got inventive faculties, and, while they may be equal to fight anyone in the old-fashion way, they can start cheerfully in and invent new ways of winning on very short notice. In fact, the Yankee inventiveness is known the world over. Just this kind of brain is what is needed in all lines of work to-day, and those who succeed the best have just that capacity of making use of their talents.

LIBRARY.

"The Past, Present, and Prospective Treatment of Insanity in the State of New York." By Peter M. Wise, M.D., President of the New York State Commission of Lunacy. With an appendix containing a Directory of the State Hospital System, and Licensed Institutions in the State.

This paper is important because it supplies much information regarding the organization and work of the Asylums for the Insane in New York. We learn that such work has been placed upon a systematic basis, and is now in a condition for accomplishing much more than was possible heretofore. This is encouraging, and we shall expect results that may go far toward modifying popular opinion, that has been for so many years unfavorable to the regime of public institutions for lunatics.

"Memory and Its Cultivation," by F. W. Elridge-Green, M.D. Author of "Color Blindness, and Color Perception." International Scientific Series. Octavo, pp. 311. D. Appleton & Co.

The above is a fine treatise on the subject, and is well worth a close study. It approaches the localization of the various kinds of memory in a candid manner. At some length the author takes up the mental faculties, which, however, he limits to thirty-five, which is not quite up to date. But, on the whole, we are gratified with the fairness of his deductions. His advice on the cultivation of the memory is excellent. We shall have occasion to mention his work again, and believe it will have a ready sale, as many are troubled with poor memories, and Dr. Green has pointed out its practical treatment.

"The Student's Text Book," or "Character Reading," by Mrs. V. P. English and A. C. Scott, Ohio State Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is a nicely printed and illustrated work on Phrenology. It includes a chapter on the temperaments, and includes one new group of faculties on the personal sentiments, namely, Continuity, Self-Esteem, Firmness, Approbativeness, and Cautiousness. We cannot see how it can escape a large sale.

Other blessings may be taken away, but if we have acquired a good friend by goodness, we have a blessing which improves in value when others fail. It is even heightened by sufferings.—Channing.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

Red Nose.—G. T.—You are not able to give any cause for this undesirable state of your nasal cuticle. We suspect that it is a mild form of acne rosacea. Are you sure your habits are all right? That you do not lace too tightly or wear too close a belt; or wear shoes that hug the feet and ankles too closely, or wear collars that compress the neck. We think it is fashionable now for young women to wear high, close-fitting collars. Some we meet appear to be in a state of semi-strangulation. These things interfere with the free movement of the capillary circulation, and extreme points like the nose, where the capillaries are very fine, sustain a condition of blood sluggishness with resultant congestion. Then you need not drink alcoholic liquors to get a "jolly red nose," for hot beverages of any kind used habitually may tend to produce it. Over-indulgence in oily, greasy kinds of food and too much sugar, may be another causal factor. Look over your habits; amend those that need amendment; take exercise out of doors, use cool water abundantly in bathing; keep your digestion in good shape, and your nose may lose the color which now renders it too conspicuous a feature for your comfort. D.

Change of Personality.—W. S.—In the philosophy and physiology of mental localization or Phrenology as entertained to-day there is found a rational suggestion of cause for the phenomena of change in personality. We may not be able to account for the manner of the change, be it hypnotically induced or the result of some profound effect in the life of the individual, but the conduct of one who has apparently passed from one phase of character to another depends upon the operation or activity of faculties in his mental economy. A man is known for a certain type of expression which is habitual, because of the dominant influence of a group of faculties. This group may be constituted of but a few of the many powers that make up the all of mind. The others are subordinate or passive therefore. Now a change occurs in the relations of the man, influences of a different nature are brought to bear upon him; a crisis occurs, we may say,

that has the effect of breaking up the combination that has occupied the throne of mind; and other faculties, hitherto subordinate, assume the reins of control. The character and conduct are altered, it may be to a considerable extent, so that people say he is quite another person. But it must be observed that the new phenomena he exhibits are reflective only of his education and experiences. D.

F. H. C., Ithaca.—Grey hair is the result of three things (we cannot recommend anything that will permanently restore the color) :

1st. Hereditary influence.

2d. Caused by sudden grief.

3d. The result of an overheated brain, and it changes the condition very considerably.

Try and improve your general health, and your hair will also be benefited.

J. B.—We leave some questions to be answered by others, although we perfectly understood your question about the mental developments of singing-birds. We have several skulls of birds, and the lark is fine in quality, and we find the organ of Tune well developed. In all good songsters we find Ideality and Language help Tune very much.

Most anyone may cultivate their voice if they will get the right pitch, and practise softly at first.

Naturalist.—Read the above regarding birds. Much could be also said about horses. Notice the breadth of a horse's head behind the ears, and you can judge if it will kick or not.

G. P.—One of the best books on the hygienic treatment of disease is Dr. Trall's "Hygienic Hand-book," intended as a practical guide for the sick room. Another is Dr. Shew's "Family Physician." Both books are excellent for your purpose. The first is \$1.00; the second, \$2.00. Dr. Oswald's "Household Remedies" is also a good book on the subject. Price, \$1.00.

D. D. Stroup, 803 Lincoln st., Milton, Pa., Class of '88, thinks it advisable that the Pennsylvania Phrenologists hold a State Convention, and his being not far from the central part of the State desires the Susquehanna River to be the selected spot. He says: "To show my willingness in the endeavor to put this on foot, I volunteer to provide hospitality to the phrenologists that assemble. Should but a half dozen meet, the progress of the science would be in their midst."

We hope the friends of Phrenology will heartily co-operate and join Mr. Stroup in this endeavor.

THE HUMAN MICROSCOPE.

In the June and August numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, 1896, there appeared two articles on the above subject, which were widely circulated in the English and American Press, and sent to the Editor with the request to make use of them in the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. As they were written with so much apparent knowledge of Dr. Ribot's work and the Hospital of Salpêtrière, the articles in question were inserted. In a letter from Dr. Ribot, of Paris, received this morning, in reply to one of inquiry from us, he says the experiments in hypnotism attributed to him were never made, and he has not frequented the hospital for several years. Will our English readers kindly receive this explanation, and accept the apology of the Editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE at that time, as his one object was to publish only reliable information on the subject.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

The sketches of the following persons will appear in the JOURNAL just as soon as space will permit: Oliver Hollett, John A. Mall, L. J. Holmes, "C," Florida; A. W. Dutcher, Aug. Sehr, A. E. Prescott, Harry H. Weber, Geo. Weber, J. C. Clutts, Elmer Elliott, W. P. Ayres, E. Thompson, F. F. T., J. K. Reier, F. J. Katzer, E. F. Creevy, J. L. Respass, W. Irving Goewey, Jr., Chas. O. Linder, I. H. and J. B. L., E. C. Krause.

312.—A. G. H.—Queen City, Mo.—Your son has a fine, manly character, a good perceptive intellect, and a mechanical mind, one capable of becoming interested in mechanical engineering, in outdoor work, and farming and building. He has a distinctly scientific mind.

313.—"C. C."—Wash.—Has enough brain-power to support himself and make a good, honest living. He needs someone, however, to lift him up and push him forward, and encourage him in his work. He will make a good business man provided he does not go into business for himself. If he does the latter, he will be too easy with his customers.

314.—H. A. Carver.—Minn.—Your photo indicates good artistic ability. You have an accurate eye for proportions, can copy well, and remember what you have seen and examined. Your perceptive faculties are quite active. You could improve on designs, though you may not be so original in design work, but could imitate from a pattern.

315.—"C. B."—Hoskinville.—You have a most devoted nature. You are social, domesticated, fond of home, and make many friends wherever you go. Could make a fine scientific lecturer on cooking, and would like it better than dress-making. You are fond of beautiful things, and like to study nature. Have an excellent physique, as well as mental capacity to enjoy, and succeed in singing, and had better study music.

316.—G. A. H.—Canaseraga, N. Y.—Your son is just at a transitional state of mind at present. He will appear to much better advantage in two years' time. He is good-natured, but a little lazy, and needs coaxing to work hard. He will want to be where there is plenty of life, stir and company. You will seldom find him alone with his books. He would rather be where he can do some good, and benefit others. He would make a first-rate wholesale merchant.

317.—G. H. S.—Harbor Springs, Mich.—You have quite a good development of mechanical skill. Could light up a house with electricity, or do etching, carving or artistic designing for wall papers, advertisements, and scroll work. You must have come from an artistic family, and are very critical.

318.—R. D.—Elgin, Ill.—Your friend has a capable mind, a well-developed intellect, an earnest spirit, and a sincere regard for duty, and quite a domesticated character. He will make an all-round kind of man, and will eventually be offered the position of manager, director and business agent, or he will study law, and follow the legal profession.

319.—E. E.—Prospect, Ky.—You are a versatile man, and can turn your attention to many lines of work. If you lost all the money you had to-morrow, you would right yourself in a very short time. You have an immense length from the centre of your chin to the crown of your head, which indicates strength of char-

acter, will power and perseverance. You appear to be a better writer than a speaker. You should give us a better chance to do justice to your character by having a complete one. You have both artistic and literary talents.

320.—W. R. O.—Claud, Ala.—You are preparing for the next world, where things will be more fully in accord with your own tastes. This world is not exquisite enough for you. You would make an excellent teacher, and an expert in looking over literary compositions. You can adapt yourself readily to various dispositions, and are quick to detect differences in character. Are rather too nervous and susceptible for the conditions of this life.

321.—L. G. DeWitt, Ia.—We are glad to see the picture of your little boy, and can assure you that he promises well to take after both father and mother. He is full of enterprise, and will ask questions that an older head will have to puzzle over in answering him. He takes after his father in thought, and is most like his mother in his sympathy and energy. He will make a good scholar if he is encouraged to take an interest in his studies. You will have cause to be proud of him some day, for he will achieve distinction.

321.—B. J. C.—Whitwell, Tenn.—Your son is a very sensitive little boy, and is inclined to give up too soon. He is rather nervous and susceptible, and will need to be hardened considerably when he begins to knock about in the world. He will have original ideas, and should be given scope to work them out. He is kind and affectionate, and should be allowed to learn some ingenious trade, unless he takes up the work of a medical missionary.

FIELD NOTES.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

We are glad to acknowledge letters received from The Fowler Institute by Messrs. J. B. Keswick, of Ilkley; J. W. Taylor, of Morecambe, England; W. A. Williams, of Port Talbot, South Wales; D. D. Stroup, Milton, Pa.; Geo. Morris; W. G. Alexander, Rock Springs; J. T. Miller, Salt Lake City; E. C. Logan, Correctionville; H. Humphreys, Denver; A. Openshaw, Arizona; Allen Haddock, San Francisco; T. Tasker; J. Love, Lincoln.

Mr. G. Morris, F. A. I. P., has just given twenty lectures in Fergus in thirty-five days. He received twenty-five good newspaper notices. He and the people of Fergus seem to be in touch with each other.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of The Fowler Institute was held May 25, when an interesting programme was arranged.

On April 13, Mr. Elliott, F. F. P. I., gave an address on "Practical Phrenology," illustrated by several casts in the museum. The audience, which was a large one, was highly appreciative.

On Wednesday, April 27, a debate took place on "Physiognomy." Mr. D. T. Elliott opened the meeting with a paper on the subject. Mr. Zyto opened the debate, taking the affirmative side, and Mr. Overall, the negative side. Mr. William Brown, President, interested the meeting with blackboard sketches.

Messages of interest and sympathy, on account of the war with Spain, have been received from Mr. Hull King, and many other members.

Mr. J. B. Keswick, M. F. I., has had a successful season in lecturing throughout England.

Mr. J. Taylor is at Morecambe, where he has been lecturing, as well as in the neighboring towns.

W. A. Williams, F. F. P. I., has been lecturing in South Wales.

Death claims some of our young and promising students, as well as those who have spent half a century in promulgating the science. We regret to learn that Mr. W. Streeter, who was for a long time connected with our Institute work, and his brother, Mr. J. Streeter, also a member for two or three years, have both recently died. Both were delicate and consumptive. The one went to the Isle of Wight, and the other to Africa, to restore their vitality, but, unfortunately, they went away too late. They have left behind them pleasant memories of their earnestness and zeal for the cause. We deeply sympathize with the mother, who still remains to mourn their loss.

We regret to hear that the long, useful and beautiful life of Dr. Taylor has been closed by death at the age of seventy-seven. Rev. Chas. Taylor, D.D., was greatly beloved for the purity of his Christian character. He was a perfect gentleman in manner, a kind and sympathetic friend, a consecrated, useful minister, and humble and cheerful philanthropic worker. He wrought well, and has now entered into his reward. He has been a subscriber to the JOURNAL for many years.

J.—What characteristic developments are essential to those having a singing voice?

We would say, in reply, it is essential that a person should have a fine physique. The alto singer generally possesses the Vital temperament, while the tenor and soprano possess the Mental temperament.

The baritone has generally a Motive Vital temperament, while a bass has a pre-dominance of the Vital temperament. The Mental characteristics necessary are large Tune, Time, Ideality, Sublimity, Benevolence, Spirituality, Comparison and Inhabitiveness. But each department of song has its particular kind of well-developed faculties. Thus we find the variety divided into ballad music, sacred music, patriotic music, classical music, and comic songs.

W. G. Alexander is lecturing with much success in Green River, Wyo., after a successful trip in Rock Springs.

"I am well pleased with the JOURNAL. I believe it is a benefit to humanity, and I intend to renew my subscription."

L. A. H., Hesper, Kans.

Mr. E. C. Logan, class of '96, writes from Correctionville, that he has been very busy for some months past.

"I like the JOURNAL all right, but I wish you would give us more on Physiognomy."

E. S. C., Whittier, Ia.

The American Institute session, commencing on September 6, will be one of unusual interest, judging from the present outlook, and also the valuable programme of lectures being arranged for.

Mr. Humphreys writes from Denver how much he is interested in seeing from time to time mention of the work some of his fellow-students of '96 are doing.

Mr. Openshaw, graduate of '96, though deprived of his sight, is doing good work in Arizona, and we wish him well. There is great credit due to one so unfortunately situated, and yet so rich in Intuition.

It was said by one of the audience, at the Brooklyn lectures Miss Fowler has been giving in the College of Music, that "It was the best he had ever heard on the subject."

"The Child Culture" department, by Uncle Joseph, in the May number, contains a most beautiful picture of parental affection, and childish simplicity and love. A mother so blessed is a mother indeed.

Will all subscribers endeavor, during the next six months, to secure one additional subscriber to the JOURNAL.

Look out for the July number. It will be the first number of the second volume of the '98 series, and a refreshing number for the hot spell we anticipate.

Miss J. A. Fowler delivered the second of her lectures, May 9th, on "Music and Phrenology," in the College of Music, Brooklyn. The audience was very appreciative, applauding the remarks, and the selections rendered by Mrs. Merrick.

The character reading at the close of the lecture was very instructive and entertaining—the character of Prof. Whitelaw, instructor of the college, being one of the subjects.

"Handel and Mendelssohn" were the musical composers dealt with in Miss Fowler's second lecture at the Brooklyn College of Music.

THE LANGUAGE OF MUSIC AS A HEALTH RESTORER.

Brooklyn, May 2d.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler, Lecturer on Music, and member of the N. C. M. T., said yesterday at the Musical College that she believed music had a very beneficial effect on restoring the health of both body and mind; that, by using it as a health-giving agent, of course the various moods of mind should be taken into consideration, and its different varieties used as required; that certain kinds of music act upon peculiar organizations injuriously, just as the whip and spur stimulate the race-horse at first, only to exhaust him. There are other kinds of music, however, which have the tendency to soothe and lubricate the tired nervous centres.

To practise the art of music healing successfully, it would be necessary to study the different temperaments, and the physical conditions of people, and to observe, write down and remember the different facts which certain kinds of music produce upon certain conditions of body and mind.

In applying music as a means of cure, judgment, common-sense and, above all, sympathy, are in part our guide, but undoubtedly experience will eventually give us rules for its right application.

Let some congenial friend, well versed in the "divine art," perform upon the violin, guitar, or harp, producing the sweetest sounds, and allowing the patient to lie on a couch, and prescribe the kind most suitable to his present mood. Then the music would be *en rapport* with the organization of the tired one. The tact and quick sympathy of the musician must do the rest.

I could give you many instances of the marvellous power of music as a therapeutic agent. The music should not be necessarily sad, but of that quality to make self-forgetfulness possible. The guild of St. Cecilia in England has three principal objects. First, to test by trials made in a large number of cases of illness the power of soft music to induce calmness of mind, alleviation of pain, and sleep.

Secondly, to provide a large number of special trained musicians, who shall be

in readiness to answer promptly the summons of a physician.

Thirdly, to provide a large hall in the central part of the city, in which music shall be given throughout all hours of the day and night. This music to be conveyed by telephone attached to certain wards in each of the chief city hospitals. The Guild commenced its work at the Temperance Hospital, and the general effect of the experiment was that music produced general tranquility, and sent over 50 per cent. of the patients to sleep. This is, indeed, a boon for neurotic people who are troubled with sleeplessness.

At Helensburgh, Scotland, the infirm-ary committee put a piano into a hospital, and a number of ladies formed themselves into a choir, which rendered music, vocal and instrumental, for the benefit of the patients. The beneficial result was, seven out of ten patients were greatly affected by the music, and their temperature, and the pain from which they were suffering, were greatly reduced.

At Bolton, Lancashire, a party of musicians visited the infirmary once a week to the great advantage of the patients, who preferred quiet music.

Miss Fowler thinks there is a future for this wonderful art, grander than has yet been achieved, and she is lecturing on this subject to obtain for this health-giver, music, its proper place as a potent civilizer, recreator, work inspirer and purifier of human life and health.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT.

TISSUE-PAPER PATTERN OF CHILD'S SAILOR FROCK, NO. 7,164, FOR COUPON AND TEN CENTS.

No one style of costume has ever been more popular than the sailor, whether for boys or for girls. The little frock here given has the merit of being simplicity itself, at the same time that it includes all the essential features. As shown, the material is blue serge with collar and vest of white and trimming of narrow blue braid, but a combination of blue in two shades or of tan with brown can be substituted at will.

The pattern provides for a short body-lining that is simply fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams. Gathers collect the fulness at the upper edge of the skirt portion of the garment, the closing of which is effected invisibly at the centre-back. The front is cut out, displaying a shield-shaped plastron of the contrasting material, and the neck finishes with a close standing band. An attractive feature is the large sailor collar that

forms a square at the back, and wide revers at the front, where it finishes with a ribbon bow and ends. The sleeves are one-seamed and are gathered top and bottom, the wrists finishing with cuff-bands upon which the braid is applied at evenly spaced distances to correspond with the decoration of the dress.

Attractive little frocks of this description can be made of serge, cheviot, cashmere, flannel or wash fabrics, the model



7164—Child's Sailor Frock.

being peculiarly well suited to childish figures.

To make this dress for a girl of six years will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 7,164, is cut in sizes for girls of four, six, and eight years.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

Appleton's "Popular Science Monthly," New York. Sketch of Russell H. Chittenden (with portrait); "A Study of Children's Ideals," by Estelle M. Darrah, and contains several tables. Both articles are well worth reading, and illustrate the excellence of the number.

"The Southern Medical Record," Atlanta, Ga., contains an article on "The Therapeutics of Parturition," by C. E. Ide, M. D. Some very good thoughts are expressed, and advice given.

"Human Nature," San Francisco.—May.—Articles short, pithy, and to the point. Just what we want.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy."—Curing disease, by Dr. T. V. Gifford.

"The Writer," Boston.—An article on "Humorous Writings" says, "To be funny is a serious matter." Men do not make jokes for fun. The article is bright

throughout. "The Profession of Authorship" is good.

"The Arena," Boston, contains an excellent article on "President McKinley," by The Editor.

"Mind," New York.—The "Abuse of Books" deserves a thought.

"The Health Magazine," New York.—"Diet in Health and Sickness," by C. E. Simons, M. D., is a good article.

"The Churchman," New York, is a paper containing good reading for all. The children revel in its stories. The elders delight in its beautiful illustrations and its high morals.

"The Journal of Hygiene," New York, contains an article on "Fatigue, Weariness, Being Tired," by the Editor, Dr. M. L. Holbrook.

"The Housekeeper," Minneapolis, Minn., keeps up its usual style.

"The Chicago Vegetarian."—A capital little monthly.

"Education," Boston.—Keeps in touch with all educational matters.

"The Bookman," New York, is always a welcome visitor. This magazine is what its name indicates. It attends to books, and illustrates its articles with best of portraits. Longfellow and Oliver W. Holmes are given this month.

"Everywhere," edited by Will Carlton, New York, is full of useful and entertaining reading.

"Quarterly Journal of Inebriety" for January is a voluminous expression of this organ of the American Association for the Study of Alcoholism and its Allied Diseases. The opening feature is the anniversary address by the president of the association, Dr. Louis D. Mason, which is a graphic review of the objects and work of the movement, now nearly thirty years old. "Alcoholism in Women," "The Opium Habit," and "Epilepsia Alcoholica," are other titles of notable papers covering liberal spaces in the number. Well edited and impressive in general details. Dr. T. D. Crothers, Editor, Hartford, Conn.

"Gaillard's Medical Journal"—always

helpful and suggestive. Its brief notes are full enough and on topics of special importance to the profession. Its treatment of current fads is judicious. New York.

"Bookman"—April number is in admirable form and comes to the reader as a gift of peculiar value, so full are its notes on recent publications and so graphic its accounts of writers whose books have come into recent prominence. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

"Homiletic Review."—Monthly.—For the clergyman, religious teacher, Bible student, this publication has a practical usefulness. The current topics that affect religion and church are discussed broadly in these pages, and in a way, therefore, to supply thought and incident to those who desire them. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

"Medico-Legal Journal."—March.—Several important papers appear, among them the "Etiology and Treatment of Criminality," "The Brummer Case"—illustrating hysterical degeneracy, "The Marlborough Asylum Affair." A very comprehensive survey of the "deadly" cigarette, by the editor, disposes of much romance in the views of many zealous reformers. The Psychological department is unusually full and interesting. New York.

The following, among others, have also been received: "The Pacific Health Journal," "Good Housekeeping," "The Youth's Companion," "The American Kitchen Magazine," "Normal Instructor," "Success."

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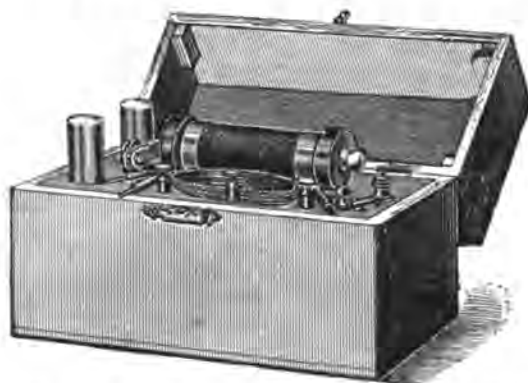
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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE.

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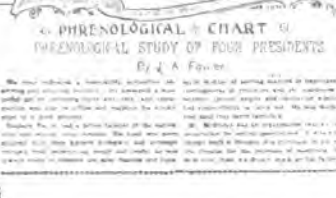
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VOL. 106—No. 1]

JULY, 1898

[WHOLE No. 715

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The Grand Old Man has passed away. The representative man of his nation for a half century, and one of the most remarkable products of Anglo-Saxon civilization, the career of William E. Gladstone covers a broad space in nineteenth century history. To him, by reason of wealth and family influence, exceptional opportunities fell when he was a young man in his twenties; yet, had he not possessed talents and abilities of no mean order, it is not likely that such opportunities would have been employed to the advantage of the interests, social and political, that they concerned, and toward the establishment of a firm basis upon which a great reputation and a noble character were to be built.

Politics became his profession—he knew no other. In the outset, a Tory, like his father, he became convinced ere forty that the position of a Liberal had in it more for the people and crown—

and so he passed from one side in Parliament to the other, and seems never to have regretted the change. In 1853 he received the very important appointment to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and the remarkable speech that he made on presenting the budget at the installation of the Aberdeen ministry not only established his reputation for high oratorical ability, but was prophetic of the future great career of the young statesman. Indeed, it was not long afterward that Lord Aberdeen intimated that in Gladstone his party had a probable successor to the Premiership. Fifteen years later, when Mr. Gladstone was about sixty years old, he was called to the first official position in the British empire, succeeding Disraeli, his great political enemy. From that time until his final retirement from public life by reason of advanced age, Mr. Gladstone was the most conspicuous man in England.

His spirit and policy as a statesman abounded in liberality. He was an earnest member of the Church of England and sought to carry into his statesmanship the Christian sentiment of his churchmanship. He favored measures for the relief of the laboring classes; for reducing the burden of taxes upon the poor; for improving the management of prisons and asylums, and for extending the educational facilities so that all might be benefited thereby.

His sympathies went out to nations and peoples suffering from oppression. We are inclined to attribute the favor shown the South by Mr. Gladstone in the late Civil War to his belief that the Southern people were the injured party. This attitude brought upon him much censure from those concerned in the administration of the affairs of our Government, as a natural consequence. Yet later, his position in regard to the Alabama Claims Arbitration went far to atone for his Confederate partiality. As one who knew him has said: "To understand his career from middle age to its close—from his first budget to his protest against the Armenian massacres—we must regard him as inspired with the sentiment which his friend, Sir John Seeley, in his 'Ecce Homo,' has styled the 'enthusiasm of humanity,' and which in Gladstone has been manifested in the desire of bringing all political and national movements into harmony with the practical precepts of Christianity."

No man of the second half of the nineteenth century has a wider or greater reputation than Mr. Gladstone. His life and character are as much American as European, not so much his political relations or mere statesmanship that have given him his exceeding excellence in the opinion of all civilized peoples as the altruistic spirit, the broad humanity of the man—that grew with his growth in years and experience. A true Englishman in all that concerned the interests of his country, he was nevertheless a philanthropical cosmopolitan in his desire to do nothing that would impair the moral

rights of other nations and peoples. Viewed through the glasses of the mere diplomatist or economist he might sometimes take a stand for measures that were impractical or inopportune, yet in their later outcome it was usually discovered that his vision was broader and the policy he advocated had a tendency toward a betterment of relationship and condition of the things concerned.

The history of this great man is graven upon head and face. No one can look at a portrait that fairly represents the Grand Old Man without being impressed by the strength and majesty of its features. The evidences of physical power are very marked. An English oak in human guise—he might be called—since from youth to advanced age his capacity for endurance and strength was unsurpassed. Note the great breadth of the head, the fullness of the jaw and chin, the massive cheek bones, the large, muscular neck—what vital force ministered to his nerve centres and gave him power to stand up and go on to the goal when others fell exhausted by the way. Such a brain is constituted for work. It is at once reflective and administrative. Intellectually Mr. Gladstone appears to stand in the middle ground of the observer and thinker. He was no dreamer—for his ideas were based upon the deductions of observation and experience. He was not a philosopher except so far as his theories reflected a wise abstraction from the thousand details that he had accumulated from observation. Few men have shown so distinct an individuality, so decided a personality: the motive temperament diffusing itself as it were, through every phase of his conduct, impressed his intellectual and moral faculties with emphasis. He could not be imitative in the sense of adopting the manner of others. He might approve the judgment and action of others, but his own method for doing what might be practically the same thing would differ much from theirs.

One is struck by a peculiar impression given by every portrait of the great

Englishman from that representing him as a young man just entered upon his majority to that of the statesman *emeritus* spending his final years in the retirement of Hawarden. It is that of seriousness—not the “pale cast of

thought” that gives a sickly hue to the face, but a habit of grave reflection—that appears to have been born with him and so imparted a maturity of mental growth and experience much beyond the average. His perceptive



MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE'S LAST PICTURE. DOROTHY DREW. W. E. GLADSTONE
ABOUT TO CUT DOWN A TREE.

glance was ever beyond and deeper than that of other men and the earnest tone of his nature pervaded that glance with a color of seriousness. Matters of importance to him were always weighty—he felt the consequences of things. Measures that seemed light to others were in his vision freighted with possibilities of large issue to individuals or the community. So we can easily imagine that with his assumption of important public duties early in life a tendency to seriousness that was natural to him would be strengthened until it became a habit that expressed itself on most occasions. It is easy to understand how this characteristic would intensify his convictions and render him all the stronger and the sterner for the opposition made to them by those who did not or could not agree with him.

Again it may be reasonably inferred that the organization of Mr. Gladstone had one strong element among others that would be likely to impress a habit of gravity. The very broad head, with its fullness in the lower posterior region, would impart a great strength to his mental activities. He was naturally quick tempered and when aroused very positive and emphatic in feeling. Realizing this we can imagine again that he early adopted methods of self-control and discipline, with the clear purpose of masking the inheritance of irritability. Looking yet further at his physiognomy we can believe that he had his periods of relaxation; that he could, when the time was convenient, give full course to a sense of exhilaration and be jocund and boyish to a degree that few would believe that knew only the Gladstone of the public world. The contour of the lateral parts of the forehead show this, and we can easily believe that the great statesman could relish the incongruous, odd, and preposterous better than the average of people.

In his religious life we note the effect of this peculiarity in a marked degree. He was a defender of the faith, an arch champion of the church all through; standing up to its doctrines despite

criticism, and the changes wrought by time and recent scholarship. A great contrast is shown on comparing Mr. Gladstone with his great opponent—Disraeli—the latter cynical, skeptical, the man of expediency; the former sincere, earnest, loyal to church and loyal to principle, even if such loyalty led to political defeat. D.

THE GRAND OLD MAN,

BY ONE WHO SAW HIM AND HEARD HIM
SPEAK.

After passing out from a large hall in London at the close of an inspiring campaign meeting when Mr. Gladstone, one of England's greatest scholars and orators, was the speaker of the evening, the following question came to the mind of the present writer on the great speaker's character and formed itself into this query: If Mr. Gladstone is a great man, wherein does his greatness lie? Being near the platform and having every facility for seeing his head and hearing him speak, the following were some of the methods of solution or points which helped to solve the above question:

First, he possessed a vigorous constitution—even then at his advanced age. His head was large, and well developed. His practical talents and conscientious way of giving his facts were very conclusive arguments in his favor and accounted largely for his force and influence over his audience.

Secondly, his well-developed basilar brain gave him energy, force, and executiveness in his utterances.

Thirdly, his comparative mind, or logical faculties located in the centre of the forehead, were well represented, and when we compare the development of these faculties during his latter years with the portraits of him as a younger man we find that they are largely augmented and very actively engaged. He delighted to deal with facts and to compare the history of previous years.

Fourthly, his large Language explained why he could so lucidly deal

with the subject before him, and this was the case with any subject about which he talked or wrote.

Fifthly, his marvellously developed Memory, which was represented by several faculties, particularly those of Individuality, Eventuality, Order, and Causality.

Sixthly, his independent spirit was of great assistance to him in his public

study them for yourselves." Yet there was an absence of boastful pride, which so many of the younger members of Parliament have acquired of late.

Seventhly, he had a special manner of dealing with the whole bearings of a subject, from a philosophic as well as from a logical point of view. He used his Comparison, therefore, to criticise his own method of presenting a subject



THIRTY-SIX CARICATURES OF W. E. GLADSTONE.

Reduced from the N. Y. World.

work and sustained him through a long parliamentary career, and the crown of the head was so well developed that criticism did not disturb him so much as it did in the case of fifty per cent. of the public speakers of the day. He expressed this sentiment of his mind in his confident tone of voice and his self-assuring manner, as much as to say, "Here are the facts and arguments,

before he introduced his ideas, and his Causality enabled him to take a comprehensive view of his subject and go "all around" it before he resumed his seat.

Eighthly, his magnetic influence over his audience was more of a kind that was inspired from his earnestness and sincerity, rather than from his high-sounding words, or mere eloquent appeals. Consequently he was anxious

to reach the intellect of his hearers, rather than their emotions, and this view he took from his conscientious study of the question in hand and his fact-gathering qualities.

Ninthly, his Order was exceedingly well marked so that he arranged his ideas in a progressive, steplike manner. He led his hearers on from point to point by a wonderful method; hence, when he had finished his subject he had his centre pivot like a spider's web with the regular threads of the weaving of his plans in full display, so that everyone could follow his theories. In other words, he worked up his arguments from a base or foundation and did not allow his hearers to form their conclusions until he had presented all his arguments.

Tenthly, he showed a friendly way of pointing out the errors of his opponents, yet he did not conceal his difference of opinion when they could not see with him. The greatest proof of Phrenology in connection with his head is the fact that, like Benjamin Franklin, Lincoln and many other great men, his head changed in contour as he used the various faculties of his mind. That he changed his opinions from time to time was well known. His opinions, at the close of his life, were considerably different from those he held as a young man, and our regret is that we are not able to give satisfactory portraits of him from the time he entered Parliament to his octogenarian birthday, although we have seen several which have been poorly reproduced, although this was the fault of the picture rather than of the reproducer.

What are the lessons taught by such a speaker? They were these: First, we were listening to a man who is healthy, vigorous, and strong; second, whose digestion does not give him dyspeptic thoughts, or his circulation inflammatory utterances; third, his whole being is responsive to his thoughts; fourth, that one is not listening to a dissipated intellect, or a morbid mind; fifth, that such a nature as his carries out his common-sense views of life; sixth, that

he took delight in the light and shade of human character; seventh, that his love of humanity was stronger than his love of party; eighth, that his optimistic views and belief in the noblest side of man's nature made him trust and rely on the highest ethical principles which govern human interests. The latter was seen when he unfolded his Home Rule Bill—a bill over which he risked the loss of his party's power and a division among his old tried friends, yet he looked not so much to the immediate future as to the ultimate end of such a measure in years to come.

Though his Home Rule Bill was recognized as a failure so far as its legislative scheme was concerned, yet the lesson we must learn from it is, that his policy of reconciliation with Ireland has not been without its reward. It should not be forgotten that "the island which could be governed a few years ago only by force bills and a garrison is now quiet and peaceable. Lawlessness and political crime have ceased." Irish debates are conducted with better feeling and humor and "the Unionist Government has introduced and carried to a second reading as thoroughly radical a measure of local government as Mr. Gladstone's own Dublin Parliament could have devised."

There has been a marvellous improvement in the relations of Ireland and England. It takes great men to bear the criticisms of their intellectual minors. In earlier days Lord Chatham suffered defeat when he unsuccessfully tried to do justice to the American Colonies and prevent the War of the Revolution. Although defeated his appeal paved the way in the colonies to political freedom and self-government. Thus, like Chatham, the great man who has just passed away, taught the World another lesson in Conscience, namely to be just to race interests, and he is largely responsible for that closer reconciliation between Ireland and England—between the Saxon and the Celt.

There was even an impressive lesson to be gathered from his unflinching

heroism toward the close of his remarkable career; and he who had learned to bear unpopularity and obloquy passed through his last days of suffering with calm patience and fortitude.

It is interesting to recall the fact that William Ewart Gladstone, the "Great Commoner," traced his descent from Henry III. and Robert Bruce of Scotland. His first recollection took him back to the age of three. His greatness consisted largely in his scholarly attainments—as a man of letters. A "double

first" in classics and mathematics was easy work for him.

Mrs. Gladstone was a worthy helper to her husband, and through her untiring efforts for his health it can be said of her that not more than one night during their long and illustrious married life has she been separated from him. She possesses a rare combination of tact, of foresight and practical judgment that enabled her so often to assist her husband in his arduous duties. F.

Geographical Studies. No. 2.

THE NATIVES OF NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

In our Phrenological travels around the world it is interesting to us to notice the tribal races, or the aboriginal race of each locality. In Alaska we found a fine type of Indian. In India we saw

which is allied to the Hottentots in some respects, yet unlike them in others. They have no resemblance to the Kaffir or Negro, or, in fact, to a number of the dark-skinned races.



the native men and women selling fruit and vegetables. To-day our journey is to South Africa, and before the year is out we have many interesting trips to take. The flat-headed Indians were our study another month. To-day the Bushmen of Natal, or the Bosjemans, as they are sometimes called, engage our attention. These are an aboriginal race

Their numbers are daily becoming fewer and fewer, like the natives of Australia. They are, like the latter, ranked as the very lowest type in existence, being very destitute and degraded.

The native women, whose pictures are to be seen in the little cut above, are very small in stature, the tallest is

not more than four feet four inches in height, while the men rarely exceed four feet nine inches. The women have a curious way of carrying their babies in their shawls, behind their backs, we should think in a very uncomfortable position. The Welsh women have a custom of also carrying their babies in their shawls, but unlike the Bush-women, they wind one end of the shawl round the child and carry it in front and draw the other end tightly round their own bodies. It can be easily imagined that their color is a dirty yellow and their complexions are not very beautiful to behold. The woman at the left of the picture, as, in fact, all of them, presents high cheek-bones, a broad and flat nose, deep sunken eyes that have a suspicious look in them, while the style of hair is a curious piece of art, it is woolly in texture and worn both drawn back from their foreheads, and in some cases allowed to lap over their eyes.

The children appear to be an improvement on their mothers and have not badly shaped heads, but being born to the lowest form of degradation they will have but little chance to improve on their parents' conditions.

They possess large perceptive faculties and are wonderfully clever hunters. All their senses are daily called into requisition. Their hearing, sight, and smell are remarkably useful in helping them to secure a living, and these, joined to their organs of Form, Size, Weight, and Individuality, are more actively developed than their reflective talents. They are strong and robust in constitution. They have a full development of the social nature, and show it when properly treated. They appear to have an active Organ of Tune and they are in this respect somewhat unlike other colored races. They enjoy music and learn tunes readily. Their dancing is also picturesque and attractive, owing to their ease and method in making their movements.

These natives of Natal number about 330,000 out of a population of 380,000.

They are not refined, but just the opposite, fierce and warlike.

They have very little continuity and it is difficult to teach them the mechanical arts. They live in huts made of wattles neatly thatched.

Truly the Caucasian race, when compared with the others, is wonderfully blessed. J.

Who Should not Use Alcoholic Drinks.

One of the best authorities, Dr. Clouston, of Edinburgh, says these should not drink alcoholic liquors:

1. Who have any family history of drunkenness, insanity, or nervous disease.
2. Who have used alcohol to excess in childhood or youth.
3. Who are nervous, irritable, or badly nourished.
4. Who suffer from injuries to the head, gross diseases of the brain and sunstroke.
5. Who suffer from great bodily

weakness, particularly during convalescence from exhausting diseases.

6. Who are engaged in exciting or exhausting employments in bad air and surroundings in workshops and mines.

7. Who are solitary or lonely, and require amusement.

8. Who have little self-control, either hereditary or acquired.

9. Who suffer from brain weaknesses the result of senile degeneration.

Verily this category leaves a very small margin of those among us who should drink anything with alcohol in it.

Notable Men and Women.

By D. T. ELLIOTT, F.F.P.I.

LORD WELBY.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

His Lordship is a splendid specimen of the fighting politician, but such a type of man always fights to win. He does nothing by halves, all his energies are concentrated on his work, and he

other people. His head is very high from the opening of the ear to the crown, the organs of Firmness and Self-Esteem play a very important part in his character. He has an "iron will" and will stick to his guns with tenacity of purpose. He has the power to assert himself and make his presence felt in



LORD WELBY,

Vice-Chairman, London County Council.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, F.R.G.S.,

England.

H. PERCY HARRIS,

Deputy Chairman, London County Council.

wins by sheer force of mental and physical strength. Lord Welby has a powerful physique and an intuitive perception of what is going on around him. He will show considerable determination and persistency in any cause with which he is connected. He is a strong partisan and is not easily influenced by

any assembly. He is a born leader of men and well-adapted to fill a responsible position in life. He is candid and straightforward in business matters and would quickly show his repugnance to any tendency to double dealing. He is very thorough, energetic, and prompt in his actions. Independence and per-

severance are leading traits in his character. He is by no means timid or fretful, but takes an optimistic view of life and anticipates success in his undertakings. His judgment is reliable. He is able to look at things in all their bearings. His mind is not narrow or warped by prejudice. He has profited by the lessons of a life full of varied experiences. His penetrating mind is quick to notice incongruities and discrepancies. He is thoughtful, studious, and apt at comparing and analyzing facts. His memory of ideas and principles is much better than his memory of details. He is decidedly mirthful and can entertain his friends with interesting reminiscences of personal experience. He has a warm social nature and is very hospitable.

H. PERCY HARRIS.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Mr. Harris is quite a different type of man from the chairman or vice-chairman. He has a predominance of the brain and nervous system and is favorably organized for a student and writer. He is mentally active, sharp, and prompt, and is organized on a high intellectual and moral plane. He has more moral than physical force. The anterior intellectual lobe is high and prominent, hence he is naturally inclined to study, acquire knowledge, think and investigate. He would be particularly apt in making comparisons, in illustrating his subjects and making his thoughts easily understood either as a writer or speaker. His organization would appear to better advantage if he had more base to the brain. He does not show that indomitable courage in facing difficulties that some public men do. His force of character lies in his intellectual strength and vigor. He has a superior development of the moral brain and would be very strict in doing what he agreed to do. He has an aspiring mind and would show great respect for authority. He is characterized by refinement, taste, and sense of perfection. He

is exceedingly tenacious and will adhere closely to what he thinks is right. He is dignified, independent, self-reliant, and an earnest worker. He is hopeful and buoyant, and his mind has an upward tendency. He is impressionable and susceptible to influences around him and would be interested in the advancement of religious work. He can express himself with ability and would be greatly appreciated for his candor and straightforward way of doing things. He has a very active temperament and would enjoy physical exercise. The positive element is strong in his character, but his strong sympathies and sense of justice would not allow him to be vindictive or contentious in disposition.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, F. R. G. S.

This gentleman is an explorer and surveyor of high repute and was the first Dominion Government official appointed in the newly discovered gold fields of the Klondike.

Mr. Ogilvie has recently been lecturing before the Geographical Societies of London and Edinburgh, where he has been well received and his lectures highly appreciated.

The phrenologist has often been accused of delineating character from the so-called "bumps" of the cranium, but a close observation of the accompanying photo does not reveal any marked protuberances. The head is well-balanced and evenly developed.

The temperament, which is mental-motive, gives strength, tenacity, and vigor to the mental manifestations. His force of character lies in a moral and intellectual direction. He is not the type of man that would be satisfied with a retail business. He has so much aspiration and ambition that his mind would seek a prominent position of some kind and in any professional or responsible calling he would be sure to leave the impress of his strong character. He has a very frank and open disposition and is straightforward in deal-

ing with his fellows, although he is not particularly diplomatic. He would be shrewd in his business relations. He has an impressionable nature and is very intense in his feelings. He requires a stronger base to his brain to support so much mental activity. He takes an optimistic view of life and is sanguine of success in all his undertakings. He is not easily discouraged in his work. His hopefulness and buoyancy of mind is a stimulus to those who work with him. He is conscious of his own abilities, and his dignified bearing is not mere assumption. He has all those faculties large which would adapt him for the work of an engineer. He would show great ingenuity in carrying out his plans and in bringing to a successful termination any complex work in which he might be engaged. He is sharp, prompt, and keen in observation; very little escapes his notice, and his memory of places, forms, outlines, and sizes is equally strong. He is quite fruitful in plans, ideas, and inventions, and is well able to put them into practice. A superficial knowledge of any subject would not be satisfactory to him. He would always want to get to the bottom of matters. His mind is an enquiring and investigating one. He would be always interested in any new subject, especially if it had a scientific bearing. The form of the head and the expression of his countenance are indicative of strength, independence, determination, and self-assurance. He is not a man to trifle about matters; he keeps his word and expects others to do the same. He is by no means harsh or severe, but persistent in any line of action determined upon. He has a well-balanced intellect; all his knowledge is available, he is quick to take in the conditions of his surroundings, and apt in his judgment. He would enjoy speculating in things immaterial as well as those which are material. He has a warm, social nature, strong sympathies, and is very companionable. He can express himself with ability and describe scientific facts in an interesting manner. He is quite enthusiastic in

his work and well adapted to grapple with difficult subjects.

D. T. Elliott.

MISS ELLEN BOSWELL.

Miss Ellen Boswell, chairman of the Woman's Republican State Committee of New York and treasurer of the Woman's Republican Association, of which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster is President.

In Miss Boswell we have a live and energetic woman. Her vital temperament acts as an impetus to enable her to succeed in warming up interests, in calling out latent powers and creating enthusiasm for immediate action. She is remarkable for her force and executiveness of character, which must often go beyond her actual health and strength. She knows no half way measures to success, and one sees the object of her anxiety ahead of her. Consequently, she will never admit she is tired until she has accomplished her end. She is just the one to inspire those who are suffering from *ennui* and is well able to give them something to do. She sets such a good example in her own work that persons cannot help being apparently enthusiastic whilst she is present, for she shames them into work, even if they cannot carry out or continue the work after she has left them. She would show so much expectancy in people that they would feel rather that they were complimented than otherwise, that she expected so much from them. Therefore, she is just the one to organize Women's Societies and be interested in Political Campaigns.

Her head indicates sociability of character, friendliness of mind, the capacity to enter into many departments of domestic and private life and would make a fine lecturer on scientific cooking or domestic economy.

Intellectually speaking, she would make an excellent lawyer. Few would go so energetically forward to collect facts, to get hold of details, face her judge and jury and mark out in well-chosen terms the true facts of the case.

She is logical, and this is what a judge likes to see in a barrister or attorney. She is so keen in her comparisons that she would show the strong and weak points of her own evidence as well as that of her opponents, consequently, with her humor and repartee, would win her way, while others were simply thinking about results. She is liable to over do, and to put too much steam into her boiler, and too much ammunition in her gun, but with her practical common sense, farsightedness and strong intuition, she will learn in time to live within the limit of her strength and conserve her energies so that they

ing her plans and organizing her work, and must, therefore, enjoy whatever she undertakes to do.

She is very hospitable and carries with her that spirit of comradeship which is such a strong auxiliary to success in life.

Helen Varick Boswell was born in Baltimore, Md., and educated at the Friends' Seminary in that city. Some ten years ago her family removed to New York, and in the past few years she has become identified with the women of advanced thought in this State. Although surrounded entirely by democratic influences in her home,



MISS ELLEN BOSWELL.

Rockwood, Photo.

will supply her into old age with all the needed stamina that she will require.

Her eye is large, full, and well-developed, and her Language is an active faculty. In fact, it is hard for her to keep from talking on burning questions, and she can warm up to her subjects so quickly that she has the floor entirely to herself when she cares to take it.

Her memory of faces and general facts is good. In fact, if she were to visit a town a second time after some years' absence she would recall those with whom she had been associated without any difficulty.

She uses her ingenuity in contract-

on attaining womanhood Miss Boswell became an ardent Republican through conviction, and has been of material service to her party. She first entered political work in the Presidential campaign of 1892 as editor of the Literary Bureau of the National Woman's Republican Association. In 1894, when there was a general uprising in this city against Tammany Hall, Miss Boswell became active in local politics as a leader of Republican women and a stump speaker. After the campaign of that season was over, Miss Boswell, assisted by women who had been with her during the exciting period of the cam-

paign, began to organize Republican clubs in this city and State. The first to be successfully launched was the West End Woman's Republican Association, which grew in numbers and influence until it is one of the most influential clubs in this country. In 1895 Miss Boswell was made chairman of the Woman's Republican Association of New York State, which position she now holds. She is looked upon as one of the leaders in Republican politics and her opinion and services held in high regard by the men of her party. She is a natural speaker, rather than an orator, and has been heard in the principal cities of the State and of the country. In the summer of 1895 Miss Boswell was elected as a delegate-at-large from this State to the Convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, held at Cleveland, Ohio. It was the first time a woman delegate had ever been sent from an Eastern State to a National Convention, and the fact created a great deal of interest and comment.

The Presidential campaign of 1896 entailed much and arduous work for Miss Boswell and her co-workers, but the New York women were complimented throughout the country for their splendid work in that campaign.

J. A. F.

THE LATE HORACE A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

The host of friends who have "passed on before" is unfortunately large and we have to regretfully add to the list the name of Horace A. Buttolph, M. D., LL. D., who was the able superintendent of the New Jersey Asylum for the Insane. He was an enthusiastic trustee of The American Institute of Phrenology for many years.

The following account of him recently appeared in "The Short-Hills Item:"

Dr. H. A. Buttolph, of Short-Hills, died May 21st. The immediate cause of death was heart trouble. The doctor was eighty-three years of age. He had

lived in Short-Hills for the last thirteen years, moving to Short-Hills from Morris Plains, where he had been superintendent of the State Asylum. The news of the doctor's demise was received with deep sorrow by our residents, and the medical fraternity of the State realizes the loss of one of their most advanced thinkers. Dr. Buttolph was of such a quiet, unassuming demeanor that persons not intimate with him would little suspect the eminent degree of usefulness he had attained in life; nor would they realize from his modest conversations the great influence he wielded in scientific affairs even down to recent date. He was a quiet Christian gentleman, wise in his remarks, conservative, circumspect, and his opinions were sought for and respected by many persons. His life was spent in devising and supervising, while others wrought under his directions. He was a scientist and philosopher and a specialist in mental phenomena. He believed in the science of Phrenology, but perhaps not as radically as the Fowlers. Dr. Buttolph, in politics, was a Republican and was pronounced in his approval of the present administration, and was well pleased with President McKinley's stand in the American-Spanish trouble.

He was born April 6, 1815, in the township of North East, Dutchess County, N. Y. He was the son of Warren Buttolph, of German descent and Mary (McAllister) Buttolph, of Irish lineage. He was educated at a school in Dutchess County, and at Stockbridge, Massachusetts Academy, studying medicine at the Berkshire (Mass.) medical college, from which he graduated in 1836. He began the practice of medicine in his native county, but soon removed to Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn., where he resided five years, at the end of which period he went to New York City, and took a course of medical lectures at the University, in which Dr. Valentine Mott was then a leading professor. Having become interested in mental science as bearing on the treatment of the insane,

he visited the principal insane asylums in New England, and on his return was appointed assistant to Dr. Brigham, in charge of the Utica asylum, lately opened, holding the position some five years. In 1847 he was appointed superintendent of the N. J. State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, visiting, however, before entering upon the duties of the office, the chief asylums in Great Bri-

the edifice for which he efficiently contributed, both as a member of the legislative commission to select the site and prepare the plans, and as superintendent elect, planning many of the features that render it one of the most perfect edifices of the kind and putting at the command of the commissioners charged with its erection, his experience and practical skill. Horace A. But-



HORACE A. BUTTOLPH, M.D.

tain, France, and Germany, not less than thirty institutions in all. After filling the office uninterruptedly for nearly twenty-nine years, he relinquished it in April, 1876, to accept the superintendency of the State Asylum for the Insane at Morris Plains, to which he had been elected in June of the previous year, and to the design and erection of

tolph's name became historic in the great work accomplished by him in the erection of what at the time and perhaps at present is, the most magnificent edifice in the world designed for the care of the insane. The site for the colossal structure was discovered and recommended to the State authorities by Dr. Buttolph, because of its health-

fulness, altitude, and levelness. At the close of the year 1884 he resigned his position as superintendent of the Morris Plains institution, removed to Short-Hills, where he quietly resided for thirteen years, writing several medical works and contributing articles to magazines, etc.

In 1872 he received from Princeton College the degree of doctor of laws. He was married in 1838 to Catharine King, daughter of George King, of Sharon, Conn., and his first wife dying in 1851 he married in 1854 Mrs. Maria R. Gardner, daughter of Dr. John Syng Dorsey, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

The funeral services were held at his late residence in Short-Hills, Tuesday morning at nine o'clock and were conducted by the Rev. N. Barrows, D.D., rector of Christ Church, Short-Hills.

Interment was made in the Trenton Cemetery.

He possessed a well-balanced head and a finely-controlled character. He resembled his mother in several characteristics.

For a fuller account of the doctor we refer our readers to a sketch that appeared in the journal for June, 1878, and Mrs. C. Fowler Wells's biographical sketch, which will be found in April, 1892.

Ed. P. J.

Norton S. Townshend, M.D.

BORN, CLAY COATON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ENGLAND, 1815. DIED, COLUMBUS, O., 1895.

The accompanying cuts have been kindly lent by the Agricultural Student.

As the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has an international interest, its readers will be glad to see the portrait of a man who was known not only to our Western friends, but also to European scientists and family ties in Northamptonshire, England. Even those who have not heard of his work will no doubt be glad to be made acquainted with it, and trace the corollary of his phrenological developments with his accomplishments, and find out his keynote of action and his dominating characteristics.

The portrait of this gentleman indicates that he was a man who knew nothing about half measures. His organization did not allow of such a thing. He was not one of these easy-going, happy-go-lucky young men who let the world use them as it will, but was one rather to make circumstances serve his purpose, and he aimed at getting as much out of life as possible. This remark is verified by the ample display of brain power in the basilar part of his head. In the portrait of

him seated in his study will be seen his immense executive ability.

Another stronghold of his character was his large Benevolence, or squareness of head on the top. Were all men alike in character and development of brain, we should have no use for the science of Phrenology, but it is this beautiful variation of talents that we see every day of our lives that makes the subject burn with interest and glow with usefulness. If we compare Dr. Townshend's head with those of our prizefighters in another column, we shall find the comparison will tell in favor of the former, and bear out without a doubt that a good development of the moral brain in the posterior part of the frontal lobe inclines a man to entertain progressive measures, and to express a philanthropic spirit. He must have been an exceedingly kind man, as well as a liberal and philanthropic one. With his breadth of mind, however, was linked his large perceptive intellect; he was not liberal in a sense that made him give indis-

criminally to all alike, but he used his practical astuteness to discern where help was most needed, and there he expended liberally his time and energies. He was also a man of unusual resources; his intellect yielded a rich field for study and research.

His Memory (see Fig. 1) was remark-

Another dominating trait of his character was fearlessness in speech and action, which was the combined action of Destructiveness and Combativeness, Conscientiousness and Firmness (see Fig. 2). He never minced matters, and, considering he lived in times when to oppose slavery meant



NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, M.D.

able; hence he could retain what he read and reproduce it afterward at the proper time. He was a man of considerable reflection, as well as of executive ability, hence he laid his plans well and seldom had to change them when made. He saw all round a subject, and was deeply concerned in the welfare of others.

risking a personal attack, he illustrated what these faculties give to the character, namely, great decision and will-power—energy to enforce his principles. He therefore won the esteem of the many and the dislike of the few.

His love of nature and delight in studying the exact sciences, made him an able teacher. His early training

from his father in regard to farming enabled him to unite his knowledge of the study of man to the service of agriculture. He recognized the points of contact between the two, hence devoted his life to the work of benefiting and extending the knowledge of both.

Dr. Townshend, being born in England, gathered the strengthening influence, sturdiness, and the back-bone of

have been a second Darwin. His natural abilities, however, showed themselves, notwithstanding the many early struggles for an education.

As a proof of his patriotism and fearless utterances, we give the following extract from one of his speeches:

On one occasion a member of the House from North Carolina, in the course of debate, made a sneering al-



DR. N. S. TOWNSHEND IN HIS LIBRARY.

his long Anglo-Saxon ancestry and, coming to the State of Ohio with his father when only fifteen years of age, gave him added opportunities to utilize his energies, as Avon, Loraine County, O., was at that time in a very wild and uncultivated condition. He was a born naturalist, and had he remained in England he would probably have risen to high rank in scientific attainment, and

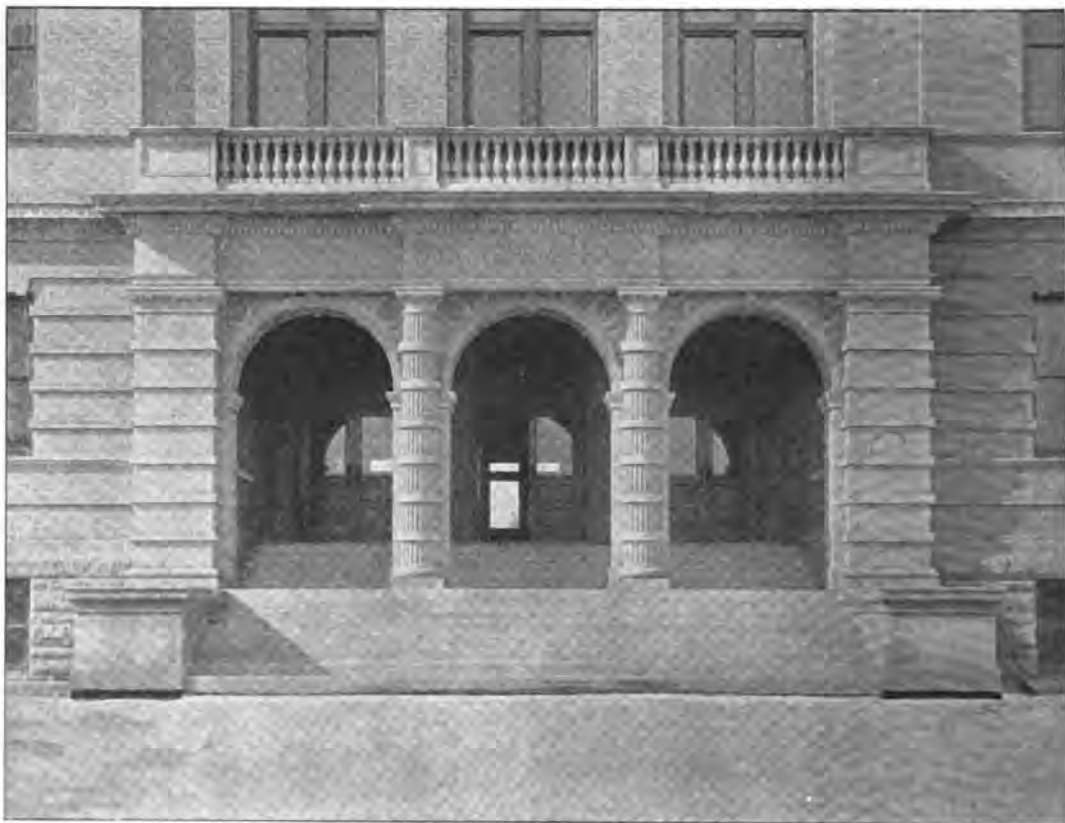
lusion to Townshend's English birth. His reply gave his fellow members a taste of his qualities as a ready debater. These were some of his words:

"A man does not choose his birth-place, so I do not consider it a subject of either glory or shame. Could I have chosen it, I would not have selected any other spot—on one hand was the field of Naseby, where that stern apostle of

liberty, Oliver Cromwell, overthrew the power of the royal tyrant, King Charles I. On the other hand was the river Avon, whose waters flowed by the birth-place of Shakespeare. Could any spot be more suggestive of all that is heroic and glorious in action, or of all that is true and beautiful in expression? How much I owe to these associations I cannot tell, but this I know, that Cromwell and Milton, and Pym, and Vane, and Hampden, are among the saints in my

tages of free government and to whom this country owes her gratitude.

"Persons born within the limits of a monarchy are not necessarily monarchists. The fathers of the Revolution, Washington, Jefferson, the Adams's, and Patrick Henry were born under the same monarchical government as myself. It is true that men born under a free government and who have known no other, have not always the best appreciation of the value of free-



TOWNSHEND HALL—MAIN ENTRANCE.

calendar, and I trust that I cherish something of their hatred of oppression.

"I think men may understand and appreciate the principles of civil liberty though not born on this continent.

"The Pilgrim fathers were not behind in this particular, though foreigners, like myself.

"The portrait that hangs before me reminds me of another foreigner (La Fayette) who understood the advan-

dom. How will you explain the fact that the sons and grandsons of those who fought and died in the War of the Revolution, to secure the liberty we enjoy, are now, in the Southern States, laboring with an equal zeal for an opposite purpose, to extend and perpetuate the curse of slavery? The true friend of freedom would scorn alike to be a slave or to own one. Some men are Republicans from choice, and some

are so only by accident. After seeing the evils of other forms of government I prefer that under which I live."—The Agricultural Student.

At the dedication of the Townshend Memorial Hall on January 12, 1898, the Hon. L. B. Wing spoke in eloquent terms of Dr. Townshend:

"Norton S. Townshend was born on Christmas Day, 1815, in Northamptonshire, England. He was the only son of a substantial farmer, who was himself the possessor of a fair education and of a good library. In 1830 the father came to America with his family, and settled upon a farm at Avon, in Lorain County, Ohio. In England, busy with farm work, the son had found little time to attend school; but he was the constant companion of an intelligent and judicious father, and a most exemplary mother, who encouraged him in his love of books, and especially in his early liking for the natural sciences. When nineteen years of age young Townshend taught a district school in this State. Of this experience I have heard him say that the work was not less instructive to himself than to his pupils."

"In 1837 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. S. Howard, who was a physician at Avon, but who was afterward a Professor in Starling Medical College in this city.

"At the age of twenty-three he attended a course of lectures at the Medical College in Cincinnati. At this time Mr. Townshend was a fine specimen of physical manhood, being five feet ten inches in height, robust in appearance, weighing about two hundred pounds; with blue eyes and a fair complexion. He had never enjoyed the advantages of a connection with a foot-ball team, nor had he tested his powers of endurance on a running track in a modern gymnasium; but, with his extra clothing tied in a bundle and slung upon a stick, he had trudged on foot across the State, from Lorain to Hamilton County, to attend these lectures of medicine.

"Though of great strength of will and robust in physique, he was gentle and humane—a friend always of the weak and unfortunate—it seems perfectly natural that he should sympathize with the bondsmen of the South, some of whom he had seen in Northern Ohio on their northward travels by the underground railroad—the only railroad then in operation in this State.

"Mr. Townshend spent the next year and a half in Elyria, with his preceptor, Dr. Howard; graduating in 1840 from the University of the State of New York.

Immediately upon receiving his degree of M. D. he sailed for England, for the purpose of attending lectures in European medical schools and hospitals. He also received a commission from the Anti-Slavery Society of the State of Ohio to appear as its delegate at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London in June, 1840. This appointment afforded him the opportunity of seeing, hearing, and becoming acquainted with some of the ablest and most philanthropic men of all nations. As soon as the session of this convention was closed he repaired to Paris, where he remained until 1841, occupied with public and private courses of instruction given in that great medical metropolis, and incidentally gave much time to the study of the French language. After leaving France he attended lectures in the University of Edinburgh. He visited Dublin, spent a few more weeks in London, and then returned to Avon. In the fall of 1841, he commenced the practice of medicine in that locality. In 1844 he removed to Elyria, where he entered upon a large surgical and medical practice, which continued for the next ten years ensuing.

"In 1850 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the present constitution of Ohio. This election was again a personal triumph over both the Whig and Democratic candidates. In the same year he was elected a member of the Thirty-second Congress—where he was brave and outspoken when it was no child's play to manifest such characteristics.

"In 1853 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate. While here he presented a memorial to establish a State institution for the training of feeble-minded children. The measure carried, and Dr. Townshend was appointed one of three Trustees to carry the plan into effect—a position he held by subsequent appointments for twenty-one years. During all that time he gave unremitting attention to every detail affecting the welfare of the institution. The present great asylum in this city, the best of its kind in the world, stands to-day as much a monument to Dr. Townshend's love of humanity, his wise foresight and indomitable will, as does this building, which bears his name, to his efforts in behalf of industrial education.

"Dr. Townshend was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for many years, and more than once its President. In 1863 he was appointed a medical inspector in the army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served to the end of the war. He was one of the first Board of Trustees of this University—the board which selected this site, erected the first

building, and prescribed the first course of study. He afterward was elected Professor of Agriculture, Botany and Veterinary Medicine—and retained his connection with it until his death, July 13, 1895, at the age of eighty years."

"He was an intimate friend of Dr. Holbrook's, who speaks of him as an exceptionally large-minded man."

Dr. M. L. Holbrook says on reading the above account of Dr. Townsend: "What you say of Dr. Townsend is, I think, very correct. I remember him as a very fine

talker, and he took great interest in boys and their education. He must have had large Combativeness and Destructiveness. I remember hearing him say that when a member of Congress he made a speech against slavery which offended some southern man who challenged him to a duel. He accepted, saying, "I told the challenger, I, having the choice of weapons, would choose a broad axe and with it hew you to pieces, and I would have done it." The duel was never fought.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Fourscore Years and Nine.

By F. MAGEE ROSSITER, M.D.*

For the origin of Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary vitality and of the unprecedented vigor of his old age, we must go back more than two centuries to the sturdy Scotch family of Gledstones. The very name—*gled* meaning hawk, and *stane*, stone—is indicative of fierce activity and rugged strength. Sir John Gladstone, William's father, was a man of great energy and ability, and, like his distinguished son, seemed destined never to grow old. One of William Gladstone's brothers possessed a magnificent physique, being six feet and seven inches tall, and of fine proportions.

Mr. Gladstone himself was endowed by nature with an iron constitution. That he entered life with a large capital of vitality and an enormous potential energy, to be manifested later in physical and intellectual power, has been without doubt the most important factor in the development of his personality and career. If his active work had ended when he was fifty years old, his life would have been no more re-

markable than that of many other distinguished leaders in Parliament. It is true that many other men have been born with as many or even more chances of success and length of days; but by squandering their vital forces by the needless expenditure of energy and by wrong habits of life, they have cut short their usefulness at fifty years, when they might have rounded out a full cycle of fourscore years and ten. But Gladstone made a conservative use of his capital of vital force, living most of the time on the interest instead of the principal; and, as a consequence, at the advanced age of eighty-nine, he is still the "Grand Old Man."

The majority of mankind to-day are living artificial lives, drawing upon their future reserve for present existence. All such are sure, sooner or later, to pass into physical bankruptcy. On the other hand, there are many who, coming into life with the disposition to make a grand success, being actuated by noble and lofty principles, and inspired by high and worthy ambition,

* A paper which appeared in the June number of "Good Health" before the death of Mr. Gladstone.

are handicapped by a deficiency of vital force; consequently their energies are exhausted before the zenith of life is reached.

In this inherited difference in vitality more than in any other natural feature exists the inequality of man. While many forces combine to produce a character, yet it must be admitted that one of the most potent of these is heredity. It is an inestimable blessing to be well born; and if more of our race to-day had been the recipients of this greatest of all natural endowments, there would be more Gladstones in the world.

A good inheritance, however, is not enough to insure success; it must be conserved and developed. Mr. Gladstone appreciated his great natural force, and was able to use it to advantage. He was not an athlete in a professional sense, but was noted from his college days for his pedestrian disposition. From youth to old age he was a great walker, and many stories are told of his long tramps through the forests. He takes very little interest in the recreations that absorb the attention of the average Englishman, but he always had a passion for fresh air and physical exercise. He sought an outdoor life. Hawarden Park has been his hermit refuge from the city and the exacting duties of the premiership. One form of exercise to which this great statesman has given world-wide celebrity, is that of chopping wood. Not alone his opponents in Parliament, but the huge elm trees of his famous park as well, have felt the thundering energy of his tremendous blows.

A glance at Mr. Gladstone's portrait cutting down a tree shows that the noted Englishman has a spare frame. As years advanced upon him, he did not develop the bulging waistcoat so characteristic of many of his countrymen, nor was he encumbered by any accumulation of superfluous adipose tissue. He was unceasingly active, developing muscle instead of storing up fat. His outdoor life is a shining illustration of the benefits to be derived

from physical recreation by those who lead intellectual lives.

Mr. Gladstone was not confined to any one system of exercise or to physical hygienics alone. He was always careful to avoid continuous labor of any one kind on the same level of intensity. He recognized that the brain needs what the eye requires, a change in the accommodation and the angle of vision—it requires rest. He never became so engrossed in affairs of state that he did not take time to read Homer, to cultivate a taste for Italian literature, or to enjoy the latest novel. Amid the scenes of a ministerial crisis he found diversion in making a careful analysis of Butler on the future life, and in writing extensively on his favorite subject, the immortality of the soul. Mr. Gladstone recognized the value of a symmetrical development of mind and body. He realized that too close concentration upon one line of effort is destructive to nerve force; that all who hope to develop a symmetrical life must have the rest that comes from a change in employment, and that irregularity in work tears down and wastes both mind and body before their time. Regularity was therefore a fixed habit of his life. He has always been punctual at meals, and partakes of his food with great relish, casting aside for the time being all perplexing problems. He is a moderate eater, but is not a teetotaler as to drink. He has never used tobacco in any form. Doubtless, had he known and accepted all the latest scientific principles of health, and carried them out with the same ardor that he threw into those he did know, he might have lived to be as hale and hearty at one hundred as he was at eighty.

It is said he was able to dress for dinner in three minutes if pushed, and ordinarily in five minutes. If he had to wait for a meal or a train, he was never at a loss to know how to improve the spare moments. The most studious and the most successful men have always been those who made a judicious use of the odds and ends of time.

Another influence that has tended to keep Mr. Gladstone in health and to add to his years has been the gift of sleep. Sleep has been his servant, waiting his command. At a moment's notice he can take a nap, and though it lasts no longer than ten minutes, he awakes refreshed. His nightly allowance is usually seven hours. Once in bed, he is there to sleep; immediately his mind is shut off from business cares. For this reason sleep to him is an exceedingly healthful recreation, and one that conduces largely to the serenity of mind which he always enjoys. The fact that he could at once turn his attention

from the exciting scenes in which his waking hours were spent indicates that he has absolute control over his thoughts, and hence over his body. No one agency tends to perennial freshness of youth like an abundance of natural sleep.

Mr. Gladstone is free from worry, a characteristic that he has turned to good account. It is said that at one time when he was in the midst of a cabinet crisis, he attended church three times on one Sunday. Amid all the turmoil of politics he was able to maintain a uniform and undisturbed peace of mind.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

No. 427.—Ella is a highly nervous, susceptible child. She almost lives on the air, has a very keen intellect and should be quick in her studies. She has a very penetrating mind and deals with direct questions about any thing that mother is doing. She will early begin to feel her own importance and will give advice to those older than herself. In fact, she can help her mother very materially in entertaining company and do her share toward engrossing the attention of the visitors. She has a mind of her own and a very distinct way of expressing it. She is not easily put off by excuses. Her talents for art and literature seem to take the lead and will enable her to be recognized as authority

on the question of the combination of colors, and their artistic effect, in dresses, furniture, house decoration and in copying nature. She will take a deep interest in the study of mental science and will judge all her playmates by an intuitive knowledge of their abilities and dispositions. Her knowledge will not be skin deep, but will be thorough and positive. She will be a disciplinarian and will make every one toe the mark that comes in contact with her principles. If strong enough, she will make a first-rate teacher.

No. 428.—Jesse, the lad at the left of the picture, is different in temperament to his sister. He is more of the vital-mental temperament and is not so

highly nervous, but will make a good plodder. He will not be on the *qui vive* all the time, but will be more restful (as far as it is possible for a boy to be) in disposition. He will have no less desire to know or disposition to accumulate facts, but he will take a different course in work to his sister. He will not be so much inclined to lay down the law and contradict the statement if it does not agree with his own, but will use his Causalty to explain why he is right and another person is wrong. He is quite a philosopher, and will make not only a lawyer but an excellent judge. He lives more in his reflective mind than in his perceptive intellect. He likes to see, examine, and even take apart things that are mechanical, but it is more for the object of reasoning a thing out mathematically than from a scientific point of view that he examines things.

Cautiousness and in the front over Causality than Ella's, while she is sharp in the central line on the top. He will think twice before he commits himself. Ella will be quick, impulsive, and hit the mark, but will run a greater risk in doing so and will use up a great deal of nervous energy in her work. Jesse will preserve and conserve his force and will look ahead and prepare for emergencies. Give him a good education and he will make a second McKinley. Let him enter professional work rather than engage in business. He will make a first-rate lawyer, magistrate, judge or physician.

No. 429.—Maggie, our little friend in the centre, is well supported by the loving arms of her brother and sister, who, if we judge correctly, have great affection for her. She is at present decidedly of the mental temperament.



FIGS. 427, 428 AND 429.

No. 427. Ella Reynolds, Hazleton, Kan., is six years old, dark brown eyes, dark hair; circumference of head is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 428. Jesse Reynolds, three years old, circumference of head $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, dark hair and gray eyes.

No. 429. Maggie Reynolds, one year and three months old, dark blue eyes and red hair, fair complexion. In build, not so large for her age as the others, but learned to walk at nine months old, sooner than the other children.

He will be good in debate and should be taught the art of elocution and public speaking at an early age. It would be a good plan for him to read out loud to his mother, first his lesson and then bits from other books, and when he is in his teens he should take up the newspaper and read that in an intelligent manner out loud.

His head is broader at the back over

She will need special care taken with her to work up her vitality. The size of the head, though not given with the other statements, appears to be large for her age and it will probably be necessary to keep her back in her studies.

This will be difficult, for she will want to know all her sister has studied. She will be very fond of getting books belonging to others and pretending to

read them, for she has a lively imagination and it will run more in intellectual pursuits and study of literature and the use of the pencil than to keeping a store and buying and selling to her little mates. She is broad between the eyes and should remember faces remarkably well, also forms and outlines in drawing and designing. She will be a very patient woman and will exert herself very keenly to achieve success in everything she does. Look at the breadth of the back part of her head and the width above the ears. It can be easily inferred that she will show no lack of capacity to work with older children, for she is matured in thought and sentiment and

Here we have a thoroughly live child, one capable of taking a distinct interest in the world and doing a great deal of good. She is the picture of health. She is thoroughly domesticated, womanly, and high-toned in her cast of mind, although she will expect every stalk of corn to be full of meat. She will do her share toward making the conditions right for having it so.

She has large Acquisitiveness, Benevolence, and Conscientiousness, which will incline her to spend carefully, but will also be generous and thoughtful in giving away her playthings and books to friends that need them more than she does. This will particularly be the



FIGS. 430 AND 431.

No. 430. Esther De Roche, West New Brighton, Staten Island, measurements without clothing. Circumference of head, 20 inches; over head from root of nose, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; over top of head from ear to ear, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 37 lbs.; chest, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; waist, 21 inches; eyes, gray; complexion, medium; age, 2 years old when picture was taken. She is now 4 years old.

No. 431. Madeline De Roche; circumference of head 19 inches; from root of nose to occiput, 14 inches; from ear to ear, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, 31 inches; weight, $21\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; chest, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; waist, 19 inches; eyes, dark blue; complexion, very fair; age when photo was taken, 17 months, is now 2 years old.

will show this maturity in a wonderful degree. Let her study music, as a soothing for her mind, but do not let her study it in a hard and fast manner. Her work should be objective rather than subjective, so as to draw out her practical intellect. She will be a little magnet wherever she goes and will draw and attract people to her views in a remarkable way.

No. 430.—Esther De Roche, West New Brighton, Staten Island, two years and nine months of age.

case when she is old enough to value things that belong to her. Her features are regular and well-cut. Her eyes are intelligent, her mouth is expressive of decision, her chin shows a loving disposition, her ears are attentive to sounds and melodies and she should be able to play well by ear. She will make a first-rate nurse and will look after her little sister with a motherly thoughtfulness.

No. 431.—Madeline De Roche, age one year and four months.

She is full of life, vivacity, and good

humor. She will get through the world without feeling the criticism of others so keenly, for she will know how to avert calamities or disagreement and will put people in a good humor and make them forget to be cross and rude when inclined to be so. She has large constructive talent, and had she been a boy instead of a girl she could have become an eminent engineer, and, as it is, she will be an inventor and will know how to contrive means to weave out new plans and put things together in a remarkably short space of time.

In the domestic department of life she will know how to manage the household, and in a mechanical business she will use up material with dexterity, and in literature she will write numerous stories and keep all the children in the neighborhood informed of all the fairy stories that she hears or cares to interpret in new ways. It will be difficult to keep her energies cooled off for her to take all the rest she needs, but this must be done, as far as possible. She will be of great use to her mother.

REPLY TO PROF. BURT G. WILDER'S ARTICLE IN THE "ARENA," FOR MARCH, 1897.

BY LEVI HUMMEL, GRADUATE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued from page 196.)

Professor Burt G. Wilder uses the following language, p. 577:

"Does not that humbug, Phrenology, waste the time of thousands of inquiring, but half-educated persons, who might be saved such folly by a little real knowledge of the anatomy of the brain?" What a tremendous pity it is that all those thousands should be only half-educated and Prof. Wilder's two halves educated! Is it not enough to make all the gods weep that among many thousands there should be only one who is educated? I should like to ask this oracle of education if Dr. Gall was not an educated man when Bastian in his great work "The Brain as an Organ of Mind," p. 517 says: "Gall and Spurzheim were well abreast of, and even leaders of the knowledge of their day in regard to the Anatomy of the Brain," etc. Dr. Gall made new and permanent additions to the knowledge of the human brain, was physician extraordinary to the Royal family of Austria. Was Dr. Spurzheim half-educated? A man who could teach the anatomy and physiology of the brain to the teachers thereof in the Universities of Europe and America. Was George Combe half-educated, whose "Constitution of Man" had a larger circulation than any other philosophical work of its day? Read Gibbon's "Life of George Combe" (London), and it will be found that, perhaps, he was as well educated as the Professor himself

and possibly better. Was Sir G. S. Mackenzie, President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, half-educated? He said, "While unacquainted with it, I scoffed at the new philosophy of the mind, by Dr. Gall, known as Phrenology, but have become a zealous student of what I now conceive to be the truth, and have lived to see the true philosophy of the mind establishing itself wherever talent is found capable of estimating its immense value."

I might ask Dr. Wilder the same questions about half-educated men, as to Robert Hunter, M.D., Archbishop Whately, Horace Mann, Prof. R. H. Hunter, and Henry Ward Beecher, but will now refer to the most recent specialists of the Brain and its Functions. I have before me "The Brain and Its Functions," by J. Luys, Physician to the Hospice De La Salpêtrière, Paris. The "Popular Science Monthly," in its review of his work in its pages, pronounced him the ablest and highest authority on the brain then living. He stated that he dissected more brains, made brain sections and studied them under the microscope more carefully and extensively than any other investigator of the human brain. For the benefit of students I would say, get his great work, Vol. 39, "International Scientific Series." New York, D. Appleton & Co. After describing the gray matter of the cortical periphery, the white fibers, optic thalami, etc., on p. 62, he says:

"Each special kind of sensorial excitation is thus dispersed and quartered upon a special area of the periphery of the brain. Anatomy shows, then, that there are definite localizations of limited regions, organically designed to receive, to condense and to transform such or such particular kinds of sensorial impressions."

In his chapter on "The Memory in Exercise," pp. 152-153, he says:

"We are led to the conclusion that there are in the phenomena of memory, taken as a whole, certain peculiarities, by virtue of which this memory is more or less vivid in such and such an individual as regards such and such a cerebral operation, and that thus there are a certain number of local memories very clearly determined, each having, in a manner, an autonomy as independent as the generating sensorial impressions with which it is intimately associated." On pp. 43-44 he says: "These anatomical data, which every one can observe, *de visu*, throw a completely new light upon that long-discussed question as to cerebral localization, and are direct evidence that there are in the different regions of the cortical substance isolated circumscribed localities, affected in an independent manner, for the reception of such and such kinds of sensorial impressions. We are thus logically led to comprehend that the peripheral development of such and such a sensory organ is designed to have a receptive organ in some way adapted to it in the central regions, and that the richness in nerve-elements of such and such a region of the cortical substance itself, and the degree of proper sensibility and specific energy of each of them, may, at a given moment, play an important part in the sum total of mental faculties, and thus determine the temperament of the specific activity of such and such an organization.

We thus recognize the fact that the secret of certain aptitudes, of such and such a native predisposition, as naturally derived from the preponderance of such and such a group of sensorial impressions, which find in the regions of psychical activity in which they are particularly elaborated a soil ready prepared, which amplifies and perfects them according to the richness and degree of vitality of the elements placed at their disposal."

The most skilled phrenologist in the world could not have supplied and elucidated more direct evidence as to the truth of Phrenology as is contained in these quotations. Would the learned scholar, Professor Wilder, claim that J. Luys was only half-educated? Would he claim the same as to H. S. Drayton, LL.B., M.D., and Dr. N. B. Sizer, each of which are authorities on anatomical and physiological

subjects? This learned, educated professor, should throw off his shell of bigotry and owl-like wisdom and find out what is going on in the world as regards the researches of the brain and Phrenology. In 1891 I visited one of the largest museums in the world. After taking a general survey of the various specimens, human and animal, observing human skulls by the shelf full and cart-load—Greek, Roman, and Egyptian, savage and civilized—I came across the Curator of Anatomy. Surely, thinks I, he can teach me all about Phrenology, having all these skulls to learn from and from which get inspiration. He was manipulating a skull, pouring sand into it in order to measure its cubic inches; pouring water into it to estimate its brain weight, etc. I asked him what he thought of Phrenology? He looked as wise as an owl and said: "Phrenology died many years ago. No wonder either. Just look at this skull now [picking up one I had particularly noticed], the phrenologists locate Parental Love in this little bone sticking out here; now this is the occipital spine." I told him I thought the organ named was just right above it. "No," he replied, "right here in this bone they put it. This woman had thirty-one children in her time and wished for that many more, and yet this bone is very small in her. Now here is a man who hated children from the word go, and you see in him this bone is twice or three times as big as in the woman." In the woman's skull Philoprogenitiveness was as large as in any I have ever seen, and in the man's just about as small. I found out there and then that a man may be a good anatomist and yet a poor guide to follow in Phrenology. To the earnest student and teacher of Phrenology I would say, be not afraid or alarmed at those great authorities in colleges. They do not have in their craniums the sum total of human knowledge. The world will not come to an end when they die. It will struggle on the same as before, and through much experiment and toil learn new truths. To the young I would say, Get a college education if you can, but if you cannot, be not discouraged. Many of the world's greatest philosophers, reformers, and statesmen never saw the inside of a college.

To the Phrenologist I would say, be not discouraged. When I first read the "Constitution of Man," it came to me as a second Revelation. How much it is in accord with the teachings of the humble Nazarene! Phrenology and Revelation go hand in hand in uplifting the human race. In parting I would say to our learned professor, Burt G. Wilder—lo and behold! "Ye are the people and wisdom will die with you."

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND **SCIENCE OF HEALTH;**
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, JULY, 1898.

The Present Thirst for Knowledge.

The people of the present day are becoming more and more interested in phrenological matters. There are signs of life in every department of work. Business people want to know the best means of increasing their returns, and so they study Phrenology to help them to understand whom to employ.

An old and influential firm in New York has, during the year, followed the example of many others by having its new employees examined. The two heads of the firm have had their own characters delineated as well, in order to check any point that interfered with improvement.

Hence, from a commercial point of view, it is important that Phrenology be studied. But there is a higher and grander reason, and it is this, "the world wants your best" in everything. A short time before her death, Miss Frances E. Willard sent me a few

thoughts on those who misdirected their talents, at my suggestion. I can only quote a part of what she wrote: "Remember, the world wants the best thing—it wants your best. It needs every one of you as a significant figure to give its ciphers value; it needs you to designate as an example, to serve up as a eulogy, perchance to shine in the galaxy by whose light alone its centuries maintain their places in the firmament of history. And so my appeal is, to all anxious for advancement: fold away your talents in a napkin, if you choose; the world will not openly reprove you. She will never urge you to bring out your hidden treasure, but she knows right well when you defraud her, and the relentless old tyrant will punish you with tireless lash because you did not bring all your tithes into the storehouse of the common good, because you lived 'beneath your privilege,' because,

for yourself, you did not 'covet earnestly the best gifts.' She will pass you without recognition on the public street, when, had you exerted your powers in worthy service, she would have shown you her best smile. She will send poverty on your track, when you might have sat down at her banquet an honored guest. Yes, the world wants the best thing; she wants your best, and she will smite you stealthily if you do not hand over your gift."

Her voice and pen, now stilled and silenced, yet speak with eloquent force. And we appeal to the manhood and womanhood of the world to produce the best it can.

That talent can be best directed through a right understanding of the ability that each one possesses, and there is no better way to obtain this than through the careful study of Phrenology. Think over Miss Willard's prophecy and avoid its stigma.

The American Institute of Phrenology offers special advantages to students—young and middle-aged, and even the grayhaired—to prepare themselves for increasing their usefulness in life. From a selfish point of view, if you will, but also from a better, higher, and holier stand-point. The mighty forces for good in one should exceed those for evil, and this will be the case when we learn our deficiencies as well as our virtues.

The Class this autumn will have several new attractions, and the opening exercises will be attended, we expect, by an unusually interesting and intellectual number of speakers.

Who, out of the millions of inhabitants of this continent and England, will devote themselves to the study of Phrenology?

F.

IMPORTANCE OF A PHRENOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

No subject attracts more interest than the study of human character. The prosperity of business men depends on knowing men; the success of a teacher hinges on a knowledge of the pupils in their different capacities and adaptations; to study how to control and manage mind is of the first importance to lawyers; and he who knows mind best is in the greatest request in the trial of important cases. It is not the lawyer who can make the grandest speech, but the one who can find out most in respect to a case, and get it before a jury. But no man needs to understand mind as taught by Phrenology more than the minister of the Gospel. He has not only the youth of his parish in their inchoate and formative states of mind and character to deal with, but he has the solid, ripened, concentrated characters of the adult to treat. Ministers who have been students, and taken a course of instruction in the "Institute of Phrenology," have doubled their power to mold and control, lead and instruct their flocks, and they write to us in glowing terms of the aid that Phrenology has been to them. Those who are isolated from intimate contact with mankind, who hew stone and timber, and wield the rude implements of hard work, need to know less of mental philosophy and how to use it in exerting an influence upon others; but three-quarters of all the business, professional, and commercial work of this day and age is successful or a failure in proportion as the actors understand human life, and the characters with whom they have to deal.

Instruction in mental philosophy, as taught by Phrenology, will greatly in-

crease any man's power and influence. Commercial agents would learn how to meet every man smoothly and profitably, and some would win success thereby, who now are obliged to do it largely by extravagant misrepresentations. The truth well told and properly adapted to each particular case will secure success easily, while the same earnestness wrongly directed will incur defeat at least half the time. To know the human faculties, and judge each man as regards his strong or weak points, puts the observer into relations with the human race, like those of the musician in regard to the musical capabilities of his instrument when he would render a score before him.

HOW WE THINK.

(Continued from page 198.)

It is not sleep alone, however, that rests the brain cell, though sleep is absolutely essential to recuperation of the brain as a whole. But not all parts of the brain are involved in any one kind of mental effort. The blood supply of the brain is so arranged that by expansion or contraction of different arteries parts of the brain may be flushed with blood and other parts dammed off, so to speak, somewhat as the various currents of an irrigated field are regulated by the gardener. And as rapid flow of blood is essential to great mental activity, this means that one part of the brain may be very actively at work while another part is resting and recuperating.

Thus it is that a person suffering from brain fatigue may leave his desk and go out into the fields with a golf-stick, or on the highways with a bicycle, and, by diverting his mind, give

the overworked cells a chance to rest and recuperate.

But it must not be overlooked that such exercise involves other brain cells, which, in turn, become exhausted, and that, in the end, for the recuperation of the brain as a whole, sleep is absolutely essential. No recreation, no medicine, no stimulant will take its place. The man who does not give himself sufficient hours of sleep, or who is unable to sleep when he makes the effort, is literally burning away his brain substance, and can no more keep on indefinitely in this way than a locomotive can run on indefinitely without getting fresh supplies of fuel.

In this new view, it appears that each brain-cell is a storage battery, which can perform a certain amount of work and then must be recharged. This likeness to a battery is further emphasized by the fact that the nature of the brain cell's work consists, like that of any other battery, of the sending out of charges of energy along fibres that may be likened to wires.

Brain cells, when examined under the microscope, are found not to be simple globular bodies, like many other kinds of cells. On the contrary, they are irregular in shape, and when properly stained, little wire-like fibres can be seen jutting out from them in various directions. It is along these fibres that the messages come to the cell, and other messages are sent out, much as messages go and come from a telephone central office.

LIBRARY.

STIRPICULTURE.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

This is a book of great importance and is ably handled by one who has long given his attention to the study of man from every standpoint. Such a work

should be read by every family interested in its own advancement. The writer has read extensively the old and modern works bearing on the subject, and every page is replete with thought and valuable advice.

The chapters on "Prenatal Culture," "Evolution's Hopeful Promise for a Healthier Race," "Fewer and Better Children," are subjects that every parent would be the better for perusing.

The book is not an expensive one, and can be had in cloth for \$1.00, of Fowler & Wells Co.

THE NEW PURITANISM.

Papers presented during the Semi-Centennial Celebration of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1847-1897). By Lyman Abbott, Amory H. Bradford, Charles A. Berry, George A. Gordon, Washington Gladden, and Wm. J. Tucker, with an Introduction by Rossiter W. Raymond. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 16mo, 275 pages, cloth, gilt top, \$1.25.

The title of this book arouses interest, and a certain curiosity, the former being stimulated and the latter satisfied on reading the first article in the volume by Dr. Lyman Abbott. He has chosen to give that name to the present aspect of theological thinking, as it exists to-day among a large proportion of Protestant churches. It is a change of mental attitude toward the conception of God—as father rather than as ruler; and of man—as God's child rather than as a helpless subject. The occasion of delivering the addresses contained in this sightly volume was the semi-centennial anniversary celebration of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (1847-1897). And that church, with characteristic good sense, utilized the opportunity to secure a review of the expansion of religious thought during the past half-century.

The book is well got up, in style, paper, type, and many who have watched the growth of Plymouth Church and Congregationalism in America will be delighted with the book.

"Solution of the Proprietary Medicine Question." By C. C. Fite, M.D. New York.

As Dr. Fite is a member of the American Medical Association, which is supposed to represent the class of practitioners who believe in a medical code and strictly "regular" practice, what he says is to be heeded, we may infer. So when he claims that those manufactured remedies that bear upon their cover, or circular to the profession, a description of their composition are to be recognized, while "secret remedies" are to be dis-

countenanced, we are to assume that a much-vexed matter is to be settled on that line—i.e., for those who use drugs in common treatment.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

C. W., Milford, N. J.—Please inform me through your columns how to cure nervousness?

Ans.—You must first ascertain the cause of your nervousness, and remove it if possible, and then take all the extra sleep you can.

"T." Ohio.—Please tell me if you consider it possible for any man to be a first-class lawyer, every faculty favorable and Conscientiousness small.

Ans.—We do not see how a man or woman can be a first-rate lawyer without the influence of Conscientiousness. A person may be a clever lawyer, but not a first-class one. A first-class lawyer needs the honesty of Abraham Lincoln. He must have a moral rudder to be first-class, and Conscientiousness gives that moral principle, when it is enlightened by the intellect.

Falsehood in Children.—O. B.—The reason for false statements by children is found primarily in their immaturity. The child-mind is defective in all mental respects, but especially in moral development; consequently a child has no settled ideas of right and wrong, and speaks and acts ethically from impulse and imitation. Some attribute the disposition of children to falsehood to fear, which is one of the strongest sentiments in the dawning mind. As one writer properly says, "Lying (in children) does not necessarily mean viciousness; . . . Many a child may be led to forget to lie simply by being placed in proper physical and mental environment." We are of opinion that it is about as easy to teach a child to speak truly as to lie—provided the proper education and example be provided. When parents, friends, playmates, practice irregular, inconsistent, and dissimulating modes of speech and conduct the sharply observant child cannot fail to take up a similar line of conduct. The object lessons thus given nullify all attempts at moral tutoring by precept. D.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

Sketches of the following persons will appear in the JOURNAL just as soon as space will permit: S. Prescott Ayers, Edward Thompson, Fred. F. Thore, J. K. Reier, F. J. Katzer, E. F. Creery, J. Leon Respass, W. I. Goewey, Jr., Chas. O. Linden, I. Hyatt, J. B. Lewis, E. C. Krause, R. L. Means, and H. Pepper.

322.—Oliver H.—Ore.—This lad had a decided mental temperament when he was young. He is growing fast and fortunately is collecting more of the motive to give hardness and power of endurance. He will always be interested in study and intellectual pursuits, though in his recent picture he shows that he is becoming more interested than he was in out-door sports, base ball, cricket, and running exercises. He is taking a greater delight in studying nature with the desire of improving his mind and increasing his information, and he will grow more and more ready to receive practical instruction of all kinds. He will be fond of mechanical work.

323.—J. A. M.—Allegheny City, Pa.—You have an all-round kind of head. You know how to make your way in the world. You have not any artificial pride, and should succeed in a good practical, wide-awake business. You are blessed with good health and a fine constitution and appear to have inherited the element of a good long life. Take up the study of elocution and learn to become a public speaker.

324.—L. J. H.—Rock Rapids, Ia.—This lady has a distinct mental temperament. She is highly nervous and susceptible, very artistic, and will make a lively companion and an interesting friend. She is capable of teaching and is a good conversationalist. Is a keen critic and a good observer.

325.—“C.”—Florida.—You will succeed very well in the work of typewriting and

stenography and with little extra drill you could succeed as a bookkeeper. You would be conscientious and anxious to have every penny right on your books and would be very careful to carry out every line of duty. You may need to cultivate more confidence in yourself, which we think, is your greatest failing, and control your Benevolence so as not to be taken advantage of by others.

326.—“D.”—Hoquiani, Wash.—The photographs you have sent us are hardly good enough to decide so important a question, but we are inclined to think that B. W. would be more suitable for your purpose and requirements, but you had better give us a better opportunity by sending enlarged photos to deal with next time.

327.—A. H. S.—Ocheyedan, Ia.—You have a fine intellectual cut of mind. You are sharp, quick, and active. You see things with wonderful rapidity and take everything into account. You are almost too minute, careful, and orderly for the amount of time you can give to your work. Were you in a bank you would know how to work up investments and lay out money in property to advantage. You are far sighted and interested in natural science and all that pertains to practical observation. You should be excellent in mechanical work, or in manufacturing, or as a travelling salesman, but your ambition may allow you to take a professional course and if so, study law, as applied to real estate.

328.—A. E. P.—North Creek, N. Y.—You have worked beyond your strength, perhaps without knowing it, and have prematurely exhausted your vitality and have come very near having dyspepsia. With care of your diet you will be able to stave off the influences of indigestion. You delight to work with your brain and should be a secretary for a company, a manager and director of work, and one to superintend others.

329.—H. W.—Victoria, B. C.—Your oldest little boy is a bright and healthy little fellow. He has the constitution that will enable him to enjoy health and the intellectual vigor that will help him to take a deep interest in study. Give him a good education and he will repay you some day for all that you expend on him now. He will make a first-rate business man, will make an importer of goods, and will be able to attend to a large comprehensive and wholesale business. Your youngest boy has a fine disposition, will devour books, and become a scholar. He will make a first-rate doctor.

330.—J. C. C.—Wellston, O.—This gentleman has a peculiar physiognomy to study. His high cheek-bones are distinct.

There is depth from the lower point of the nose to the lowest part of his chin. His eyebrows are high in their arch, his forehead square and broad, which indicate that he is a man of force of character. Circumstances will have to draw him out. He needs some one to encourage the literary talent that he possesses. He should be musical and have a distinct love for melodies, and with his capacious chest, he will be able to express himself with remarkable clearness in music. He could take up scientific study, could value property, stock, and goods in a merchant's warehouse, and is able to superintend men and set a good example.

331.—E. E.—Rome, Pa.—Your head is more developed in the anterior portion of it than it is in the posterior region. It is higher than broad, therefore, you will be known more for your intellectual and moral qualities than for your social or selfish propensities. You have a keen eye for proportions and know how to do a good business, but you do not whistle quite enough and will let others get advantage of you in your work. You are philanthropic and anxious to do good in several directions. You take after your mother and need to harden yourself so that you can compete with other men. You will make money fast enough but will find it difficult to keep it. With a good education you would be able to succeed in understanding law as applied to business, such as incorporation law or the straightening out of business.

Emmie.—Sussex, Eng.—This lady is very sensitive, reserved, and cautious, she makes full provision against danger and is nervously anxious about results. She needs more executive ability, self-confidence, and self-assurance to enable her to assert herself a little more. She has good artistic abilities and in any position where these faculties would be well exercised she is most likely to succeed. She should endeavor to use her practical intellect more instead of thinking so much; and should give a hearty expression to her feelings. She is musical and genial in the society of her friends, but does not readily affiliate with strangers.

R. A.—Dacre Banks, Eng.—Has a versatile mind, he will find it difficult to complete one thing before taking up with another. He has a religious type of mind, and would be in his element in advocating religious truths; he is earnest in his work, emotional in his feelings, and conscientious in his dealings. His mind seeks a prominent position of some kind and in any position of trust he would be very reliable; he is thoughtful and inclined to be studious; he is a capital organizer and can plan well, he is hopeful and somewhat visionary, he has good

mechanical abilities. He should allow his wife to carry the purse. He needs a stronger physique to support so much mental activity. He should practise public speaking.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, ENGLAND.

The eighth annual meeting of the Fowler Phrenological Institute was held on May 25th in St. Martins Town Hall, Charing Cross, where the President of the Institute (W. Brown, Esq., J. P.) occupied the chair. Many members and friends of the Institute responded to the invitation of the secretary to be present, with the result that it was the largest meeting held since the centenary meeting of 1896. The secretary (Mr. Thomas Crow) read a report of the year's work which showed that the membership of the Institute was steadily increasing. New societies in the provinces have been formed and are affiliating with the Fowler Institute as they become strong enough. The classes for students, of which two are now held every week, are growing in numbers, whilst lessons are given privately and through the post. At the examination of students in July, 1897, and January, 1898, Miss E. Higgs and Mr. J. B. Eland gained the diploma of the Institute with honors, and Mrs. Twyford, Miss Hendin, and Messrs. J. W. Cook and C. R. Baker the certificate. During the winter session sixteen meetings have been held; the attendance at these meetings has been good which shows an increased interest in the science of Phrenology. The chairman in his address congratulated the members present on the success which has attended the work of the Institute during the past year, and referred to the important work in which the Lady President, Miss J. A. Fowler, was engaged in America.

The subject of the President's address was the Phrenology of the late Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, which was attentively listened to and greatly enjoyed.

The members were delighted to have the company of John Lobb, Esq., an old friend of the late President, L. N. Fowler and Mrs. Fowler, and in the course of the evening he gave an interesting address on "Mentally and physically defective children; what the School Board for London is doing for them."

This address, which was much appreciated by the meeting, will be fully reported later on.

The meeting was enlivened by a piano-forte solo, by Miss Salmon and songs by Miss A. Higgs and Mr. H. Baker. Mr. W.

Colebrook, a student of the Institute, was highly applauded for two excellent recitations which he gave in capital style. During the evening an interesting letter was read by the secretary from Miss J. A. Fowler.

Phrenological delineations were given by Mr. D. T. Elliott, Mr. Zyto, and Mr. H. Hubert. Short addresses by Mr. Hoyland, of Sheffield, and Mr. T. J. Desai, of Bombay, brought this interesting meeting to a close.

The London "Daily Chronicle," in issue of May 26, reports on Mr. John Lobb's speech at the annual meeting of the Fowler Institute:

MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

At a meeting of the Fowler Phrenological Institute held last night in St. Martin's Hall, Mr. John Lobb, M.L.S.B., read an interesting paper on the subject of "Mentally and Physically Defective Children." He commenced by pointing out that of the half-million children on the roll of the London School Board there are not less than 3,000 who are mentally and physically defective, for whom special provision should be made for a suitable elementary education. They should, he urges, be separated from the ordinary scholars in the schools, and receive special instruction suited to their mental and physical capacities.

Till recently there has been no discrimination in this matter, the same results being expected from feeble-minded children irrespective of mental, physical, and social condition. For idiocy or imbecility there is no absolute cure. Whatever improvement may be effected, the mark of deficiency remains. Not so with the feeble-minded and physically defective children. By tender and considerate methods of instruction they may be improved and fitted to take their part in the battle of life.

It is estimated that there are between 40,000 and 50,000 children attending the Board schools every day who practically suffer from starvation of the brain cell. "How," Mr. Lobb asks, "is it possible for their minds to be as receptive and attentive as those who are well fed, and come from the homes of the respectable artisan and lower middle-class?"

The School Board for London has just appointed provisionally for one year, two experienced medical advisers—Dr. Shuttleworth, of Lancaster, and Mrs. Berry, of London, to work in conjunction with Dr. Smith, the Board's regular medical adviser. Their duty will be confined to the examination of children attending the Board schools and of those nom-

inated for admission to the special instruction centres from Voluntary schools. By this arrangement the Board hope to discover with certainty those children who ought to be placed in special schools to receive special instruction. The object of these schools is to instil into their minds primary notions of right and wrong, and to enable them to earn their living and hold their own in the world.

FIELD NOTES.

The sorrowful news has just reached us from London that Mr. William Hull King has just passed away at his residence, Lee, Kent, in his 69th year. He was a vice-president of The Fowler Institute, and was an old friend of L. N. Fowler. He was admired by a large circle of friends.

On June 7th Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells visited the office. She had not been in New York City for some months. She came to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Company, also to attend the Directors' meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology. She is looking forward to the next opening of the class.

Dr. Drayton attended the annual convention of the American Medical Association at Denver, Col. The Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city welcomed the Association in appropriate addresses.

N. S. Edens, Valentine, Tex., writes: "I am traveling in the western part of the State, delivering lectures and making phrenological examinations in the different towns. As I am near the border of Mexico, a large per cent. of the population is Mexican. I have examined a number of their heads. Their heads and characters are very different from the American. If I could only speak their language, I would make a trip down through their country, and make some special examinations, collect proper photographs, and send the results with them to the JOURNAL. I could get an interpreter, but the remuneration would not justify such an experiment. I find that Phrenology takes well among the cowboys, and a more clever and generous-hearted people I have never seen."

Mrs. E. E. Hall, Michigan, writes: "I made a tour through Michigan last winter, and did remarkably well. I have been entertaining the different clubs throughout the country very successfully, and many handsome compliments have been passed by the leading people on my work. I expect to spend the summer and do a good business in St. Joe, Mich."

Mr. Welch is continuing his professional work in Canada with success. He says: "I am delighted with the JOURNAL, and felt as if I could have gone out and sold twelve copies at once—it was so good."

After leaving Wyoming, Mr. W. G. Alexander lectured in Springville, Utah, where he was during the month of June.

G. Morris, F.A.I.P., lectured during May in Barnesville. He says of the May JOURNAL: "It is a good number. The picture and the phrenograph of the noble mother and the two fine boys, are grand. I hope this will find you all well, prospering and happy. That is what is the matter with me, after twenty years of steady work in the phrenological field; I am in better health than ever before, and practising myself what I have preached to others has agreed with me."

"In the last nine months I have lectured in St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Alexandria, Glenwood, Fergus Falls, Pelekin Rapids, and Barnesville. In all these towns I have had crowded halls and found many old friends, and have done a good business."

"In St. Paul and Minneapolis, I have lectured several hundred times during the last nine years. In June I am going to treat myself to a trip in the country, as I did to such good advantage last June, and will go back on the same road and lecture in Rothsay, Blandon and Ashley. I expect to spend part of July and August in Minneapolis and St. Paul."

The Manchester Human Nature club listened to two very enjoyable lectures recently, one being on "Some Facts Connected With the History and Progress of Medicine, by Dr. Hodson, and the other on "Character Reading," by the Rev. Mr. Morrell.

The lecture by Professor Morrell took up the study of the mind and its indications on the face and body. He analyzed three or four pictures, and then took the character of Dewey, and demonstrated according to his theories the reasons why he did what he did. He said we had been somewhat astonished, but that we would continue to be surprised as long as Dewey continued to think and act.

From Mr. Tasker, Iowa, Class '96, we have the following:

"I have not been in the professional field yet, but have had the pleasure of making about thirty 'blindfold' examinations among neighbors and acquaintances, at three 'phrenological parties, given for others' edification and my experience. I gave short opening talks, after which the examinations were gone through with much to my benefit."

"The first one I examined was my sis-

ter whom I did not know; after a number had been in the chair one sat down to whom I said, as soon as I had my hands on the head, 'You were in the chair the first one. That is enough—get out.' I was told that I was wrong and soon discovered my error, but I was not far wrong, as this one was my other sister."

"Personal."—The marriage of Miss M. Lora Moran to Mr. Harry Coope is announced. Congratulations are in order, and hopes for the happiness and prosperity of the union. Mrs. Coope deserves the good offices of the fates. A student of the Phrenological Institute, she has courageously made her way despite certain handicaps of fortune that would have dispirited most men and won a degree of success that is most creditable. Her fellow students and many friends will be glad to hear of this latest step on her part.

"Parliamentary Law for Women's Clubs," is the title of a series of articles now being issued in "Ev'ry Month," by Miss Evelina Holden Fairman. This writer is one of that—fast increasing—class of women who show that they have the kinds of brain of which they were once supposed to be short, namely, analytical and logical power. She graduated at the University Law Class for Women at the same time as her mother a few years ago, and her picture graced the head of her first article. We not only congratulate her on her success, but think that her example will do much to stimulate others who are seeking "A Mission in Life," to use their mental powers to some purpose. A character sketch of Mrs. James Fairman, in her cap and gown, will shortly appear; also Mrs. Ellen Foster of Washington. The latter has been engaged in the practice of law for many years.

"Hand Paralysis."—A. G.—You say a "slight paralysis." We should like to know more about the case, since it seems to us that there should be other symptoms besides those of the hand. Massage might be of benefit, so too electricity if the proper instrument were employed. We should not advise mere experimenting by one not acquainted with such treatment. Then, too, a full diagnosis of the case might reveal conditions making "general" treatment important. Write to the Medical Editor with particulars. Or if near New York call at this office.

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"The Scientific American" has brought out a wonderful clever and artistic number of the U. S. Navy. Its illustrations are always well printed and up to date.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco.—June.—Contains a sketch of "The Hero of Manila" and "The Grand old Man," illustrated with good portraits and excellent reading matter.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy.—Kokomo."—"The Science of Phrenology," third chapter, explains the perceptive faculties, by G. C. Smith. This Journal is improving every number.

"The Humanitarian."—London.—Contains a good review on, "The Child—What Will He Become."

"Success."—New York.—Contains an interesting article on Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone—illustrated. It is a wonderfully bright periodical and contains new, original, and well selected articles.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer."—St. Louis.—Contains an article on "Night Photography" which explains in a measure Nikola Tesla's important electrical discovery.

"Harper's Weekly."—New York City.—contains an article on the "Situation at Tampa, and Col. Roosevelt's Idea."

"Harper's Magazine" contains an excellent article of the study of a child by Louise E. Hogan, and contains many original drawings by a child. It is the practical outcome of child study in the home, and is what we need to hear more about.

"Education."—Boston.—Presents to its readers an article on, "The Highest Phase of Child-Study," by S. H. Rowe. This subject has of late taken on a rapid development. We have been glad to be pioneers in the department of mental Culture.

"Lippincott's Magazine," considers the "Clondike" and "Climatic Reflections," by Felix L. Oswald, the migration of Robin, among other interesting items.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia—is particularly attractive both in matter and illustration. Mrs. Cleveland is biographically treated in a most unique manner. Robert Browning's Romance is related, which is perhaps the sweetest love story in literature.

"The Independent," for June.—The vacation number is superior in articles and has what its name indicates, an outlook in various directions. "Greenland as a Summer Resort," is one interesting article. "Campers and Camping," is a delightfully cool article for this warm weather.

"The American Kitchen Magazine."—Boston.—Vacation number.—Contains an article on "The Clam," illustrated in an interesting way. "A Home in the Woods," is suitable for this season and gives suitable recipes for outdoor cooking. "Notes from a European Trip," by Mary J. Lincoln, is serviceable from several points of view. Get the magazine and read it for yourselves.

"The Review of Reviews," for June.—New York.—Contains a "Sketch of Admiral Dewey," illustrated with portraits of him at various periods of his life. "The Philippine Islands," is an exceedingly interesting article, by Joseph T. Mannix. "The Philippines in History," is a second article appropriate to this period of American history and is beautifully illustrated. The article on "Vacations Schools in the United States," introduces the uninitiated in the work with plenty of information connected with what is going on in our large cities during the summer to keep the children out of the gutters.

"The Arena."—Boston.—Takes up "The elements of organic evolution," as one important article in its excellent number. "The Decadence of patriotism and What it Means," is an article ably written by Henry E. Foster. Surely patriotism is not on the decrease in New York City, judging by the decorations in the streets and the ample supply of American flags. The article will, however, do good if only to strengthen the weak-kneed. A picture of the Hon. Daniel L. Russell is the frontispiece of this number.

"The Homiletic Review."—New York.—The war with Spain is recognized in the pages of the Review. The opening representative sermon on "The National Crisis" or "God's purpose, worked out through International relations," is by the Rev. David Gregg, LL.D., the well known successor of Theo. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and is a forceable discourse.

Will Carlton's "Every Where Tribune."—Brooklyn, N. Y.—Contains "The March of the Volunteers," a war poem for this number by the editor. It contains many bright, attractive, and interesting articles.

"The School Journal."—New York.—In an article on "Child-Study and the Teacher," says, Cannot Teachers be trained for this Study? We have for years urged that scientific training be given to our instructors of the young for this very branch.

"Freedom."—Florida.—This is a journal of realistic idealism and carries out in its articles what its name indicates.

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Yours, W. S. W.

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PHRENOLOGY AND RELIGION.—The moral bearings of Phrenology.

CHOICE OF OCCUPATIONS and how to put "the right man in the right place."

PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.—The right relation of the sexes; what mental and temperamental qualities are adapted to a happy union and healthy offspring, and why.

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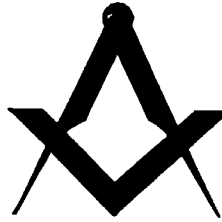
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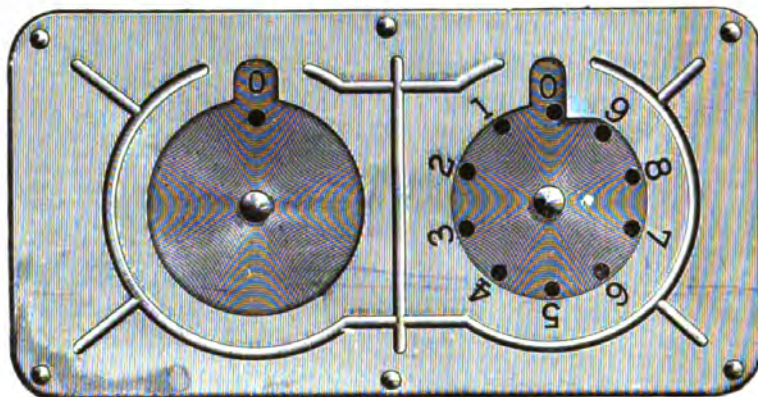
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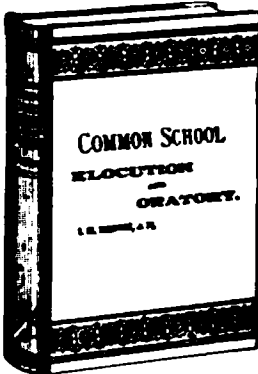
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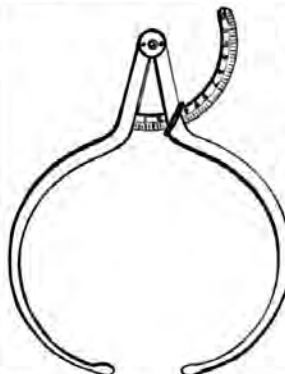
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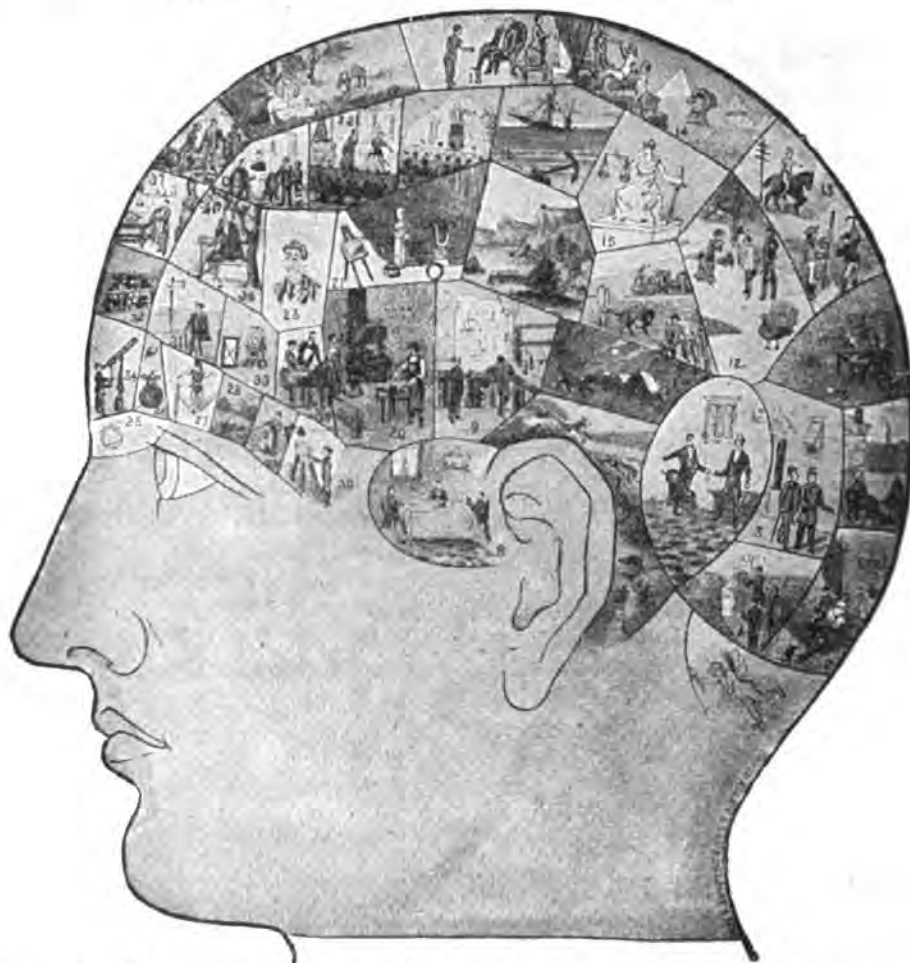
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VOL. 106—No. 2]

AUGUST, 1898

[WHOLE No. 716

Mr. Wm. Niven, the Famous Mineralogist of Mexico.

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW BY J. A. FOWLER.

It is well we are not all born alike, with the same tastes, the same aspirations, the same desires. For if we were, where would our wonderful variety of thought express itself? Therefore, in a monthly, such as the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been for sixty years and over, it is its privilege to introduce in its pages the various forms of work that the various types of men perform.

In Mr. Niven we have a born explorer and a distinct likeness to the great African traveller, Livingston.

He has the motive-mental temperament and expresses in his life and work that restless resolve to accomplish what he sets out to do.

His head is above the average in size, both in the measurement of the circumference and height over the top from ear to ear. And no one will be in his company five minutes without feeling the earnestness of his character. He was born not only to work, but to win, to conquer, to find, and to explore. This is no easy task, and very often it is a thankless one. One reason why we have desired to present him to our readers is because of the interesting collec-

tion of skulls that he has among his curios, and which we measured when interviewing him one day in his room in Fulton Street. His collection consisted of skulls, bones, and idols which were found in Mexico in a naturally sealed cave at Guerrero, about six miles east of the Continental Divide, and about twenty leagues west-southwest of the capital of the State of Chilpancingo. These prehistoric remains were found on January 2d of this year. The cave belonged to a ruined city where at least ten thousand people must have lived. The buildings were of stone and plaster, and were rude and plain in appearance.

Of the seven skulls in the collection that I examined I made the following measurements:

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The photograph of the skull accom-

panying these measurements is a characteristic type of all of the skulls. It will be noticed that they are small in circumference compared with their height. They differ from the Carib, or flat-headed Indians, in that they are not apparently artificial in form. The Carib Indian skulls are flattened back of the organ of Benevolence, and have a decidedly broader temporal lobe. The majority of these are high compared

No. 4 was very large in Comparison.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were large in perceptive faculties. That they were poetical, artistic, and musical would not be unlikely, and more than probable.

No. 6 was flat in Benevolence.

These skulls must have lain where they were found for many thousand years. Hence it will be seen that this collection forms a very attractive one for all lovers of anthropology.



MR. WM. NIVEN.

with their circumference. The practical faculties of this class are noticeable in their large Veneration, Combative-ness, Cautiousness, and Self-esteem, while the active development of Individuality and Form, Ideality and Sublimity, must have given the owners taste in their workmanship.

No. 2 was large in Ideality and Sublimity.

No. 3 was large in Intuition.

The photograph of the idol is a beautifully preserved specimen, and serves as an illustration of their ideal type of head, which corresponds largely in form to that of the skull, being flat in the occipital region, high in the crown, and small in its circumference.

We wish that space allowed us to give many more particulars of this interesting collection and collector, but we have purposely preserved many particulars

of the same, which will be given to anyone who is interested to write for them.

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This gentleman has a compact organization, which we seldom find together with so active a brain. He has come from a fine stock, which has enabled him to use his brain in a more comprehensive and versatile way than is the case with ninety-nine men out of a hundred. He has wiriness and grit,

If he had a large organ of Hope he would be inclined to go beyond his strength, but with his moderate Hope he is more sure of the results than many men. His work is guided by his moral and intellectual bias of character.

He is also broad in the temple, which breadth gives him ingenuity. If one talent fails he has another to take its place. He is a man of resource and has a very versatile mind. He has a very active brain, one of many undertakings — is a many-sided man.



PREHISTORIC SKULL FROM MEXICO.

but not the pugilistic spirit or the hard-hearted, severe, and cruel mind, as is the result of great activity in the base of the brain, but it is in the compact organization that he receives his force of character. He uses his intellect to guide his movements, and having the forward part of Cautiousness well developed he is solicitous about his work.

Many men rush prematurely into work before prepared for it. Here is an organization that is well able to carry out plans he arranges.

He has the perceptive intellect which enables him to see and examine closely everything that lies before him, therefore he should be an able scientific observer. He is not carried away by his ideality alone, but he has the intuitive guidance.

One of the most valuable qualities in his intellect is his Comparison, which enables him to analyze, compare, and discriminate. He is as particular over his own work as anyone else could be.

Had he not fulness in the region of

Comparison he would accept all opinions, but as it is he is well able to consider, to discriminate, to scrutinize, and to bring one theory in juxtaposition with another, therefore he will not accept any plans that may be offered of new work until he has examined them for himself.

Another strong characteristic is his insight into character. His large Human Nature is remarkable, and it must

He is not proud and haughty as a man among men, but is exceedingly independent.

He is persevering and is just the kind of man to undertake pioneer work.

He has a strong love of home, place, and localities, and is companionable. It is not for the want of love of home that he would want to explore regions, but he has a love for that which is new and uncommon.



MR. NIVEN'S PREHISTORIC IMAGE FROM TEXAS.

be marvellous to him how this faculty works. He can sum up a character remarkably well, in fact, he would be safe in working among people who were new to him, for he would know how to judge of their characteristics; if among natives or foreigners he can be guided by his judgment.

His sympathy is very strong, which readily puts him in touch with those around him.

All things considered, his head indicates that he is remarkable for grit and wiriness and the power to overcome disease, for his conscientious scruples, his immense perseverance, his indomitable will in overcoming obstacles, and his strong sympathies for those around him. In fact, he could have been a first rate medical missionary, and his large Intuition enables him to read others like an open book. He is also a

man of method, order, and system. He must show more than ordinary power to work with system and order.

He is somewhat uncommon and somewhat individual in his style of character and in the expression of his thoughts and ideas. Had he a smaller head or larger body he would not be so well equipped as he is.

He has some of the Scotch elements of character which make him finely knit. This enables him to succeed where there are many impediments in his way.

William Niven was born October 6, 1850, in the village of Bellshill, Lanarkshire, Scotland, of Scotch parentage. His mother was a descendant of the poet, Robert Burns, and his father was a pupil of the elder Dr. Livingstone, whose son and he spent their boyhood together in their birthplace, Blantyre. On the return of the famous traveller from his African explorations, he made frequent visits to Mr. Niven's home, and Master William sat on his knee at the age of eight and listened to the story of his thrilling adventures. From this time he had a constant longing to visit foreign lands, but it was many years before he had a chance to gratify his wish. At last an opportunity offered itself to go to the United States, and he arrived in New York April 16, 1879. He went to Leadville, Col., in 1880. He caught the mining fever, and on June 1, 1880, arrived at Las Vegas, N. M., joining two prospectors who had a complete outfit. They struck out for a new mining camp thirty miles south of Santa Fé, where he remained until January, 1881, prospecting. Later he went to the White Oaks District, and then to Arizona. In 1884 he was appointed commissioner for Southern Arizona to the New Orleans

Exposition, and he sent a valuable mineral collection to the fair. In June, 1885, he returned to New York, with the rarest minerals from the Arizona collection, and for over five years he carried on a business of buying and selling minerals; collectors, colleges, and museums receiving much benefit from his labors. In March, 1889, he discovered three new minerals, Thoroguerenite, Yttrialite, and Nivenite, in Llano County, Texas, the latter being named in his honor. In 1891 he made another fortunate find of a new mineral specie at Guanajuato, which, on his recommendation, was named Aguilarite, in honor of the Mexican gentleman from whom he obtained the specimens. In the same year he found a deposit of a new ornamental stone, Rosolite, consisting of rose garnets in a white silicious limestone, which has been highly praised by some of the leading architects as a new decorative material. His latest discovery was a prehistoric city or nation in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, containing hundreds of square miles, and in the past seven years he has made six exploration trips to this region. He has just completed one of his most successful trips.

Professor Niven's belief in the substantial opportunities offered by Guerrero are not "for other people." He has himself denounced a number of mining pertenencias and expects to return at once to Chilpancingo with his family, where he can look after his mining and other interests and continue his archæological investigations.

Professor Putnam, President of the A. A. A. S.; Professor White, of Brooklyn; Professor Morgan, of Princeton; and Dr. Hredlicka, Pathological Museum, have all examined his collection of skulls.

He who would influence men must not live so severed from them that he ceases to know and understand them.—Van Oosterzee.

Cast in One Mould.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M. D.

The tendency of American educational methods, more marked in the common-school system probably than in those of a special character, is toward similarity. A certain grade of study is applied to a certain range of age, and classes of pupils are advanced or "promoted" from year to year from one plane of study to another. We hear teachers speak of "keeping up to grade," by which is meant that their pupils, or the most of them, make good recitations of the prescribed lessons and are expected to complete the allotted course of study in good form at the end of the term and then go to the next class higher. That this system, although organized by authority and at the instance of State educators whose experience is deemed important, has its defects we cannot doubt. Valid objections of a physiological and metaphysical nature could be arrayed against it. Such a method of instructing the young idea must have a marked effect in time upon the mass of the population. Despite the variety of mental constitution and temperament found in any community, to subject the children and youth to a system almost identical in its details for seven or eight years must produce a similarity in the habit, action of their minds, and a brain development of close correspondence.

Latterly we have noted among Americans of thirty to forty years of age a great similarity in expression. Their talk approximates a certain level; similar ideas are communicated by similar terms of speech and a close approach of manner. There are sectional variations to be seen that modify the proposition we have formulated. The East and West, the North and the South present anomalies in comparison, but in our older centres of population the trend of educational effect holds true, as anyone who has studied how people think, speak, and act must admit.

We have intimated that the brain growth is correspondent—necessarily so, and that is a matter of simple verification. When in the company of people grown and bred in the same community you have but to note the prevailing style of head and face. It is broad in the forehead, with a certain squareness of margin. There is a definite angularity at the eyebrows and the line from thence upward gradually recedes, but not greatly, from the perpendicular, so that the upper, outer margins of the forehead are but a little less distant from each other than the lower exterior margins are. This effect cannot be less than an effect of educating the intellectual centres during their formative period. The same drill of the perceptive faculties; the same categories of practice for the reflective organs conduce to their like cultivation in different individuals. The old principle of bending the twig and so inclining the tree has its application here, and its resultant sequence in an approximate uniformity.

It is to be observed that the training of the school operates mainly upon the intellectual faculties, while the moral and affectional are scarcely considered in a manner that may be pronounced systematic. Unlike the intellectual régime, there is no definite curriculum for the use of teacher and pupil in relation to the development of the moral and affectional natures. This despite the greater importance of that nature. Hence it is that the differences exhibited in the conduct of average people are those of sentiment expression, colored, to be sure, by temperament in some degree. We find, then, in our examination of the cranial form of such people, the greater departures from similarity are in the lateral and posterior parts, while there is some approach of uniformity in the coronal contour, the latter because of the lack

of development. In the Americans of forty or fifty years ago there was noticeable an elevation of the crown and a general dome-like appearance not often met with to-day. The mixed civilization that has taken the place of the simple habits of our fathers and mothers, who came from England, Scotland, and Holland, gives much less attention to the moral and religious elements in human character and social practice, and exalts the intellectual and æsthetic as if they covered all that is essential and excellent in the economy of mind. In a few circles the moral nature is not lost sight of, fortunately, but it is not the school curriculum that imparts the cult thereof, but the home and special organizations, perhaps those of the Church, and those formed at the instance of serious-minded folk who hold to "old-fashioned" ideas. Here we find the squarely cut forehead softened and harmonized by a well-rounded upper brain.

We find the two types thus constituted represented in the movements for civil and social progress. That of the first category is strong in economical, political, and commercial combinations of a specific range, not broad and liberal. That of the second is known for effort in connection with reformatory and benevolent endeavor. The world class would build up society upon a basis compounded of the elements of thrift, economy, shrewdness, and social co-operation

for the accumulation of material wealth. The other class looks more at the development of the individual self, and while it would promote self-reliance and capacity for work, it has much regard for the attributes of sympathy, kindness, and those humanities that are most beautiful in character and culture.

Concerning the ultimate effect of a uniform system of intellectual culture it is fair to predict that its influence will not be of that character which is of the happiest for progress. A leveling of the majority through the text-books and routine of the schools is most likely to produce a spiritless, mediocre order of mind. The individual, through association with others who have been subjected to the same procrustean discipline, will feel none of the stimulus that variety of formulative capacity imparts. There is little inspiration certainly in contact with others who have only the same data, the same material of expression. We can easily perceive how the sophistry of socialism, of trade and industrial co-operation and communism may influence the masses trained under a similar system; how the individual may lose his individuality through absorption into the great mass of the community, and thus lose also his right as a human being to be a living independent factor in the world's great workshop and a noble, self-determined promoter of the world's advancement.

Friendship: Its Advantages and Excesses.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, OF BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

Man is eminently a social being; his circumstances make him so; and when he deviates from the demands of his circumstances and adopts an unsocial attitude he places himself at a disadvantage. It is a grand ordering of Providence, since nearly all the affairs of life depend so much on mutual help

and association that man is endowed with a faculty of Friendship. It would be impossible to carry out, advantageously, all the multifarious obligatory duties, responsibilities, and other vast concerns of life requiring the combined efforts of many minds and constitutions without friendship.

Friendship is the main quality which binds individuals together and disposes them to form into communities, associations, societies, sects, and to establish governments and laws for the regulation, benefit, and maintenance of these communities, sects, etc.; and by this combined association each one according to his abilities is capable of augmenting the happiness of his neighbors and himself. Even various species of the brute creation instinctively seem to know the advantages of combined association and so congregate into herds, shoals, and bodies as a means of mutual help, of self-protection, to combat or ward off their enemies or to seek their prey. For similar reasons, for higher purposes, and to obtain more numerous and greater mutual advantages man needs to associate with his fellows. Without some controlling power the strong would prey upon the weak, injustices would constantly be committed, and law and order, so beneficial to the welfare of society, would have a very slender foundation.

Friendship is, and has been, a great factor in civilizing the world; the more people mix with each other the more friendly and humane may they become; the more does knowledge spread and the more chances have they of attaining human perfection and of deriving a larger share of advantages from all that the world produces. Human progress would almost be nil and the plentifulness of many things which add to human comfort and which make life more pleasurable and happy would be very limited were it not for friendly association one with another.

Manifold are the advantages to be derived from friendly intercourse and association; such have helped on the progress of science, art, literature, religion, and have enhanced the commer-

cial interests carried on internationally throughout the world; have helped in dispersing prejudice and suspicion, and in perfecting many social systems. Friendship is a great factor in preserving peace, for while nations are on friendly terms there is no desire or need for war.

It must be acknowledged that associations do exist advancing the interests of a few only, promoted by individuals of selfish motives, but if all persons recognized the bonds of common brotherhood and each sought in a friendly way the welfare of others while seeking his own, this would not be.

Seeing that man is so dependent upon his fellows, that little progress would be made, that ignorance and suspicion would reign, that much happiness and many of the comforts and pleasures of life would have to be sacrificed were it not for friendly associations one with another, it becomes a duty that everyone cultivate a good degree of friendship.

In nearly all businesses and everyday associations friendship is a very helpful quality. When not in excess, it enhances the success of everyone. A person displaying a warm-hearted, friendly, affable manner naturally meets with a much larger share of business patronage than would a grumpy, unsocial individual. Unless obliged, who would go again to be served with a cold, indifferent, disinterested shopman? One can tell directly when a person wants to strike a bargain with you simply to gain a self-interested business advantage and when one desires to connect himself with you in a business way from a feeling of friendliness and of mutual help and benefit. Business people who want to get on cannot afford to be cold, distant, and unfriendly toward their customers.

(To be continued and illustrated next month.)



In the Public Eye.

By J. A. FOWLER.

THE HERO OF THE MERRIMAC.

As a man of the hour, and one upon whom every eye has recently been cast, we refer our readers to this heroic, intrepid naval officer, who risked his life and volunteered to sink the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor, June 3d, in order to assist Admiral Sampson in his strategic work.

Richmond P. Hobson was born in Greensboro, Ala., April 17, 1870; entered the Southern University in 1883, was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1885, and graduated from that institution in 1889. In the same year he was sent by the United States, because of his high standing in his course at Annapolis, to Paris, and graduated there in 1891.

He was then appointed Assistant Naval Constructor to the United States in the same year. He has been the centre of esteem and solicitation on account of his having sunk the Merrimac on June 4th, and went with the flag of truce into the enemy's camp and gave himself up as a prisoner of war.

His mother, in writing of him, says: "To us, nearest and dearest to him, it takes no Santiago to proclaim him a hero. He has been to us for so long the truest hero as a noble son and idolized brother. The plaudits of the world are his, and while history recalls the daring deed of his heroism, the gentler, sweeter, nobler beauty of his nature can be known only to those to whom he is 'first and best.'"

"In accomplishing his daring achievement I realize he was guided and protected by our kind Heavenly Father. A nobler son no mother ever had. He has been a mighty tower of strength to me for years. The gentlest, noblest nature, with every attraction of person and character, he claims the admiration of everyone who knows him."

What has Phrenology to say regarding the character? Aside from any knowledge of what he has accomplished, if our readers will draw an imaginary line from the centre of his forehead around the circumference, they will see that there is a large proportion above the specified line, which consequently gives him just what so many people lack, namely, courage and heroism, and that rare ability to act, "Act in the living present."

To compare this head with a low type of criminal, one would see at once the difference, for the latter lives entirely in the base of his brain and expresses force without moral power, while in a well-regulated head, with a predominance of the moral attributes, the moral qualities guide, the lower faculties simply stimulate and urge on to completion the work undertaken.

In Lieut. Hobson we have much of Admiral Dewey's strength of character manifested in the eye and decision in the chin, which makes the password "I conquer" a veritable realization. In him we do not find daring rashness without intelligence. Many persons are foolhardy enough to risk their lives and lose them, but they have not brains enough to risk their lives and save themselves. This is one great difference we find among men.

No one could call this face weak. There is strength and resolve exhibited in the length of the jaw, the masterly width of the chin. There is firmness as well as sympathy in the lips. The nose is not lacking in power, while the eyes have that intensity which can only come through a consecrated intellect, devoted to a noble purpose.

There is very little selfishness manifested in the head, but instead, above the central line one sees much benevolence and great sympathy.

Intuition is also largely represented,

which makes him a man who understands his fellows, while the lobe of his ear indicates longevity and good health.

Such a character as this cannot fail to prove to be attractive, admired, and respected by even his so-called enemies, therefore he is sure to make a distinguished position for himself.

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MAJOR-GEN. W. R. SHAFTER,
IN CHARGE OF THE TROOPS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Major-General Shafter is a very different type of man to Lieutenant Hob-

son. He carries a remarkable weight, namely, three hundred pounds, and yet is active and energetic. He has just passed the meridian of life, and possesses the vital, mental temperament, with a good supply of the motive to bring up the rear. He presents a commanding appearance, and has shown remarkable keenness of intelligence, foresight, and tact in the management of the com-

mand of the American Army off Santiago. The work of landing 16,000 troops in the face of the enemy in the brief space of twelve hours, carrying not only the men and their accoutrements, their tents, their supplies, their ammunition, and their battery guns without mishap or loss of life, is certainly a matter in itself of great congratulation.



MAJOR-GENERAL W. R. SHAFTER.
LIEUT. RICHMOND P. HOBSON. **COMMODORE WINFIELD S. SCHLEY,**
Commanding the first Squadron before Santiago.

son. He carries a remarkable weight, namely, three hundred pounds, and yet is active and energetic. He has just passed the meridian of life, and possesses the vital, mental temperament, with a good supply of the motive to bring up the rear. He presents a commanding appearance, and has shown remarkable keenness of intelligence, foresight, and tact in the management of the com-

judgment in tactics. There is the far-sightedness of the experienced man noticeable. There is the well-poised energy, which is under excellent control.

Surely these times of excitement and discipline serve to intensify our interest in character as it manifests itself in various ways, and to deepen our belief in the science.

ADMIRAL CERVERA.

Judging by the outlines of this head we find it is well developed in the lateral portions, as well as presenting a good forehead. The side-head indicates reserve, diplomacy, tact; the forehead planning talent, thoughtfulness, and organizing power. He is certainly a clever man, and has played his game well; but the last move gave more opportunity to the American fleet to dis-

which women have been engaged only comparatively for a short period when comparing this profession with medicine; therefore it is with pleasure that we present to our readers a lady who has taken up the study at the Women's Law Class of the University of New York City, and we do this for several reasons: To encourage more members of her sex to take up the same course that she has been graduated in, with the object of private or personal benefit;



MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN.

tinguish themselves, while if he had remained in the harbor of Santiago he could have given more trouble to Sampson and Schley.

MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN.

In our Phrenological Sketches of Women Engaged in Medicine, Philosophy, Teaching, or Business, which now reaches a score, we have come to a very interesting and rather novel department of work, namely, Law, in

because she is one of those noble workers who is foremost in the ranks of energetic women, and because, with all her club work and executive duties, she is an example of thorough womanliness and one devoted to philanthropy. It is in the latter cause that she perhaps takes the greatest delight, and therefore we will not leave it unmentioned.

Law in itself was supposed to be out of the province of woman altogether, although the life of one of the first and greatest law-givers (who was no less a

personage than Moses) was spared at the suggestion of a woman. Yet in the practice of law itself woman has had to steer her course, win her laurels, gain her experience, and fight her way into the arena of this secluded and one-sexed profession with great tenacity, skill, tact, and forensic talent. She is supposed to have no logical talent at all, hence has met with rebuffs all through her pioneer work. The ground is becoming smoother, and the outlook is not so discouraging, for she has not only the way opened to her to study, but she is actually engaged by law firms to do exceedingly important work. She has also been listened to by some courts after preparing her cases and has proceeded to defend her cases herself.

It is because Phrenology recognizes that law is of inestimable value to woman, even if she does not take up the study as a means of future livelihood, and because Phrenology shows that woman has developed, during the past century, distinct logical faculties, that we recommend a course of law at the New York University as a completion to her education. The lecturer is Professor Isaac Franklin Russell, D.C.L., LL.D., assisted by Miss A. H. Haggerty, LL.M., and Miss Isabella Mary Pettis, LL.B.

In presenting Mrs. James Fairman in her cap and gown, we do so with the greatest of pleasure, because both suit her so well, and the cap does not exclude much of the head from view.

Although not present at the graduation the year she received her diploma, it was our privilege to see the inspiring sight this year, when forty girls were similarly rewarded on March 31st, and the words of encouragement by the Chancellor, the Dean, and others of the University were certainly such as to give an impetus to others to follow in their course and to make themselves acquainted with the very particulars of which in after life, as business women and owners of property, they will be most glad.

Mrs. Fairman has come from strong ancestral stock. Her maiden name was

Holden, which dates back to the early settlers of the Revolutionary days. Jonathan Holden fought in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and was an ancestor of hers, and assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of soldier. She can trace her family back to earlier days, namely, to Robert Holden, who lived, in 1663, at Cranbrook, Kent, England. Singularly enough the word Holden means "to hold the fort"—fortified—and it has been typical of the Holden ancestry all the way down to the present era.

She therefore has a perfect right to all her patriotic sentiments, and is a legitimate member of the New England Women's Society (by birthright). She is also Vice-President of the West End Womans' Republican Association, and an earnest and patriotic member of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and has acted in that capacity for twenty-four years. These points will help our readers to realize more clearly what they see in Mrs. Fairman's head and face. She has inherited the characteristic of constitutional strength from her great-grandfather, which means strength of character, wiriness of organization, and power of endurance equal to the days when it required grit to stand up for one's principles.

She possesses a very vigorous brain that supplies her with remarkable energy of purpose, suggestiveness of mind, and power to put into execution her progressive ideas.

Her moral brain has a good set-off by her basilar qualities, which give enforcement to her practical philanthropy, her remarkable thoughtfulness for others, and her sympathy in a noble cause or work. She has a deeply religious nature and does much in connection with her Church societies.

One of the most prominent of her characteristics is her inspiration, which comes to her from a combination of faculties and which causes her to take up the events of the day and consider the needs of her own sex.

Few women are so vigorous in the work they undertake or throw themselves so heartily into every public issue that she takes an interest in. And for a practical lesson of her head and face we would draw attention to the width of her head from ear to ear, giving her executiveness and businesslike qualities, the width of her brow over the outer angle of each eye, the fullness of the centre of her forehead from the root of the nose upward, the height of the head upward, and the comprehensive breadth of the moral or superior region of her head.

The mouth, lips, jaw, and chin indicate the strength of the social group, which gives her a Spartan faith in humanity and a most tenacious regard and confidence in those whom she calls her friends.

It is her wonderful, inspiring faith in others that often draws them out and makes them perform deeds of heroism which they would not be confident enough to express by themselves. Thus she uses not only her own strength to do work requiring ingenuity, skill, and sympathy, but she knows how to utilize the powers of others, harness their abilities in a marvellous manner. She very often unconsciously opens the way to a work that does them good. Would that there were more born under her star, as the astrologer would say, with similar qualities and inclinations, and with the conscious readiness to do even the uninviting tasks if need be.

We shall not attempt to do her full justice in these few remarks, but before closing them we must draw attention to her ability for literature. She has talent to write, not about imaginary subjects or pure fiction, but upon lines of utility. She is a natural observer, a scientific investigator, therefore the works of nature are to her intensely interesting. She is just the one to study the wild flowers in their natural habitat, the leaves of the trees, and the various grains of wood, and kinds of bark, and it is not surprising to us that we have heard a whisper that she is shortly to bring out an interesting

primer on the works of nature, principally of trees and their uses. She has studied hundreds of specimens in the British Museums and Kew Gardens, London, aside from those in many interesting museums in this country, and she has gone to nature herself to see the tree in all its glory, as it stands erect or bends with gracefulness or extends its roots far and wide. We shall be on the outlook for anything that Mrs. Fairman writes, for we know it will be worthy our perusal.

In the study of law she has found it inspiring, highly educational, and useful. In fact, so imbued was she in the work from the outset that she encouraged her daughter, Miss Evelina Holden Fairman, to take up the course with her. The latter is a young lady who shows great promise in mastering parliamentary law with the object of writing and teaching others the same pursuit.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, R.A., OF LONDON.

The portrait of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who has recently passed away, is another indication of talent forcing itself to the front even against the wishes, hopes, and desires of fond parents. The latter were desirous that their son should be trained for the Church, and with this idea he was sent, at eleven years of age, to King Edward's College, Birmingham, and later to Exeter College, Oxford. It was at the latter place that he became the intimate friend of William Morris, for whom he held a life-long friendship.

It was while he was at the University in 1855 that he met Rossetti, and on his advice he left Oxford and settled in London to commence assiduously the study of art. He spared no pains to perfect himself in technical essentials, and labored assiduously to master those details without which, he now realized, artistic expression would be impossible. He became a splendid draughtsman, a superb colorist, and established himself in a few years at the very head of mod-

ern designers. His work of designing for tapestry, stained glass, mosaics, and public illustration occupied a large part



THE LATE SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, R.A.
Courtesy of Messrs. Harper Bros.

of his time, and helped to gain an amount of experience of a valuable kind. Had he never done anything else

he would still have been one of the most memorable figures in the modern art world, but with the public the chief interest lies in his pictures. These have been a wonderful success, full of resource, abounding with exquisite imaginative qualities. To make a list of them would be to put down some of the most notable productions of modern times and to catalogue the centres of interest in many exhibitions.

He possessed a remarkable head, largely of the philosophic and idealistic qualities. Realism had no attractions for him, and his head indicates this. He was no mere copyist of nature, believing it to be the incorrect function of the artist to do so, preferring rather to decorate, to use facts carefully enough as the basis of his work, but so to combine and distribute them that the ultimate result would be minutely in accordance with the decorative scheme which he had mentally arranged. His forehead is high and well developed in Causality and the æsthetic faculties.

Phrenology and Matrimonial Bureaux.

There ever has been, and ever will be, unhappy marriages. The individual who fancies he can bring about a matrimonial millennium by establishing a phrenological matrimonial bureau must have a rather exaggerated notion of the possibilities of practical Phrenology. Phrenology has nothing to fear from the experimental physiologist, but it certainly has good reason to be suspicious of phrenological missionaries and faddists, who, governed more by imagination and ambition than by thoroughly assimilated evidence, are too prone to foist on the unthinking multitude, under the name of Phrenology, assumptions and fancies they are unable to make good.

I refer here particularly to those phreno-matrimonial agents who, after having examined, say, a young man and woman, advise them to marry "right off the reel," although they may be total strangers to one another. Our most machiavelian opponent could not possibly have devised a more subtle means of degrading the teachings of Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe than the above.

But, asks some impulsive enthusiast, do you not believe that people who marry on phrenological lines will be much happier than those who don't?

My reply to this is yes, providing you add those two important words, *cæteris paribus*—other things being equal.

But the unfortunate thing is that, so far as the majority of people are concerned, those particular conditions are not equal. Had the phreno-matrimonial agents grasped the full import of this fact they never would have launched such a quixotic institution as a phrenological matrimonial bureau.

They seem to be unacquainted with the fact that in the great majority of miserable marriages the cause is to be found more in the difference of *mental states* than in the difference of development of brain matter. The environment of the majority of people does not permit the free exercise and expression of their natural tendencies, consequently the position of the phreno-matrimonial agent is untenable.

The worry, anxiety, and mental strain that the average individual undergoes in the struggle for existence disorganizes his self-control, hence giving rise to mental states that are anything but conducive to matrimonial happiness. Many men who come home tired and worried are not in a fit state—no matter whether they have large or small social organs—to enter into that congenial, appreciative conversation so much desired by many wives. Under such conditions some wives become careless and apathetic; others do something more than verbally express their feelings, while many, deficient in force of character, become hypocritical and “drown their sorrow in drink.” The more one investigates the cause or causes of unhappy marriages the more does one become convinced that the cause or causes, in the great majority of cases, is largely due to the disorganizing influence of an unhealthy environment. Now and then we encounter cases where the matrimonial misery is traceable to mental states arising from pronounced cerebral differences, but the percentage of such cases is small. Let any phrenologist compare the phrenological developments of a number of husbands and wives whose married life does not spell happiness, with the phrenological developments of a number of husbands and wives whose mar-

ried life is, comparatively speaking, happy; he will then find that the cerebral differences, suggesting a probable lack of affectional reciprocity, is not more pronounced among the matrimonially miserable than among those whose married life is happy. It is very apparent, then, that we cannot ascertain the cause or causes that are provocative of unhappy marriages by a purely phrenological examination. But by making ourselves more thoroughly acquainted with the actualities of life, we soon discover the modifying and disorganizing influence environment has over average individuals; hence all phrenological delineations to be effective must consider environment. Now it is impossible to ascertain by a phrenological examination the nature of the future surroundings of the individual. This important factor, then, being an unknown quantity, Phrenology cannot guarantee that marriages based on phrenological lines will turn out happy or unhappy.

“Answers” recently published the result of an interview between its representative and the only phreno-matrimonial agent in London. In this interview he says he does not undertake to select a wife for his client. “All I undertake to do,” he says, addressing his interviewer, “is to examine your head and then put you in communication with the one of my lady clients whose faculties most nearly correspond with yours. I do not guarantee that she will accept you or that you will be satisfied with her looks or her fortune.” I am afraid the explanation is very much like a distinction without a difference. He says he selects the lady client whose faculties most nearly correspond with those of his male client. So if the gentleman marries this particular lady on the recommendation of the agency then the selection has been made by the agency, and not his client; his client could not be reasonably expected to make a selection from *one*.

On the other hand, should the phreno-matrimonial agent introduce to his male client a number of female

clients, with the object of allowing the matrimonially inclined gentleman to make a selection, then he would simply prove the untenableness of his theory.

According to "Answers" representative, the agent says "An ambitious man ought always to marry an ambitious woman." This is an unsupported statement. A husband's ambition very often interferes with a wife's ambition, and frequently ends in little domestic scenes that are not quite of a loving nature.

On the other hand, there are many ambitious men who have married *un-ambitious* wives, and their married life certainly cannot be described as a failure. Ambitious men who are married to wives who sympathize with and aid them, directly or indirectly, in the carrying out of their projects, contribute largely to their mutual happiness and success, but it does not necessarily follow that such wives are ambitious. Just one more extract from "Answers." "My father was a phrenologist and had such a firm belief in his art that he married my mother because the organs in her head told him she would make him a suitable wife. And he was not deceived, for a happier or more affectionate couple never lived. All my brothers and sisters married on the same principle, and it produced such excellent results that I thought I should benefit the public at large as well as myself if I started this particular form of matrimonial agency."

The agent's notion regarding the nature of evidence is rather droll. His

mode of reasoning is as follows: My father, brothers, sisters, as well as myself, have married on phrenological lines. We are all happy; therefore, if the world marries on phrenological lines matrimonial happiness will be universal.

But there are hundreds of thousands who have married on pure affection, and their matrimonial bliss is just as perfect as that of *la famille*. So that the latter proves, according to the former logic, that phreno-matrimonial bureaux are unnecessary.

It is quite possible the launching of such an agency may benefit its projector; that it will benefit the public at large is a pure assumption. It certainly will not elevate Phrenology, and I am sure no decently informed phrenologist will compromise himself and his science by putting faith in such an *ignis fatuus*.

Of course, to the young man and his fiancée, a written phrenological delineation is invaluable, and that in proportion as his intelligence and circumstances permit him to put into practice the advice given.

P. K. Zyto, London.

The great objection to be raised against a Matrimonial Bureau is its way of matching persons by their heads and making a business of it, like engaging a servant. One cannot "love to order," and it is the most delicate matter in the world "to match" people's characters, like cloth. Such a Bureau will only tend to lower Phrenology and make us think of an article that is on "Sale or Return."

Ed. P. J.

VEGETARIANISM BENEFITS BODY AND MIND.

Am I a vegetarian? Yes, in theory, and in practice so far as environments will permit. There are times and places where it is difficult to obtain the proper substitute for meat; but for three years I tasted neither flesh nor fish, and I found the vegetarian diet to be of great benefit to both body and mind. Why am I a vegetarian? Because the organic quality of the individual corresponds to, and is a resultant of, the kind of food used. Be-

cause a diet of vegetables, fruit and grain creates pure blood, tones up the brain cells to respond to the impulse of nobler thoughts, gives beauty of character, and exalts the soul. Further, because all life is sacred, and to take the life of the least of God's creatures is contrary to the spiritual law of man's being, and is a violation of the Divine commandment which says: "Thou shalt not kill."

URIEL BUCHANAN, Chicago "Vegetarian."

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Health and Health Culture.

This is a suitable time of the year for us to think of Water Gaps, country residences, mountain retreats, and outdoor life. Fortunate are those who can in-

shade, and green lawns adorned with blooming flowers and climbing vines, his buildings are so situated that they are supplied with every comfort and convenience for his guests. The doctor, whose portrait we give, is an energetic, active man, with large sym-



F. WILSON HURD, M.D.

dulge in a complete rest and change. One of the prettiest places of this kind is within easy access of New York City, some ninety miles along the Delaware Valley, to the Water Gap.

Dr. F. Wilson Hurd has the true humanitarian spirit with regard to a home at which one can revive their drooping energies. Located in one of the most beautiful spots near the Delaware Water Gap, with ample grounds, abundant



A VIEW OF WATER GAP.

thies, a Christian spirit, and a devotedness to his work and patients that is worthy of the greatest success. He has been established now in this locality for twenty-three years, hence the Institution has become well established, and his daughter, Mrs. Fannie Hurd Brown, M.D., gives valuable advice to his patients.

As will be noticed by the gentleman's head, he is a man of deep thought and reflection. His moral brain is strongly represented, and he must show it in his

life and work by giving breadth to his philanthropy, keenness to his interests of a higher character, and an attentive ear to all who are needy and suffering. He is broad in the temples, which makes him a lover of beauty and that which is real and substantial. He is a lover of nature, and his Veneration must indicate this in a very strong way.

His establishment being near the mountains enables its occupants to have dry, clear, bracing air, cold crystal spring water, cool summer nights, and a truly highland hygienic home. Ev-

schemes and ideas, perhaps more than he can carry out; hence, he will have his hands full and will be able to readjust things and suit various peculiarities to his surroundings, or his surroundings to human peculiarities. He may need to use his Continuity and Firmness to control his very suggestive mind and keep in place his large Causality and Benevolence.

His Language appears to be well represented, and with his active brain he could talk fluently and lecture in an interesting way to a highly intellectual



DR. HURDS' WATER GAP SANITARIUM.

ery condition is encouraged favorable to health, and a faithful, unselfish service is always ready. His perceptive faculties are not deficient, and give him a practical insight into what is taking place around him. He must believe thoroughly in cleanliness and in that motto which says "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and he would see with his quick eye any speck of dirt or dust that was out of its place. All his senses must be pretty strong, smell, sight, taste, hearing, and touch. He must be a man of many hobbies, of many

audience. His Comparison and Human Nature are both large, which give him an analytical and introspective mind. He is quick to see and make mental notes of character, and is not often mistaken in his estimates of others when he allows his judgment to guide him rather than his sympathies, but it may be somewhat difficult for him to control the latter and do justice to his Intuition.

He is highly intellectual, and probably takes a deep interest in ethical culture.

THE VALUE OF FRUITS.

One evidence of the progress of modern medicine is the greatly increased interest in dietetic matters. *Modern Medicine* has an article on the use of fruits that is notable and partly reproduced in the following :

"Fruits are, however, of great value in many forms of disease, because of the acids which they contain. These acids when taken into the blood break up some of the compounds of waste substances which have been formed, and thus give rise to an increased excretion of these substances through the kidneys. In this way fruits are a great advantage in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, gravel and all the different morbid conditions which accompany the so-called uric-acid diathesis. The observations of Haig respecting the relation of uric acid to neurasthenia give to fruit a great dietetic value in this disease. He has shown that neurasthenia is almost always the result of the accumulation within the system of tissue wastes largely in the form of uric acid. The free use of fruit aids in the elimination of these poisons, not only by breaking up the compounds which they form within the body, but by stimulating the kidneys to increased normal activity.

"Remembering the interesting fact pointed out by Bouchard, that rheumatism is really a toxemia, resulting from the decomposition of food-stuffs in a dilated or prolapsed stomach, we may also attribute the beneficial effects of a fruit diet in rheumatism and allied conditions to its value in suppressing the formation of poisonous substances in the alimentary canal in the manner already pointed out.

"Obesity, which is, like rheumatism, a diathesis, may be successfully treated by a fruit dietary. This is due not only to the fact that fruit is a natural food, and thus aids the system to establish normal tissue metamorphosis and a normal balance between the processes of assimilation and dissimilation, but also because it affords a very comfortable means of reducing the amount of

nutrient material received to a minimum quantity.

"Fruit is chiefly water, the amount of nutrient material it contains varying from five to eight or ten per cent. in most fruits, rising to a higher figure only in dried fruits, such as dried grapes, prunes, dates, etc. The writer has succeeded in reducing excessive weight in the most satisfactory manner, by prescribing a diet consisting almost exclusively of grapes or apples, allowing only a small bit of thoroughly dried bread or zwieback in connection with the fruit. In some cases the fruit may be allowed as often as three or four times a day, if necessary, to relieve an uncomfortable sensation of emptiness.

"In fevers, fruits, especially in the form of fruit juices, are a most convenient and certainly the most appropriate of all foods. It is now almost universally recognized that beef tea and meat preparations of all sorts should be wholly proscribed in cases of fever, as the patient is already suffering from the accumulation of waste matters to such a degree that the addition of even the small amount contained in beef tea or a small piece of meat, may be sufficient to give rise to an exacerbation of the disease and lessen the patient's chances for recovery."

PLAN OF DIETARY STUDIES.

It is by means of dietary studies that we can best obtain reliable data upon the food economy of people in different parts of the country and under different conditions of age, sex, health, occupation, and environment.

The general plan of such investigations includes an account of the amounts and composition of all food materials in the house at the beginning, purchased during and remaining at the end of the period of investigation, and, when practicable, of all the kitchen and table wastes. The amount of different food materials on hand at the beginning and received during the period are added together; from their sum the

amounts remaining at the end are subtracted. This gives the amount of each material actually used. From the amount thus obtained, and the composition of each material, as shown by analysis, the amounts of the nutritive ingredients are estimated. From these are subtracted the amounts of nutrients in the waste, and thus the amounts of nutrients actually eaten are learned. Account is kept of the meals taken by the different members of the family and by visitors during the experimental period, which should not be less than seven days.

As a rule a woman requires less food than a man, and the amount required by children is still less, varying with the age. It is customary to assign certain factors which shall represent the amount of nutrients required by children of different ages, and by women as compared with adult men. The various factors which have been adopted are as follows:

Factors used in calculating meals consumed in dietary studies:

One meal of woman equivalent to 0.8 meal of man at moderate muscular labor.

One meal of boy 14 to 16 years of age, inclusive, equivalent to 0.8 meal of man.

One meal of girl 14 to 16 years of age, inclusive, equivalent to 0.7 meal of man.

One meal of child 10 to 13 years of age, inclusive, equivalent to 0.6 meal of man.

One meal of child 6 to 9 years of age, inclusive, equivalent to 0.5 meal of man.

One meal of child 2 to 5 years of age, inclusive, equivalent to 0.4 meal of man.

One meal of child under 2 years of age equivalent to 0.3 meal of man.

These factors are based in part upon experimental data and in part upon arbitrary assumptions. They are subject to revision when experimental evidence shall warrant more definite con-

clusions. By the use of these factors the number of meals actually taken by each member of the family is calculated into the equivalent number of meals for an adult man. In this way the total number of meals taken by the family is finally expressed in terms of meals per man, and by dividing this latter value by the number of meals taken per day (usually three) the equivalent number of days for one man is obtained. The total nutrients of the food eaten divided by this equivalent number of days for one man gives the amount of nutrients "per man per day."—The Health Magazine.

SUMMER SOUVENIRS FOR THE HOME.

The vacationist of artistic eye will find many souvenir "possibilities" during her rambles. Milkweed may be manufactured into many pretty articles, using the silk from the pods for filling sachets, etc. Delicate ferns may be pressed and mounted upon parchment, then tied together in book form, the covers being ornamented with a water-color sketch. Where one cannot wield the brush a linen cover

Shells may be made into various decorative novelties, too numerous to mention. One, a gift to a young invalid who spends his summers on the coast of Maine, was a tiny shell-covered booklet, enclosing twelve specimens of beautiful sea mosses. The mottled scallop shells which formed the covers were but two and one-half inches across; the leaves were of cream parchment and in shape of shells, the mosses being neatly mounted upon the paper. The shells were pierced and cream silk cord tied through, as a hinge.

If no suitable shells can be had, the mosses can be made into book form, as was the fern booklet previously mentioned, in which case the cover must be decorated with a marine sketch, in water-colors or Delft embroidery.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

"The Wonderful Century, Its Successes and Its Failures," by Prof. A. Russell Wallace, has just been published by Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., London, and by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The book is splendidly bound and would make a suitable present to a young person starting in life. Mr. Wallace is an interesting historian and a clever writer; there is not a dry page in the book. Mr. Wallace describes his book as "An appreciation of the century—of what it has done and what it has left undone."

Among the successes of the century, he very graphically deals with "Modes of Travelling," "The Conveyance of Thought," "Theoretical Discoveries in Physics," etc.; among the failures of the century, he treats of the "Opposition to Hypnotism," "The Demon of Greed," and among other interesting essays he eloquently dwells upon the "Neglect of Phrenology." In this article Professor Wallace traces the history of Phrenology from the time of Dr. Gall to the latest researches in brain functions. We should like this article printed in pamphlet form and freely distributed amongst all classes of people. Many objectors to Phrenology think its advocates are following a cunningly devised fable, and that its so-called facts are but the fruits of a morbid imagination. Professor Wallace very clearly explodes these ideas and shows that Phrenology was "founded step by step on the observation and comparison of facts, confirmed and checked in every conceivable way, and subjected to the most rigid tests. By means of large collections of skulls, and casts of the heads of men and women remarkable for any mental faculty or propensity, and by observations and measurements of thousands of living persons, the correspondence of form with function was first suspected, then confirmed, and finally demonstrated by the comparison of the heads of individuals of every age, both in health and disease, and under the most varied conditions of education and environment."

Many test-cases are given and we are tempted to give a few, but the article must be read and mentally digested in order to be thoroughly appreciated. We heartily endorse the closing sentences of the article. "In the coming century Phrenology will assuredly attain general acceptance. It will prove itself to be the true science of mind. Its practical uses in education, in self-discipline, in the reformatory treatment of criminals, and in the remedial treatment of the insane

will give it one of the highest places in the hierarchy of the sciences; and its persistent neglect and obloquy during the last sixty years, will be referred to as an example of the almost incredible narrowness and prejudice which prevailed among men of science, at the very time they were making such splendid advances in other fields of thought and discovery."

Professor Wallace is a clear and an advanced thinker; he marshals his facts with ability and speaks his mind freely upon those subjects which affect the common interests of mankind. This book is within the reach of all and we would advise all who are interested in the progress of the age to secure a copy.

D. Elliott.

"Method of Mind Training, Concentrated Attention, and Memory." By Catharine Aiken. Harper & Brother, New York.

This is a book well suited to the necessities of the age. The author frankly admits that for thirty years of teaching, she has worked without a system. Now that she has found one she wonders how she has ever done without any in her girls' school in Stamford, Ct. Here every day for twenty minutes the children are given a drill of mind training. The exercises are very simple, but, as explained in the book before us, are arranged for the object of concentrating the mind.

In phrenological literature we find repeated suggestions as to how each separate faculty can be trained, and also that the organ of Continuity or the faculty that gives concentration of attention is one of the most essential ones to cultivate, especially in the rising generation. We hail with delight any approach to this system by any modern teachers and trust that through the method suggested by Miss Aiken, that teachers will be led to see the wider significance of studying objectively. The book is well produced by its publishers.

"Purely Original Verse." By J. Gordon Coogler. Published by the author, Columbia, South Carolina.

There is a variety of subjects in this little book; it displays undoubted talent.

"The Secret of Success," by F. E. Mitchell. New York. Success Publishing Co., 449 Grand Street.

This is a thoroughly practical book. The thoughts contained therein are good.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.



Rockwood, Photo.

REUBEN, GEORGIE, AND WILLIAM DEMAREST.

No. 432.—We are constantly looking for genius to show itself in out of the way places and in unexpected persons. And especially do we look for marvel-

ous things in the children of the rising generation, as though they had been accumulating talent for a century, or because we see hidden talent in our-

selves which we expect will be some day realized in our children.

We are inclined to applaud little children under the age of twelve years for playing beautifully before the most critical audiences on the piano, violin, or 'cello, when they ought to be in their nurseries and tucked up snugly to sleep in their cribs.

History repeats herself, and just as the little Mozart created the wonder of the old savants in his day, so little Reuben Demarest and his wee brothers are to-day exciting the curiosity of the musical world by their talents. These children, like Handel, expressed their taste for music before they were supposed to have any genius at all. The youngest, when asked one day whether he was going to play on a street organ and have a monkey, replied, "No; my instrument will be the 'cello," and he showed very early that he knew what he wanted.

The other day when I was privileged to examine them at my office, and later in their own home, I was delighted to find that they were all healthy, rosy-cheeked children, whose very simplicity made them interesting, which is so contrary to the prescribed musician of the day, who is pale-faced and nervous.

Little Reuben, the oldest of the trio, possesses a vital-mental temperament, is wonderfully gifted, and has an equipment equal to a young man many years his senior. Nature has been wondrously kind in giving him at a very early age what the average child strives hard to win by constant toil, and even in mature life does not often get so much reward.

His organization, too, being healthy, is greatly in his favor; for were he delicate and under size he would find it much harder to work off his mental abilities, but as it is he is marvellously supplied with vital stamina. He is not handicapped with nervous excitability, but sits to the piano and speaks to it as though he were entertaining a friend.

His physiognomy is very interesting. He has regular features, large, speaking, blue, sympathetic eyes, grecian

nose, well formed ears, set backward, showing ambition, and a good lower lobe, giving healthiness; powerful and well chiselled lips for one so young, which express earnest resolve, strength of character, and an absence of conceited ambition which so often is to be found in those who are much complimented, unless they have power to discriminate between true criticism and flattery.

The chin rounds good naturedly, which indicates sympathy, a loving, friendly, and companionable disposition. He has light yellow, curly hair.

Mentally speaking, his head presents several interesting features. First, the head measures 21 1-3 inches in circumference by 15 in height. To this must be added his fine quality of organization, which intensifies the expression of his mind. Size alone, we have often said, does not count for the ability of anyone, hence, in little Reuben's case, his tone of mind assists him materially in showing refinement and a keen sense of perfection; or, in other words, a genuine artist. This is an attribute that has to be born in one, for it cannot be purchased for any amount of money.

Reuben has a high head, which is shown by 15 inch measurement. This height means that it will give to him a superiority of intellect that will make him live in the hearts of the people rather than be interested merely in their pockets or what they can do for him.

He has a particularly interesting character, and we wish that space would allow us to trace from his babyhood up to his present age of ten years all that heredity has to say about him.

No. 433.—Now Georgie, the little violinist, who is seven years old, has a head measurement of 21 x 14½ inches. He handles his bow like a Paganini. He has a mind that will want to reason everything out from a philosophical point of view, and will be a writer, a linguist, inventor, as well as a musician. For his age his head is large and will show remarkable taste in all ethical subjects.

No. 434.—Little William, now six years old, has a head measurement of $21\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches. There is massiveness in this little fellow, and the moment we placed our hands on his head we found the reason why he had chosen the 'cello as his instrument. He cannot do anything small. If he had not chosen the 'cello, he would have taken to the organ with its three or four keyboards and enormous stops; for it is volume and effect that he wishes to combine with sweetness and tone. To see him strike his 'cello, draw out his notes, and make the music swell from under his fingers is truly a wonderful expression of his talent, which he manifests through a combination of faculties. He will make, besides a musician, a first-class engineer. He will love moving machinery. He could succeed well as a surgeon or physician. He has a wonderful combination of mental strength. He is very tender in his feelings, yet he is quick to resent anything that does not strike him as being fair or just. He will never speak with small adjectives or bring in a small figure of speech. When his mother was once writing to his uncle, he said, "Tell him to send us a horse, not a pony." Once, when his little brothers were ill, he asked the doctor if he were not going to be ill soon, for he said, "I want pills to take like the others." When he took the measles from his brothers he was satisfied, and did everything conscientiously that the doctor told him to do. After he got well, he said, "I would like to be a doctor; but suppose I eat up all the pills myself, what would happen?"

Little Reuben can strike ten keys on the piano, and can tell you the keys you have struck in another room. He can also tell you the keys of the door-bell when it rings, or any other small sounds that he hears.

He has played before Adelaide Patti, Mrs. Potter Palmer, George Grossmith, Paderewski, Madam Eames, and other celebrities, who have all placed above their signatures inscriptions telling of their admiration and expressing faith in the boy's future career.

He was born at St. Paul, Minn. His father is a German, his mother a Swede, and from his mother comes more directly his musical talent, as her family are a combination of Swedish and German origin; her grandfather having been a violinist of some considerable local repute.

To see the little ones standing around their mother, who accompanies the two youngest children on the piano while they sing and play, is a beautiful sight, as she is a woman of sterling abilities, capable talents, and strong domestic affections.

Little Reuben played for us selections from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and other well-known composers, with tone and a command of technique and depth of musical feeling seen only, as a rule, in those of mature growth.

ICELAND AS A HEALTH RESORT.

It is said that Iceland offers such exceptional advantages and opportunities to the sportsman, the tourist, the naturalist, the mountaineer, and the seeker of health, that at no distant day it is destined to become the tourist field of Europe. The glaciers of Switzerland, the fjords, the salmon rivers, and the midnight sun of Norway, are all there, and, moreover, the volcanoes, grottoes, and sulfataras of Italy, on a grander scale; the pure and clear atmosphere of Italy, the mineral springs of Germany, and the geysers, or hot springs, of the Yellowstone Park. Nowhere has nature been so spendthrift in assembling wonderful phenomena on one spot.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is the most strongly united by the fiercest flame.—Colton.

There is a healthful hardiness about real dignity that never dreads contact and communion with others, however humble.—Washington Irving.

Insincerity in a man's own heart must make all his enjoyments, all that concerns him, unreal; so that his whole life must seem like a merely dramatic representation.—Hawthorne.

God alone can properly bind up a bleeding heart.—Joseph Roux.

A QUERY AND ITS ANSWER.

"Phrenology is all humbug!" and Miss Rose Stanley tossed her pretty head angrily.

"Do you really think so?" said Mrs. Jackson, quietly.

"Yes, I do," replied Miss Rose. "Just think, there is my brother Frank, who pretends that he can read character, telling me this afternoon that he would rather I would not have anything to do with William McKeown, who is cashier at the bank; says 'that he has very small Conscientiousness, large Secretiveness and that he has a low head, showing the lack of moral nature or some such nonsense.' Why! It is perfectly absurd. William is a very nice fellow, indeed! He goes to church quite regularly, and he has asked me to allow him to accompany me next Sunday morning, and I have promised him I would."

"Well," said Mrs. Jackson, "you of course know your own mind best, but I have every confidence in your brother Frank's ability to read character, and I would much rather see you with Frank's friend, Alfred McIntosh, than with Mr. McKeown. I am only just learning the science, but I can see that he is very deficient in the moral region. He has large 'Self-esteem,' however, and a good 'social' head, but he is a man who is not fit to be placed in such a temptation as he is now, as cashier. I am talking plainly to you, Rose, and you must forgive me if I hurt your feelings, but as your friend I advise you to go back to Alfred, and have nothing to do with Mr. McKeown. Time will prove the truth of your brother's remarks, and I may also say of mine, because I predict that he will do something wicked if he has the chance. But are you going to attend the lectures of Professor Brown, 'The Phrenologist'?"

"I do not think so, Mrs. Jackson. I really do not see any sense in Phrenology, and, as regarding Mr. McKeown, I will not break my acquaint-

ance with him until I see a good reason for doing so. If he turns out as you Phrenological people are trying to make out, I will then believe in Phrenology, but I tell you, I believe you are all misjudging him."

"Well! we shall see in time," replied Mrs. Jackson.

Two weeks later the following appeared in the morning paper:

Late last night the manager, of the bank, wishing to refer to some papers kept at the bank, went down to get them. On opening the door and turning on the electric light he was surprised to see a fifty-dollar bill lying on the floor; as he stooped to pick it up a suspicion flashed across his mind, and rushing around to the safe, to his horror he saw that it was open and that the contents, amounting to the sum of \$90,000, were gone. Hastily summoning the police, and leaving them in charge, he rushed around to notify the cashier, Mr. William McKeown, only to learn that he had left the city, catching the half-past-eight train that same evening, telling the ticket agent, who knew him, that he had urgent business in Westminster, a small place about forty-five miles away. Detectives were at once placed on his track, and we hope to tell of his arrest in our next issue. The affair has created great excitement, as Mr. McKeown is well known and moved in the best society here.

Later.—A telegram has just been received telling of the arrest of William McKeown, with the stolen money in his possession. When arrested he tried to shoot himself with a revolver he snatched out of his pocket, but was prevented. He is being brought down by the officers.

Mr. Frank Stanley read the above aloud at the breakfast table, and, looking across at his sister Rose, who had turned deadly pale, said, "Now, sis, what did I tell you? Phrenology is the only true method of reading character correctly, and I believe every one should know it."

"Oh! Mrs. Jackson," said Rose, fifteen minutes later, "I am going to study Phrenology right away, and I am now going down to Professor Brown and get a delineation of myself—and—and—if you see Alf, will you tell him to call and see me as soon as he likes?"

FRANK J. ANGEL.

CURRENT EVENTS.

First sign of peace was the resignation of Sagasta.

The women and the families of the soldiers desire work rather than money.

The St. Louis has landed Cervera and other Spanish officers at Portsmouth, N. H.

Santiago surrendered to Shafter July 14th. How strange it will be for America to possess a military governor there.

With the President's usual thoughtfulness, he wired Mrs. Clark, on her dying bed, that her boy (who was in the 71st Regiment) was well.

General Miles, assisted by General Brooke, will be in command at Porto Rico, plans for which campaign are being rapidly made by General Alger and General Brooke.

D. D. Stroup has changed his address to Milton, Pa. He is working up a Phrenological Conference. All friends in this or adjoining States are asked to communicate direct or to the Editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The Women's Federated Clubs held their biennial convention at Denver. Judging from the reports, there were some thousands of the finest intellectual women of the country present. Mrs. Lowe was elected president.

Miss M. A. Hamm has gone to Tampa and on to Santiago on behalf of the National War Relief Association. This talented little woman has been around the world doing journalistic work for the best papers in England and America. We intend giving our readers a sketch of her remarkable work and character in our next number.

The war expenditure has reached \$123,000,000. The war appropriations are \$292,000,000.

The killed and wounded in battle are as follows:

Total officers, privates and marines killed.....	247
Total officers, privates, and marines wounded.....	1,323
Total reported missing	81

According to the new regulations made by the Educational Board of New York City, teachers are to be paid according to merit, not as formerly, according to grade. This will necessitate the passing of a test examination or the taking of a two years' course, in order that all may keep up to date. Many teachers are changing their summer plans in order to commence this two years' course at once.

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Annual Announcement for Thirty-sixth Session. This veteran homoeopathic institution opens this year under new and encouraging auspices. The features are a new building and an enlarged faculty, offering special inducements to women who would study medicine.

Jackson's Sanitarium, at Dansville, is a beautiful retreat on an extensive scale. Everything is done for comfort and convenience. The grounds are beautiful and extensive, and the treatment given by Dr. Jackson, his Son, and Dr. Kate Jackson is efficient.

Dr. Miller's Hotel in Twenty-sixth Street, is a first-class home hotel. A number of our friends go there when visiting New York, and they like it. It is centrally situated and that is a fine recommendation in itself.

"Mental Influences in the Healing of the Body," by T. V. Gifford, M.D., Kokomo, Ind., is a capital little article, calculated to do much good.

TAKE NOTE.

J. B. Harris, "'88," says: "I will start out to work in Phrenology again the first days of July on a tour of at least three months." Glad to hear this, as we have missed him as a correspondent for some time. He has done some good work just after graduating, but for a year we have not heard much from him. He has been studying medicine.

Will Phrenological friends who cannot attend the Annual Phrenological Conference, in October, in New York City, please send in their papers to be read at this meeting, where topics varied and interesting will be discussed?

G. G. Brown, "'92," writes from Durand, Mich., that he is very busy and will leave for Bancroft, where he is billed, at once.

Take not too short a time to make a world-wide bargain in.—Shakespeare.

Never marry but for love, but see that thou lovest what is lovely.—Penn.

For any man to match above his rank is but to sell his liberty.—Massinger.

A person's character is but half formed till after wedlock.—C. Simmons.

Wedlock's like wine, not properly judged of till the second glass.—Jerrold.

It is in vain that a man is born fortunate if he be unfortunate in his marriage.—Dacier.

Men should keep their eyes wide open before marriage and half shut afterward.—Madame Scuderi.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1898.

Shall I Study Phrenology this Year?

This question is a very important one to answer just now, for the time is drawing near when the opportunity to decide will be lost.

Let us put ourselves into the future tense, the third person singular, and imagine that we are behind a young man's brain and can see the reflection of it as it works and carries on a debate when solving the above problem. Among the faculties, the first to speak was Causality, and said, "I should like to know all the particulars as to my adaptability to the study; let me be quite sure on that point. How long will the course take? What are the expenses connected with it? How many books shall I need? How much value shall I gain by the study?"

Human Nature replied first, that it was intensely interested in the study and had always been successful in judging correctly of the characteristics of others, and thought the study would be of scientific value to him in understand-

ing the traits and motives of his friends and his own faculties.

Approbativeness said, "If I take up the study I want to do justice to it and come out top in the examination." Moderate Self-esteem said, "I am afraid I shall fail."

Acquisitiveness said, "I have ascertained the expense, and find the fees will be fifty dollars for the course, five dollars for the examination, which is optional, and the outfit in a few well selected books and a phrenological bust; these will not be so numerous, because the students sets have already been purchased.

"The board and lodging is a variable item, according to the locality and desire; but I think I can economize and yet live comfortably on four or five dollars a week."

Time was the next to speak, and said, "I have made inquiries about the time of the year the course at the American Institute begins, the duration of the

same, and the hours when the lectures are given, etc.

"They begin in the lovely month of September, on Tuesday the 6th, at 2.30.

"The lectures begin each day at 9.30 A.M., and extend until the end of October, when the Annual Conference will be held and the special examination of students will take place.

On Saturdays one hour will be given to questions, and after this some place of interest can be visited.

Comparison then asked Individuality who were going to lecture.

The reply came immediately:

"Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, President; Dr. E. P. Fowler, Ex-President; Dr. Drayton, Miss J. A. Fowler, Dr. Sizer, Dr. Holbrook, Dr. King, Dr. Vandenberg, Rev. Charles J. Adams, Dr. Ordronaux, Mr. Hyde, Dr. Janes, from Cambridge, if in town, and Dr. William L. Baner."

Comparison then ventured to remark that it had ascertained the subjects, and they were sufficiently varied and interesting to suit them all. "We are given the groundwork of Phrenology and Physiognomy practically and theoretically speaking, Physiology and Anatomy, Criminal Anthropology, Heredity, Hygiene and Laws of Health, Magnetism and Public Speaking, Psychology, Marriage, The Moral Principles of Phrenology."

Locality then began a fierce debate with Inhabitiveness, but eventually Locality hit the nail right on the head by saying, "We may stay at home all the time and see and hear but little, but by traveling we gain knowledge and experience. I have decided to go."

Eventuality then recalled an incident which was told him recently: "A student attended the Class in 1886 as an ordinary mechanic; he has now, after twelve years, worked himself up to be

a master contractor and builder, and is worth \$30,000, which position he attributes to the knowledge he gained of himself while attending the Autumn Session of 1886."

"If that is so, then I think it a good investment," said a large chorus of faculties, led by Hope, which faculty proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Faith and carried unanimously, that they would all recommend their master to attend the class and study the science for private benefit and public and financial results.

TRUE AND FALSE PHRENOLOGY.

A CORNELL PROFESSOR'S VIEWS.

Occasionally there comes to our ears a statement alleged to be made by Professor B. G. Wilder anent Phrenology that has a prejudicial qualification. The Professor is reported usually as affecting not only the attitude of the skeptic, but even that of the inveterate antagonist to the old system of brain localization.

Some of the older readers of the JOURNAL may recall one or more reviews of assertions by the Professor, assertions that were open to question and criticism on the ground of illogical and ex-parte, not to say injudicious, treatment. Well, in this statistical and sophistical age it is not very difficult to find points of objection in discussing any subject, scientific, philosophic, or what not, in order to reflect upon or weaken a writer's position.

Professor Wilder has devoted not a little time to the study of the brain in man and animals, and we are ready to concede that he has been a diligent, sincere investigator from the sides of the physiologist and pathologist. He has sought to ascertain the relation of brain structure to mental development,

and entertains certain concepts of localization that we are not at this time disposed to attack. Further, we are inclined to believe that on general principles Professor Wilder and we have a common ground for agreement. Our reason for this opinion has been strengthened by certain information given us lately by a valued correspondent.

At the Food Exhibition in Boston, last October, Professor Wilder lectured, and in the course of his remarks stated that it was indeed marvellous to note the close resemblance between the brains of the higher animals and the human brain. He spoke of the extensive researches made by eminent observers, mentioning as among the more distinguished Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe, and further made allusion to the existence of "a true and a false Phrenology." One of our valued correspondents, Mr. J. F. Wild, being present, found opportunity to ask what the lecturer meant in his reference to "true and false Phrenology," and whether or not the system of Gall and Spurzheim were true. In answer, Professor Wilder replied that he regarded the teaching of those worthies as quite true, and that Professor O. S. Fowler taught a system in the main true, or founded on correct principles; but false Phrenology was largely represented by charlatans and pretenders who go from house to house offering to read people's character for a small consideration. These, he said, get a smattering of the subject, and by assuming to know a great deal about it impose upon the credulity of the unsuspecting. If those who offer their services to the world were fairly equipped with a good knowledge of the physiology of the brain and nervous system, little or no objection could be made, for they would not only

know what they were dealing with, but appreciating the importance of the subject they would be likely to perform good service for society. Whatever may be our opinion of such a statement, we should own that Professor Wilder deserves consideration for the definite way in which he disclaims an attitude supposed hitherto to be that of a positive hostility to Phrenology and phrenologists generally. D.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"Some Clinical Aspects of Inebriety." By H. S. Drayton. New York City. Reprint. A practical talk given at the 1897 meeting of the American Medical Temperance Association. With illustrations from hospital and private observation. From the Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, April, 1898.

The "Denver Special," an Itinerary for the 51st Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association. Finely illustrated and full of useful information for those contemplating the trip to Denver.

"A Clinical Study of Kryofine." By Sidney V. Haas, M.D., and J. Bennett Morrison, M.D. New York. Reprint. Shows the effect of new coal-tar product as a defervescent, hypnotic and sedative. Probably, like nearly all the other similar derivatives, this will have its little day and disappear.

"Neurotic Eczema." By L. Duncan Bulkley, A.M., M.D. New York. This adds another to the series of interesting monographs issued by the experienced dermatologist. The relation of nervoust conditions to skin eruptions is discussed, and a practical line of treatment indicated. We may differ a little from Dr. B— in regard to reflex influences, but so far as a depressed nerve-tone having much to do with tendencies to skin affections we

are in hearty agreement with him, and approve the rational view he expresses in the necessity of improving a patient's general health.

"Abdominal and Pelvic Surgery." Extracts from Clinical Lectures and Society Transactions, by Wm. H. Wathen, A.M., M.D., Louisville, Ky. Reprinted by C. C. Mapes. Shows that in Kentucky they are doing pelvic surgery about as well as elsewhere in the States North or West.

"Pitman's Rapid Series." Practical French grammar. By A. Garnaud, B. ès Sc., and W. G. Isbister, B. A. (London). New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square.

As this is the age of hurry, this book should be of great service.

"The Game in Wall Street, and How to Play it Successfully." By "Hoyle." New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose Street.

Only the initiated into any work can hope for success. This book gives all the necessary requirements, hints, and information required to play the game successfully.

"Commercial and Art Illustrators." The Terry Engraving Co. High, Lynn, and Pearl Streets, Columbus, O.

These illustrations are exquisite in tone of style of printing.

"The Other Kidney in Contemplated Nephrectomy," by George M. Edebohls, A.M., M.D., Professor of Gynecology, New York Post Graduate Medical School. Reprint. A short monograph in which the writer offers certain admonitions in regard to the possible non-existence of "the other kidney," or a non-functional condition affecting it. Several cases in point are mentioned.

"The Inguinal Operation for Femoral Hernia." By the same author as above. A review of authorities on the surgery for hernia (rupture), with statement of the author's procedure.

Marriage with a good woman is a harbor in the tempest of life; with a bad woman it is a tempest in a harbor.—J. P. Senn.

As the husband is, the wife is; if mated with a clown, the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.—Tennyson.

The kindest and happiest pair will find occasion to forbear, and something every day they live to pity and perhaps forgive.—Cowper.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

H. H.—Persons having broad faces differ from those having narrow faces just as those who have broad heads differ from those having narrow heads. Narrow faces have not so much vitality, life, enthusiasm, vigor, and show less caution, less reserve, less selfishness, and greed.

"Projecting Under Jaw."—S. B.—If we were to take the view of certain physiognomists we would attribute a character of ill-balance or undevelopment to those having this peculiar facial anatomy. We have met with but few cases of the sort, and must testify to their superiority rather than inferiority of intellect as compared with the average member of modern society. One, a lady with whom we are well acquainted, is a teacher of considerable ability. Another is a student and writer in social economics.

"Morality and Religion begin with the food that yields the energy by which they are manifested."

Editor: When I see before me the glorious possibilities that can be accomplished when the science of Phrenology is appreciated generally, I exclaim with David, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." I make the bold assertion that if all men and women who occupy professional positions were obliged, first, to pass a course of Phrenology, the result of such measures would be simply glorious. Such being the case, I can never rest contented till there are prospects of this being accomplished, and to accomplish this, the truth of the science of Phrenology must be made manifest to those in authority. I beg that you will labor to accomplish this. Believing that I can give you financial assistance soon,

I am yours, for ever,

G. G.

Nobody can give you wiser advice than yourself; you will never err if you listen to your own suggestions.—Cicero.

If a man cannot be a Christian in the place where he is he cannot be a Christian anywhere.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Fathers their children and themselves abuse, that wealth a husband for their daughters choose.—Shirley.



MR. J. N. MERRITT, OF ROSSLAND, B. C., CANADA.
Successful Prize Winner.

We congratulate you on obtaining the prize we offered a few months back, and are delighted in being able to forward you by mail a written delineation as promised.

We appreciate the hard work you went through to obtain the three subscribers to the JOURNAL, besides answering correctly the four points whose pictures appeared in a previous number of the JOURNAL.

We give your portrait, as you have a head which no one would be ashamed to shoulder, and trust that your success will encourage some one else to follow in the same direction, namely, to send us the names and addresses and subscriptions for three new subscribers, and we will give the prize winner a written delineation by mail, and a year's free subscription to the JOURNAL.

Your head indicates keen intelligence, perseverance, sharpness of intellect, and analytical ability. You will succeed better in a professional line of work, than in an entirely commercial or business department. And the greater study you put into your work, the more you will like it.

A prize offer of one subscription to the JOURNAL for the best answer to the following questions:

Is Phrenology of use to the journalist, if so, what?

What is the best way to cultivate the organs of Veneration and Self-Esteem?

Answers not to exceed two hundred words and reach the office by September 1st.

Palmistry—Question.—Do you really believe in Palmistry?—J. O.—Answer.—If you mean by the term "palmistry" a mode of divining the future by an ex-

amination of the lines and markings of the hands we must say that we do not. But we will admit that there is much in the structure of the hand, in the peculiarity of its markings for study. One's hand shows, for instance, the type of temperament, the racial relation, and intimates the tendency of an individual in the way of occupation. The character of the tissue furnishes hints with reference to one's health, and many even point to the nature of one's illness, the constitutional weakness and diathesis. The more hands are studied the more we find in them of true value, and need not resort to romance or mere speculation.

We have received communication and photos from the following persons, which will be replied to as soon as space will permit: J. B. L. & I. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. C. K., Liverpool, O.; R. L. M., Texas; Mrs. H. Pepper, Tennessee; M. J. L., Minnesota; I. J. K., Ontario; J. E. C., North Carolina; C. S. E., Philadelphia; C. W. H., Missouri; J. A. R., Canada; L. B., Norasato; D. McL., Colorado; R. T. H., Utah; T. S. McKee, Pennsylvania; Otto Hatry, Chicago; A. P. Beachman.

CARDS.

A lady's card should be thin, of fine texture, and neatly engraved with her name in the centre, her residence in the lower right-hand corner, and her reception-day, if she has one, in the lower left-hand corner.

A married lady uses her husband's Christian name on her cards, and not her own. When there are several married ladies in the family bearing the same name, the elder branch uses the surname only, as Mrs. White.—New York World.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

J. S.—Blythe, Eng.—has a sharp and quick perception, is fond of gathering information, and he is able to put his knowledge to a practical use. He is not a great talker; his want of self-confidence and self-assurance will prevent him expressing his thoughts with freedom. He is too sensitive to the opinions of his friends; he has a warm social nature and strong sympathies. He should cultivate more Hope, and not be so backward in pushing his own affairs. He has good mechanical ability, and would do better in the employment of others than in a business on his own account. Yes, the study of Phrenology will enable you to understand yourself thoroughly.

E. B. J.—London—has a favorable balance of the temperaments; an even disposition, and an intuitive perception of truth. He has an enquiring and investigating type of intellect and is alive to his surroundings. He is thoughtful, studious, and logical in his deductions; his mind is not narrow or warped; his judgment is reliable. He is well equipped mentally, and in every way adapted for literary or secretarial work. He is not wanting in self-reliance or self-assurance; although conscious of his own abilities he is not egotistical. His large moral brain will incline him to interest himself in philanthropic work. He is susceptible, impressionable, and earnest in his work and anxious to make the most of his opportunities. He has abilities for public speaking, but he should be careful to work within the limits of his strength.

F. B.—Shearbridge, Eng.—has a strong sympathetic nature and an aspiring mind. He is very earnest in his work; his mind seeks a prominent position, where he would have the opportunity to direct and lead others. He would be interested in progressive measures, and is well adapted for evangelistic work. He

is thoughtful, mentally active, and imaginative. He is intuitive in perception and judiciously careful in laying his plans. His judgment is reliable, therefore he must be careful not to be swayed too much by his feelings. He would make a capital teacher.

No. 332.—W. P. Ayer.—Kewanee, Ill.—This lad has a healthy constitution and possesses a vital temperament. He has a good practical intellect and one capable of succeeding in scientific work. He will have to have a little extra time granted to him in which to complete his education, for in the rudimentary part he will not be so brilliant as in special departments, hence will need more ground work. He has a fine disposition and a loving nature, but is a little off-hand and will not show to the best advantage just yet. If he takes to medicine, let him follow this profession, as he will be well liked and successful.

No. 333.—E. T.—Fort Wayne, Ind.—Your son has a fine intelligent face and head. He ought to be a mother's joy and pride. He is not one of the reckless sort who will have a lot of wild oats to sow. He is thoughtful, studious, mathematical, ingenious, and inventive. Give him as good an education as possible. He will repay you if you do.

No. 334.—F. F. T.—Allegheny City, Pa.—You have a broad and wide forehead, rather than a high one, which indicates that your interests are particularly practical. You like to see the outcome of all your work. In fact, you would make a first-rate Practical Engineer with your large amount of Constructiveness, Ideality, Comparison, and Perspective faculties. You look at a thing with the eye of an expert, and let nothing pass your attention, even down to the minutest detail. You are a first-rate hand at using up material, hence are able to economize time and material to a good account. You would be good in giving estimates, or would make a confidential secretary.

No. 335.—J. K. R.—Camden, N. J.—This young lady's photograph indicates great susceptibility of mind. She needs encouragement rather than criticism in her work. She becomes too easily discouraged; consequently will be liable to do better under favorable circumstances and where persuasively called out, than when criticised. She would make a fine teacher, and if married and settled down in a home of her own, would make a most devoted companion, wife, and mother. She must attend to her health, and keep it up to a good standard, or she will wear herself out prematurely.

No. 336.—F. J. K.—Nahcotta, Wash.—

Frank is better suited to N., and Fred to H. for several reasons, all of which we are not able to give in the short space at our command. We regret the photographs are not more recent ones so that they would do justice to us, and the individuals themselves. Frank has a strong motive mental temperament; is wiry in build and strong in muscle. He has a good practical intellect. N. has a predominance of the vital temperament, and is therefore a complement to what Frank lacks. He should make a good practical engineer, builder, state agent, or a farmer. Fred has a predominance of the vital mental temperament; is more of a dreamer, more theoretical, but a good worker when started. H. has a predominance of the motive temperament, hence will supply that deficiency in Fred. Is practical, observing, and will make a good housewife. Will also encourage Fred along practical lines. He will have more ideas than he will know how to carry out, and will therefore need a practical partner to help him in his dairy and farm work.

No. 337.—Cincinnati, O.—In reply to your query regarding the phrenological profession, and after giving due consideration to the fact, we unhesitatingly admit that you would be particularly well adapted to this work, consequently would advise you to take up the subject without delay. You have a practical intellect, and a very intuitive mind, therefore physiognomy and Phrenology would be particularly acceptable to you as intimate studies. You have enough imagination to give you variedness of expression, and practical way of expressing yourself, but you must cultivate more language so as to be able to suit yourself to all people.

No. 338.—J. L. R.—Macon, Ga.—You came pretty near having too much brain for your bodily strength, but you have evidently improved the condition of your health by physical exercise; consequently are becoming better balanced. You live more in the fore part and upper region of your brain than in the basilar or occipital regions, hence are inclined to study, think, plan, and organize work. You are not adapted to hard physical labor, but will succeed much better where you can do the refining work of any business; where you can show taste and power of arrangement. And also where you can do good with your efforts in a philanthropic point of view.

No. 339.—W. I. G.—Albany, N. Y.—We are glad to see so many photographs of your little cherub, and find he is improving rapidly. He has a fine head of his own, and will make a splendid character

if he continues to develop as well as he has begun. He has a very suggestive mind, and could not do better than to follow his father's profession, for as a physician he will be admired and respected for his success in his work, as well as for his manly bearing and gentlemanly ways. He will take to study as a duck takes to water; therefore give him a good education and let him have all the advantages possible.

340.—C. O. L.—Duluth, Minn.—You have a strong manly character. You have not developed in a hot-house or cherished any regret for artificial culture. You are known for your direct way of expressing your knowledge, your opinions, and your sentiments. You need to cultivate more of the vital temperament if the large photographs are your last ones taken. You have more constitutional than organical strength, hence may need to take more care in avoiding circulatory and digestive weakness. You are an active business man, and are never quiet longer than you can help, and love a variety of work in everything.

No. 341.—"35."—Brownton, Minn.—With care and proper management this lad will develop into a fine man, but he must not be treated like some other boys, but persuaded to do things as though they were a favor. If he is coerced it will send him further away from doing the thing that is desirable. He is not lacking in sympathy, and will be well disposed to study when he is a little older if not just now. It will be noticed that his head is well developed in the superior region, hence he will be full of ideas and plans of work.

M. D. Barnes, "'88," called to see us, and said, A friend of mine owned a farm. I told him he would not succeed at farming. He smiled, and afterward I heard he had purchased another farm. A year or so thereafter I saw him again. He was very much discouraged, and said to me, "What shall I do?" I said, "Go to Fowler & Wells Co. and ask the examiner about it. He did so. He was told, "You will succeed in life best as an engineer." He finally took the advice, commenced as coal-passer, fireman, engineer, and is now a chief engineer.

Education is only like good culture; it changes the size, but not the sort.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Ignorance is the curse of God—
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.—Shakespeare.

INTERESTING NOTES ON MEN AND WOMEN.

It is for active service soldiers are drilled, and trained, and fed, and armed. That is why you and I are in the world—not to prepare to go out of it some day, but to serve God in it now.—Henry Drummond.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SAVED BY A WOMAN.

In an historical article recalling the destruction of our national capital by the British forces in 1814, Clifford Howard, in the July "Ladies' Home Journal," will show that Dolly Madison, the most beloved and popular woman of her day, was courageous and fearless in the face of grave danger. In the mad stampede from Washington that preceded the invasion by the British troops, Dolly Madison was the first to seek safety in flight, and her final act before quitting the White House, as the enemy advanced, was to seize the Declaration of Independence and carry it to a place of safety. As the White House was immediately afterward burned by the British, Mr. Howard declares that but for brave Dolly Madison the priceless parchment would have been destroyed.

SAVING TIME.

An American judge once intervened in an odd way to prevent a waste of words. He was sitting in chambers, and seeing, from a pile of papers in the lawyer's hands, that a certain case was likely to be a long one, he asked: "What is the amount in question?" "Two dollars, your honor," said the plaintiff's counsel. "I'll pay it," said the judge, handing over the money. "Call the next case."

An English judge was more patient. He listened for a couple of days to the arguments of counsel as to the construction of an Act, and finally observed, when they were done, "Brothers, that Act was repealed a year ago."

One morning a woman was shown into Dr. Abernethy's room. Before he could speak, she bared her arm, saying: "Burn." "A poultice," said the doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm, and said: "Better." "Continue the poultice," the response. A few days afterward she came again. Then she said: "Well; your fee?" "Nothing," said the great physician. "You are the most sensible woman I ever saw."

Lord Berkeley, wishing to apprise the Duke of Dorset of his changed condition, wrote: "Dear Dorset: I have just been married, and am the happiest dog alive.—Berkeley." The answer came: "Dear

Berkeley: Every dog has his day."—Dorset.

The editor of a Chicago newspaper, writing the details of a terrible inundation in Connecticut, telegraphed to a correspondent in Hartford: "Send full particulars of the flood." The reply came quickly: "You will find them in Genesis."

ANECDOTE OF GLADSTONE.

It is probable that the last extended chat that Mr. Gladstone had with any American was that which took place at Hawarden Castle, in August a year ago of Mr. Edward Quintard, of New York, and Thomas L. James, of New York, with both of whom Mr. Gladstone had already some acquaintance. Mr. Gladstone turned to his favorite subject—freedom of trade—and he said, "You are inevitably to be the greatest of the world's powers. Your domain is such as to remove all restrictions which other nations have upon great expansion. Your northern boundary touches almost the sub-arctic region. Your southern boundary is in the sub-tropics, and you have every variety of climate excepting the heat of the tropics. This, with your mineral supplies, makes you absolutely self-supporting. All that you need to bring you to the position of the greatest of the world's powers is freedom of trade. Some day you will discover that you and your trade will be free."

He turned to the Americans as though expecting that they would protest against this statement, making, as many other Americans had done when with him, an argument in favor of protection. Instead of doing that General James said: "Mr. Gladstone, we are slowly but surely coming to the day of freedom of trade, but we are doing it exactly as Great Britain did it—by the pathway of protection."

"You were not ready for free trade until a day when you yourself had already been in Parliament some ten years, and if you were not ready for it until then, it is not to be wondered at that the United States, not having completed its own internal development, should not be ready for it now."

Mr. Gladstone smiled and said that he was prepared to meet a claim for protection with an argument for freedom of trade, but that he was not exactly sure of what he ought to say in view of the fact that the United States was aiming its course toward freedom of trade, although by the pathway of protection. He said he had never heard it put that way exactly before.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal"—Monthly—Chemistry, Pharmacy, and the General Drug-trade come under the purview of this enterprising product of Canuck side of the St. Lawrence, Toronto.

"Medical Brief."—Certainly a multum in parvo as regards its field of therapeutics. Besides, every shade of practice is accorded a place, and the practical honored above the theoretical. June number received. J. J. Lawrence, A.M., M.D. St. Louis.

"American Medical Journal"—June—discusses eye-strain in a rational spirit, with good suggestions; epididymitis, and other important topics, and has much current information on society matters. St. Louis.

"Pacific Medical Journal."—June.—"An Epidemic of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis," "Multiple Rachitic Deformities

in one Family," and "Motor Functions of the Stomach," are notable papers. Dr. Winslow Anderson, Editor, San Francisco.

"Review of Reviews"—July—New York—is devoted in its special articles to the war. It contains an excellent sketch of Puerto Rico up to date and a well written monograph upon Lieutenant Hobson. The summary of the progress of the war by the editor is very well done, and might be put into a scrap book for future reference with great advantage. William T. Stead gives a good pen picture of Gladstone which will be read with pleasure by all admirers of that great statesman.

"The American Kitchen Magazine"—July—Boston—is up to its customary standard of excellence. Martha B. Flint writes entertainingly of flowers and cookery, and Mary H. Abel has a short sketch on the nutritive value of mushrooms. Angelina M. Weaver tells of some old time recipes to read which is at times quite amusing.

"The Kindergarten Review"—May—Springfield, Mass.—is of unusual interest, containing a large and varied selection of reading matter. There is a good condensation of an article on "Early Environment in Home-Life," by B. O. Flower, in which that erratic philosopher descends from the clouds to the practical problems of life.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer"—St. Louis, Mo.—is so full of beautiful illustrations and novel ideas on reproduction that we can only advise our readers to get the magazine for themselves and they will be amply repaid. "Mamma's Pride," Rear Admiral Dewey's picture, in blue ink, surmounted by the American flag, are expressively ideal.

"Our Dumb Animals"—June—Boston—keeps up the good work started by the American Humane Education Society and presents an issue in which the reading matter is of more than ordinary interest.

"Success"—July—New York—has a capital frontispiece in color in which a good old man is darning and patching a well-worn American ensign, and bright articles by Emily L. McLaws, Hezekiah Butterworth, William C. Wood, Maud M. Huey, and H. Le Moine.

"The Normal Instructor"—June—Dansville, N. Y.—presents a page of fine portraits and a number of thoughtful and interesting articles. Among the best pieces are those by Edna H. Turpin, Lillian M. Cherry, Ella Jacobs, Mary C. Partridge, and Lillian Carey.

"The Literary World"—June 11th—Boston—is admirable as usual. The editor devotes his leader to a glorification of Captain Charles King, now a Brigadier General. That Mr. King is a clever writer is undisputed, that he has any genius or remarkable talent may be doubted, that he is to be classed with such men as Mahan is emphatically denied.

"The Youth's Companion."—June 30th.—Boston.—It deserves its position as the greatest paper of its class in the world. There is a pleasant story by Mrs. Clarke Johnson, entitled "Charlie Ernest's Fourth of July," and a clever sketch by Henry G. Catlin. Charles B. Howard gives a graphic sketch of "Life in Manila," and Frank Oakling has a stirring paper, entitled "The Gray Steer."

"Good Housekeeping"—May—Springfield, Mass.—has a fine table of contents. Among the articles of more than usual merit are those by Newton Norton, P. T. Primrose, and Clark W. Bryan.

"The Book-Buyer"—July—New York—is of more than ordinary value. There is a study of idiomatic English, by Richard Burton and a critical sketch of Byron by F. J. Gregg. After the torrents of abuse heaped upon England's second poet it is a pleasure to listen to Mr. Gregg: "His was essentially a masculine genius. Shelley sometimes wrote like an inspired woman, Wordsworth like an inspired clergyman, but Byron always like an inspired man. His very faults, his occasional vulgarities, his frequent lack of elevation were always manly. There was nothing of the decadent about him. Even his disregard of forms was part of his virile strength arising from rapidity of thought and quickness of composition."

The Bookbuyer has a good portrait of Henry Norman. Mr. Norman represents what may be called the English side of "Yellow Journalism." He rushed through Japan in a hurry and wrote a long volume on the subject which was a curious mixture of anachronisms and mistakes. He stopped at Cape St. James

in French China, where he was entertained by his fellow-countrymen, there being no hotel at the place. Although the country is one of the most interesting in the East, all that Mr. Norman wrote of it was a long letter in which he showed up the weaknesses and peccadillos of his hosts.

"Book News"—July—New York and Philadelphia—has a good sketch of Archdeacon Brady and a long line of interesting notes and items from all over the world.

"The Pacific Health Journal"—St. Helena, Cal.—is, as its name designates, full of interesting and valuable matter. If we do not know sufficiently about germs in every-day life, headaches, and a meat diet, we have only to read its pages to find out.

"The Arena,"—Boston, Mass.—Science and Psychical Research, by B. O. Flower, is an article of importance and should be read. The editor contributes, The Reconquest of the House of Representatives, also Hobson, of Alabama, A Ballad of the Fleet, which are powerfully written and deserve a longer notice.

"The Scientific American"—New York—has an exceedingly interesting illustrated article on "The Manufacturer of Pintsch Gas," which shows how the Pintsch Gas is applied to railroad cars and gives the diagram of the storage cylinder, regulator, and burners. Inhabitants of New York and New Jersey are well aware of the practical benefit of the Pintsch light in the Broadway cars and the elevated railway, and the care of the Del. Lack. & Western line through a clever invention of R. M. Dixon's.

"Harper's Literary Notes"—July—New York—contains the discussion of Mr. Howell's fortnightly letters on American Literary centres which has been productive of many good-natured witticisms.

"Harper's Bazar," for July 9th, is devoted to an interesting account of the "Woman's Fourth Biennial Convention, at Denver, of the General Federation of the Woman's Clubs."

"Harper's Monthly Magazine," for April and May, contained two articles by Andrew Wilson, M.D., on "Some Byways of the Brain." In the second number a curious attack against Phrenology was made, a reply to which will be given in the next number of THE PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. Dr. Wilson strangely contradicts his own statements by proving the truth of the subject which he attacks.

"The Journal of Hygiene and Herald of Health"—July—New York—is always a welcome visitor, and is full of good reading matter.

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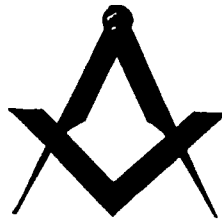
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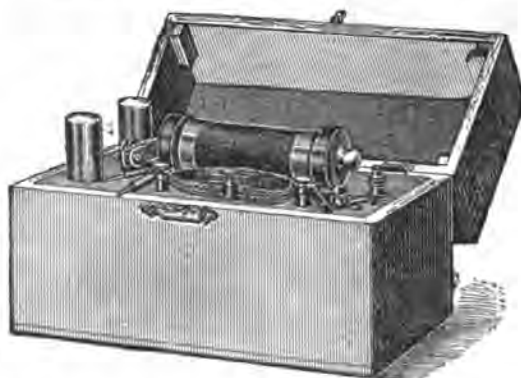
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INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1850.

VOL. 106—No. 3]

SEPTEMBER, 1898

[WHOLE No. 717

The Late Otto Edward Prince Bismarck, The Iron Chancellor.

By J. A. FOWLER.

The death of Prince Bismarck, which occurred July 30th, leaves another gap in the world's history, and a link in the chain which connects the records of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

He was one of the greatest personalities of the century, and the greatest personality in Europe. He was the pivot on which much of importance rested, for he had a remarkable career and for his distinguished characteristics one cannot but take note of what made him different from other men. His life is an object lesson to all Phrenological students.

HIS HEREDITY.

In Bismarck we have an instance of heredity. He was the son of Karl William von Bismarck, a member of an old Prussian family long settled in Pomerania and the mark of Brandenburg, and of Louisa Wilhelmina von Menken. His mother was a gifted woman and took particular pains to superintend the education of her sons, and believed that her third and youngest son

had a great destiny before him. She possessed her father's liberal views, and had a strong religious sentiment. She was as beautiful as she was gifted. His father is said to have been a handsome, cheerful man without any very great claim to intellect or accomplishment, but he was a mighty hunter and fond of country life. Bismarck, therefore, inherited the combined genius of his mother and his fine physique and love of action from his father.

HIS REMARKABLE HEAD.

That Bismarck possessed a remarkable head no one will deny, and it was capable of carrying out those mental activities that would have exhausted the majority of men. Even the skeptic of Phrenology has in him a wonderful contradiction to his unbelief.

In being called the man of "Iron and Blood," he earned the title by hard executive work, through a long and eventful life.

His head was a massive one, being high, broad, and long. He stood, when

compared with most men, like a mighty battleship to a ferry boat. We do not say that the ferryboat in its way is not as useful as the battleship, and the ordinary man as necessary in his way as Bismarck, but for large and special work the battleship has its place, and probably no other man could have done for Germany what Bismarck did. As no one who enters the New York harbor can help seeing the grand Statue

detention of his general activity. He was what we call a far-sighted man, his Cautiousness, Secretiveness, and Human Nature joined with his Perceptive intellect in giving him shrewdness and a grasp of every situation that presented itself. He was adroit and knew what he was about, and what he was after. He never lost sight of the end he had in view, no matter how far away it seemed. This was illustrated in his strongest



BISMARCK'S PHYSIOGNOMY.

of Liberty, so no man could cast his eye toward Europe without seeing the stalwart form, the illumined countenance, the keen and watchful eye, the shaggy eyebrows, the forceful mental machinery of the one man who dared to rule his king and his people.

His mind was as big as his body, and that is a high compliment, for he was a giant in stature and possessed a strong motive temperament which brooked no

characteristics, and in his life, for when the war of '66 was over he had already made plans for what was to follow in 1869. He was prepared for any emergency in his plans for a United Germany. He was a dignified man, but not proud; his Self-esteem was influential over his character, and it gave him great independence of thought and action. His ambition centered itself in the one great action of his life, the Union of

Germany. He was approachable, as all great men are, and he possessed strong domestic and patriotic faculties. His picture, taken at ten years of age, indicates this. He was gentle with the young and tender in his treatment of women and the aged. Men he considered, no doubt, could look after themselves, and, therefore, used them as in-

will; such a successful ruler of men and manipulator of State affairs; such an arbitrator of his own individual views; such a parliamentary pleader; such a potent voice or nation-builder. He was a Benjamin Franklin in diplomacy, but he had none of his suavity. We have had statesmen like Palmerston, Peel, and Gladstone, warriors like Napoleon



THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

struments toward his success, and knew how to get all that was good for his purpose from them.

COMPARED WITH MEN OF ALL AGES.

Since the time of Cæsar, Alexander, and Cromwell, there has not been such an astute leader; such a man of iron

and Wellington, generals like Washington and Grant, but none have surpassed Bismarck for the Constitutional interest and conservative force which he manifested in his own country through bloodshed if he saw conquest would come by no other way. He was greater than Napoleon, for his work endures.

GLADSTONE AND BISMARCK.

For many years we have watched closely the work and influence of the two great leaders of thought of the last half Century in England and Germany, and in many ways their work was similar, but in matters of policy and tactics of action they were different men. In Gladstone we found a superior to Bismarck in thought and learning, in Bismarck we found the superior in basilar force, and will power. Gladstone opposed war, Bismarck courted it. Gladstone was a man of great intellectual force, Bismarck a man of dogged determination. Gladstone was a man of deep religious feeling, Bismarck was a believer in God and Bismarck. Gladstone was a refined and polished gentleman, Bismarck was rough, offhand, and lional in type. Gladstone had a voice that was cultured but strong, Bismarck's voice roared with vehemence. Gladstone was a Conservative liberal, Bismarck was a strong and positive Conservative. Gladstone ruled without bloodshed, Bismarck governed with it, and made it appear an essential in the eyes of his king.

As to the question of greatness between the influence of Gladstone and Bismarck, now and in the years to come, there can be but one decision, and that is in favor of Gladstone, for his ever dominating thought was in broadening the basis of governmental power by the extension of suffrage among the people. Bismarck, on the other hand, drew a tighter grasp over individual privileges that did not widen the influence of the empire. He made himself into a ruler—and a despotic one—while Gladstone was a representative of the people. The one encouraged reforms, the other was opposed to them, inasmuch as they weakened his one aim. Still, in consolidating Germany, Bismarck has taught the world a lesson—what one man can accomplish with a strong resolve, and also what organization and systematic forethought can result in, and also that unity is power.

By the death of these two octogenarians, "Europe has lost two political giants, two men of elevated sentiments, two men of mighty talent," says Signor Crispi.

The late Prince Bismarck had the champion heavy-weight brain according to the flattering estimate of the anthropologist, Otto Ammon, who pronounced it the heaviest known to anatomical science.

It weighed 1,867 grammes, and consequently exceeded that of any known genius. Cuvier's brain weighed 1,830 grammes, Byron's 1,807, Kant's 1,650, Schiller's 1,630, and Dante's 1,420. The average weight of the brain of an intelligent European is only 1,380 grammes.

Sanford B. Dole is to continue as Chief Executive of Hawaii until Congress has received the report of the commission appointed to devise a form of government for the island and has enacted a statute for its government.

There is to be no Governor of Hawaii appointed by the President for an indefinite time, if at all.

This settles the rumor that United States Minister Harold Sewall would be named for the place.



Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 25.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

JAMES PAYN.

When society loses a member whose maturity of intellect and general culture have contributed for years to the

ure, our sense of bereavement is accompanied with a consciousness of pain most difficult to describe. The "passing" of such a one leaves a void indeed,



JAMES PAYN.

Kindly lent by The Literary Digest.

instruction and enjoyment of his fellows, there is much occasion for regret. But when such a loss includes more than intellectual culture and a hand facile with the pen—when it includes a soul rich in thoughtfulness and sympathy, the man or the woman having learned to love everything human, and to find some elements of the divine impression in every type of fellow-creat-

and leaves us to wonder how it may be filled up and what compensation will be given us for the loss.

In this era of free journalism, bohemianism, and literary pretension, it is "the shining mark" that the arrows of a crass and impudent criticism seek to strike. Coarse and vulgar minds would relieve the pressure of enviousness and malice in their small souls in-

duced by the contemplation of a superiority of culture and capacity that they may never hope to reach. So it is when a small and dilettante circle of writers appear to take pleasure in the endeavor to depreciate the work of an author like James Payn soon after his death, our indignation is strongly awakened, and we wonder at the state of society that can tolerate such an expression of small-mindedness and defective intellectuality.

Here is a man whose career in literature covers forty-six years. The desk of the writer was his world, yet the orbit in which his literary soul revolved was a large one, flashing in company, as it did, with many another literary star that has given lustre to our century's thought. For twenty-four years editor of "Chambers's Journal," and later editor of "The Cornhill Magazine," Mr. Payn filled a very important place in the estimation of the reading public, and necessarily exerted a wide influence. It is said that one story of his, published in "Chambers's Journal," in serial, added 20,000 to that monthly's circulation. The number of his books—for the most part novels—exceeds one hundred. These were not written "by contract," or struck off at a white heat, but prepared with deliberate care and in every case with some purpose in view—a moral object—not merely to affect the prevailing novelistic craze for realism irrespective of the ethical influence of incident and description.

The thoughtful reader has but to glance at the portrait of Mr. Payn to note the fact of its quality and breadth as representative of a mental entity. There is not a coarse or jagged line in the make-up. Perhaps scrutiny detects a certain element of severity in the clearly cut and somewhat sharp contour, but it is for the most part the expression of temperament accentuated by a long and intense course of culture and practice. The critical type of intellect dominates, that type that spares self less than others and in its judicial

determinations subordinates self to criteria erected by others. A sensitive nature, to excess, probably one could not attribute anything of the character of egotism to James Payn. He was a close and earnest observer from childhood, always an eager learner, and founded his convictions upon fact and impression gathered from environment and study. He was not given to conclusion-jumping or asserting opinions because he "thought so." There must have been a wide margin of the uncertain and the undemonstrated in his views of life and the relations of human nature; a very broad and liberal spirit in his treatment of conduct and character, a tender and deep charity for error and misfortune. It is easy to infer that he was susceptible to the emotions of sympathy and fraternal interest.

Few men, we are bound to believe, would be more readily affected by those touches of nature that reach the heart, and fewer still would show a more delicate appreciation of the feelings of others.

So active a brain, so ready and responsive a nervous constitution fit a man for the expression of thought and feeling. Not as the speaker—he does not show the type of language that makes one the orator; but as the writer, the teacher, his face and head show peculiar capacity. The æsthetic powers are there in large proportion to lend their graceful turns to his thought expression, while capacity for invention and conception enabled him to employ with unusual facility the garnered treasures of reading and observation. It is the organization of the teacher that imparts form and life to that face—the teacher of principles that agitate the best part of mind, that formulate canons of philosophy for the inspiration of men and women to think better thoughts and to live better lives. He is of the type in which rank Thomas Arnold, Hawthorne, Kingsley, Robertson, Drummond, Starr King.

Friendship: Its Advantages and Excesses.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, OF BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 42.)

Friendship is a distinct faculty, not confined to man alone, many animals possess it likewise, the dog especially manifests it. Its organ is located in the brain, in close proximity to the other social and domestic organs, immediate-

vigor to the social nature; an ardent, sociable disposition; is easily allured; seemingly capable of considerable attachment and of acting in a manner which wins the confidences and seems to favor the interests of others.



THE LATE MRS. HARRISON.

ly above Conjugalitv on either side of Inhabitiveness and adjoining Philoprogenitiveness; adjoining but higher than Combativeness and behind and below Cautiousness and Approbativeness; all of which organs are capable of acting in connection with Friendship with peculiar interest and effect.

Friendship, acting purely without much influence from other organs, gives a ready disposition to form associations, love of company without much regard to the choice of it. It gives warmth and

Though Friendship frequently acts largely with Benevolence and other faculties, as Approbativeness and Agreeableness, producing a generous, obliging, affable, suave, adaptable nature, a person can, however, be very benevolent without being at all friendly, and vice versa; but a person's Benevolence is doubly effective when manifested conjointly with large, active Friendship. A person with large Benevolence and Conscientiousness, when exercising generosity, gives simply as a matter of

duty, or from the blind promptings of Benevolence, without regard to whom they bestow their sympathies or charity. While persons with large Friendship and small Benevolence may associate most intimately with friends and companions for years without actually offering or even thinking to do them favors involving acts of benevolence; they are, however, peculiarly susceptible to others' influences, and are thus liable to allow themselves to become involved in their friends' concerns; though when this is so, should Acquisitiveness be large, they will require a full return, with interest, for favors bestowed.

Such persons usually associate with others, with no other object but simply for the sake of association; yet, as a rule, unless Benevolence is very small and Acquisitiveness very large, Friendship greatly prompts the other faculties to act favorably, considerately, and with unselfish interest toward companions and associates. Its best manifestations are when acting conjointly with Benevolence and Conscientiousness, when it gives sense of justice and duty toward fellows and a generous, sympathetic, unselfish interest in the welfare of friends and humanity, and with a well-developed intellect it perceives the good accruing to self and others in the combined efforts of association.

A good amount of friendship is very desirable. It is of widespread advantage; though too much frequently proves to be a bane to its possessor when not controlled by intelligence, judgment, and discretion. When small and requiring to be cultivated, associate freely with friends, company, and society; do not shun your fellow-men,

consider how very much each individual is obligated to his fellows, and that you are in duty bound to show toward them respect and consideration and a helping hand when necessary; you never know how soon you may be under another's obligation; even the veriest stranger may have it in his power some time or other to render you the greatest service.

Friendship when too large is just as much an evil as when too small, and especially so when acting with very large Approbativeness, Amativeness, Self-esteem, Hope, Sublimity, and small Acquisitiveness. Persons of such development are reckless and improvident; too easily led by flattery, the allurements and evils of fast company and society, and by gaudy and extravagant display. Excessive Friendship has brought disgrace and ruin upon many an otherwise good character. It causes its possessor to seek company simply for the sake of being in it, whereby their time is wasted and they become a natural prey to the dishonest, tricky, unscrupulous, and vicious, who may take advantage of and link them into all sorts of obligatory concerns ruinous to their pockets and their morals.

Persons in whom Friendship is too large, and especially young people, should be careful in making and choosing friends. They should engage in some permanent, useful work which will occupy well their time and keep them out of company, and not allow themselves to be influenced so much by others; trust people less; be guarded against the world's allurements and the persuasions and influences which seeming friends and unscrupulous and vicious persons are apt to exercise over them.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

He could not wait to win
Glory in battle din,
But made his cruise
When death lurked everywhere—
In ship and sea and air.
What man could do or dare,
Hobson would choose.

Fortune could only smile
On such a hero, while
Fame must rejoice.
Bravely he chose and well,
Rode safely through a hell
Of hurtling shot and shell;
'Twas Hobson's choice.

The Physiological and Mental Characteristics Adapted to Special Classes of Occupation.

ARTICLE I.

As a class, requiring similar physical and mental organizations and developments, may be mentioned the Pioneers, Soldiers, Sailors, Miners, Farmers, Woodsmen or Lumberers, Expressmen, Freightmen, Quarrymen, and Mechanics engaged in the heavy arts, such as Blacksmiths, Smelters, Iron Founders, and those of similar occupations.

The men best adapted to this class of occupations are not well constituted for the best success in the office or the legislature. They are workers rather than thinkers, and can think best while they work. They are physically active and restless; and cannot well endure confinement or restraint. They would naturally choose some of the occupations named.

But most persons accept their occupations from necessity, rather than choice; and few have sufficiently well defined ideas of their ability and the occupation to which it is best adapted, to enable them to choose wisely.

Too often they aspire to positions that give wealth or popularity, without considering the qualifications for success in those positions, and this accounts for very many failures, and many discouraged men, who might have succeeded had they engaged in pursuits for which they had the required talent. The place does not insure success. That depends upon the man. The young man best fitted for success in this class of occupations, needs a well-developed and muscular body, practical sense, and unusual energy.

He need not be one of this typical class to begin, because the life he must lead will develop these qualities, if he possesses the right constitution; but his success depends more upon qualities of organization that he possesses than

upon cultivation. It is well known that many persons could not endure the hardships incident to this class, because it would exhaust them.

A good description of the organization adapted to the pursuits of this class, will enable him to think to better advantage; to judge if he is adapted to them; and if he is, to choose with more certainty of success.

His bones will be rather large, giving broad shoulders and rather large hands and feet.

His muscles should be dense and firm.

This will give wiry strength and endurance in action.

His chest should measure slightly more than his abdomen.

This indicates the breathing and arterial system proportionately as strong as the absorbent system; and that the lungs are large enough to vitalize the blood, and the heart is strong enough to circulate it with sufficient energy to give life and vigor to every function. This gives one activity and energy and a hearty relish for physical exertion.

He should weigh not less than one hundred and fifty pounds, and one hundred and eighty, or two hundred pounds of weight is much better; because size and weight—other conditions being right—is the measure of power, and these pursuits require the most physical power, and in some positions a very able mentality, which also needs strong physical support.

He should have a good appetite and excellent digestion; the physical signs of which always accompany it.

The salivary glands, located in the cheeks, on the line between the upper and lower molar, or crushing teeth, just where Nature placed them as most convenient to supply saliva to the food while being crushed, and which are connected by nerves with the stomach,

and act in accord with it and the appetite, will be developed in proportion to the development, and active in proportion to the activity of the digestive organs.

This, when the digestion is good, will cause full and rounded cheeks at this place.

The texture of the skin, the complexion, and the lustre of the eye, give unmistakable indications of the digestive conditions.

When it is about perfect the skin will be clear, firm of texture, and glowing in radiant complexions of lily and pink, or peachy richness; or of a dark heathy brunette type, and the eyes will be clear, lustrous, and bright.

If the blood is insufficient, he will be pale and spare. If it is not properly vitalized by the oxygen in the lungs, he will be sallow or milky pale, and flabby in texture, and the eyes will possess a dull and soulless expression; while the skin may present eruptions. Such persons have a tendency to scrofula, due to impurities in the system caused by

lack of good digestion of the food and purified blood.

These conditions depend much upon regular and temperate habits, and the avoidance of physical excesses; but more especially on the quality and quantity of food and drink, avoidance of stimulants, narcotics, and spices; regular bathing, sufficient exercise, fresh air all the time, solar light, sufficient rest, and a happy disposition which enlivens all the functions, while sorrows or displeasure depresses them.

The hair will be thick and rather coarse, or wiry and stiff, as a rule, and in the most pronounced persons of this class will be black and coarse.

These physical conditions will react upon the mental faculties and produce a disposition in harmony with them.

These are the physical indices and reasons for them, and we are ready to treat the mental characteristics necessary to the best success in the special pursuits and positions in this class; they will be clearly described and illustrated in another article. F. A. Clark.

Indian Characteristics.

BY ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

The most perfect type of the American Indian in his present state of development is found among those commonly known as half-breeds. The odd mixture of savage customs and dawning civilization in their crude minds is revealed in their dress, partaking as it does of modern conventionalism and the peculiar decorations of their aboriginal life.

They still retain their stalwart physical structure, and that wiry tenacious quality of organized tissue that gives them such unlimited powers of endurance, and such stolid strength of character. Civilization is bound to do but little for them in this line. It might be truly said that the quickest way to extinguish the race is to force civilization upon them.

The diversities of Indian character are not so varied nor so marked as are those of many other nations, due most probably to their simplicity of habit-life, and limited conceptions generally. Their instinct of self-preservation is very strong, and in all positions in life is well looked after. Yet Acquisitiveness is not strong enough to induce them to save or accumulate much, and they appear almost incapable of appreciating the true value of personal property.

Alimentiveness is a strong element and of a gross character, manifested in the fullness and grossness of the lips. They appear to be naturally carnivorous, and their active Combativeness and Destructiveness is largely due, no doubt, to their meat-eating propensi-

ties. Cautiousness and Secretiveness are well-developed, and are prominent and well-known traits of Indian character. The facial signs are the narrow eyes with their puffy lids, and also the breadth of the wings of the nose.

The Perceptive group is usually immense, and it is through this that the Indian gains most of his knowledge.

Locality and Memory are also prominent. The conical shape of head is nearly always noticeable, and shows a

The two suppositions are incompatible to one who understands Phrenology. The facts are the Indian is an instinctive and profound worshipper and has always been, no doubt.

But the writer does not consider them superstitious, in the true sense of the word, Spirituality is usually too small for that. Their religion is a composition of observations of the mysterious and, to them, unexplainable laws of the Universe, and they reckon these as



REE INDIANS, FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

deficiency in the Perfective group; their manifestation of love of color and decoration is accounted for by their development of Color and their great love of approbation (Approbateness), but the finer sensibilities to beauty, form, and grandeur are lacking. The selfish sentiments are nearly always very strong; Self-esteem and Firmness giving them a coolness and self-poise many of their white brothers might envy.

It is a common belief that the Indian is not very religious, though it is generally supposed that he is superstitious.

the workings of the Great Spirit. But things exist, and because they do not understand them an obscure and absurd meaning or sign is attached to them. They have, however, a subtle way of studying the outward observance of existing phenomena, and when the results of such are crudely traced, they accept them as inevitable and inexorable, and one who studies their habits and customs, their proverbs and wise sayings will be interested to observe how perfectly their theories often accord with Nature.

Men and Women of Note.

These three eminent physicians attended the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone in his last illness. Their Phrenology is particularly interesting on account of the differences of their mental organizations. Dr. Dobie has a superior mental

traits in his character. He would be quick to diagnose a complex disease and to master its details. His mind is intuitive and penetrating in its researches after knowledge, and the more difficult and profound the subject the greater



DR. W. M. DOBIE. DR. H. BLISS. DR. S. H. HABERSHON.

organization and a philosophical type of mind. The vital temperament is sufficiently in evidence to give him warmth and geniality of manner. He would quickly win the confidence of his patients by his agreeableness and power of adaptation, whether among the rich or poor of his clients. From a phrenological point of view Dr. Dobie is an ideal physician. Sagacity, foresight, sympathy, and cautiousness are leading

interest would he have in unravelling its mysteries. The study of chemistry and metaphysics would afford him intellectual pleasure. He is particularly thoughtful, studious, and quick to notice the incongruous. If there is any extreme in his organization it arises from an excess of sympathy. The moral brain is large and influences the whole of his actions; he could not stoop to anything sordid or mean, or

utilize his time in advancing his own interests. He lives for others, and would liberally give of his substance, time, and experience to help and relieve the necessities of the poor. His large Hope and Agreeableness give him a very happy disposition. His presence, manner, and conversation would have a beneficial effect upon his patients, for he is full of tenderness and pity. There is very little harshness or severity in his nature, in fact not enough. He is very active and energetic. Dignity, self-reliance, and a conscientious sense of duty are also strong traits in his character. The social group is well represented. He is hospitable, sociable, and warm-hearted. Young people would find in him a true friend. Dr. Dobie was intimately acquainted with Mr. Gladstone for many years. There was much in common between the two, each was characterized by the same noble-mindedness, courtesy, and sympathy in the welfare of others. It is recorded that Dr. Dobie is very popular among all classes of people in Chester and is very ready in giving his services free to the poor.

DR. HUBERT BLISS.

Dr. Hubert Bliss has a predominance of the mental temperament, an active brain, and an original mind, with large conceptions. He is better adapted for a physician than for a surgeon. He has great mental susceptibility and intensify his abilities to the best account. He is liberal and sympathetic in thought and versatile as a scholar. His height of head indicates elevation of mind, sentiment, emotion, and aspiration. He is capable of looking at the same subject in a variety of ways. He has a mathematical mind, is orderly, methodical, systematic, and particular in his tastes. He has poetical tendencies, his imagination being vivid and versatility of talent and knows how to ity of thought and feeling. He has strong. His abilities are decidedly literary, he is prolific in thoughts and ideas. He is not so strong in Language, hence he would show more ability in

expressing his thoughts on paper than in extempore speaking. His central faculties are all well developed, giving him considerable ability in accumulating knowledge, analyzing facts, and in utilizing them to the best advantage. He is very discreet, prudent, and diplomatic. He would be very cautious in taking his positions, and be sensitive to the opinions of his friends. The superior parietal portion of his head is large; he needs a stronger base to his brain to adequately support so much mental intensity and to prevent friction in the exercise of his intellectual powers.

He is very sympathetic, impressionable, and susceptible to surrounding influences. He would be inclined to soar very high at times and dwell too much in the ideal world and in his own reflections. His ancestry was particularly intellectual and of high organic quality. He is intuitively perceptive, and has far-seeing sagacity, which is of considerable help to him in his profession. He is determined, resolute, and persevering once his mind is fully made up, and is not dependent upon the help of others to unravel an intellectual problem. Few men have started life better equipped mentally. With attention to physical exercise he should have a successful career.

Dr. Bliss is the son of an eminent physician and has inherited many of his father's special gifts.

DR. S. H. HABERSHON.

This gentleman is comparatively a young man for the very important position he has attained in the medical profession. The difference in the formation of his head from that of Dr. Dobie is very apparent even to the uninitiated in Phrenology; the basilar region is larger and the motive temperament is stronger. He has inherited a splendid physique and a very receptive mind. He grasps facts readily and arrives at his conclusions quickly. We do not infer that he is impulsive; the steadying qualities of his mind are too strong for him to act under impulse;

but his first impressions are very strong and reliable. The anterior lobe of his brain is broad and long from the meatus, especially so at the base, and this gives him his scientific cast of intellect. He would have been equally successful in following the profession of law. He gathers knowledge easily and takes everything into account before he starts his work. He has considerable breadth of mind and a reliable judgment; his opinions are well thought out and given with due caution and care. His mental manifestations are quick and active; he will show originality of thought and the power to adapt means to ends. Although not particularly verbose, he can explain his ideas with tact and ability; he will bear sounding and knows much more than he expresses. His mind is a storehouse of useful facts, few things escape his notice. His sense of Locality, Size, and Form is above the average. He is an enthusiastic worker and very thorough in all he undertakes. He is very ingenious, systematic, and precise, and has a keen appreciation of the sublime and beautiful. He has a happy, genial disposition, and egotism is by no means one of his besetting sins. He has considerable firmness and stability of character; he would be persistent in carrying out his plans. He has independence of character and values it, but does not assert or push himself forward to the extent his qualifications allow. He has considerable mental capacity and is not afraid of hard work; herein lies the secret of his success. His perseverance and tenacity of purpose, combined with his critical acumen and strong perceptive intellect, will enable him to achieve still greater success in the profession of surgery, for which he is so well adapted. D. T. Elliott.

MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM,

THE WORLD RENOWNED JOURNALIST.

Few lives have had more crowded into them in so short a period than that of Margherita Arlina Hamm, whose

world-wide sketches of life, taken from north, east, south, and west, have made clever people envious of her brainy achievements in journalism. As though this lady's time was not sufficiently occupied, she accepted, during the latter part of July, a Governmental commission to Tampa, Fla., and from there to Santiago.

It goes without saying that this distinguished lady, who has been an indefatigable traveller, will succeed in her mission, for she is certainly the right one in the right place. It is marvelous what arduous labors she has undertaken and carried out, never having attempted a thing in which she was not successful.

INHERITANCE.

If inheritance has anything to do with the matter, she certainly has had her share, for she has had on her mother's side a direct inheritance from the Spencer family, being a third cousin of the philosopher, Herbert Spencer, and on her father's side she has received a French inheritance, as her father was a relative of Lafayette. She is a granddaughter of the late Bishop Spencer, of Canada, and was born in Montreal in 1871. Her mother's mother was of the Scotch royal Stuarts, hence she combines in cerebral power Spencerian philosophy, Scotch sturdiness and energy, and French vivacity and fluency of expression. Her portrait indicates her zeal, enthusiasm, courage, and great discrimination of mind, and her handwriting is in keeping with her well-developed, well-informed, and critical mind. Her education has been comprehensive, for besides the ordinary curriculum she has taken a course at Emerson's College, Boston, and studied science at the New York University, and was a member of one of the first law classes for women in the University of this city. She began her literary work when she was thirteen years of age, and it seems hardly possible that, being now under thirty years of age, she should have become a journalist of merit for the best papers in New York,

San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, London, and other European cities. Miss Hamm was war correspondent during the Korean Japanese-Chinese war, and the Pittsburg "Press" says of her that she made the finest maps of Mongolia and Manchuria of any correspondent. It is interesting to note that these countries she visited on a camel's back, alone, save with her interpreter. In fact, her correspondence from the Orient is spoken of as probably the most interesting and dar-

been quickly detected by those who know her style. It is not, however, only in journalism that Miss Hamm has displayed her talent. She has written not a little poetry and not a few stories. General Horace Porter says of her: "Miss Hamm is the coming patriotic poet of the United States. In her 'Washington Centenary Ode' she has the touch of Key, and her other creations are stirring, scholarly, and eloquent." Among her famous poems are the following: "The Birth of Free-



MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM.

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ing of her journalistic work. She has worked at Washington under President Cleveland on special and technical work, and has been a great traveller, having been, as a representative of the "New York Herald," to all of the out-of-the-way places in and around this continent, and has visited Cape Breton, Newfoundland, the Lesser Antilles, and the Florida Keys, and as for a pastime in her leisure moments she has been to Cuba, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, and Europe. As an able writer of the "Mail and Express" she has become well known to its readers, and all her unsigned articles have

dom's Day," "Washington's Farewell Address," and "The Ruined Cathedral." Her "Ode to Gettysburg" has been often copied. Her talent for writing is only excelled by her gift for public speaking, and some day she may show it in a very practical form.

When having the pleasure of interviewing her I found her head exceptionally well developed in the anterior and superior portions, while her features are very small and refined, as will be seen by her new and special photos taken by Rockwood for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, which have appeared in no other periodical. She

has a wonderful memory, and is able to recall experience after experience and historical events. This is not owing to the activity of one faculty only, but several, such as Eventuality, Individuality, Comparison, and Locality, all of which have their distinct memory.

She possesses a lively imagination and knows how to use it in dealing with dry facts. Her Language is large and enables her to write and speak with great fluency. Few are so gifted in both. Her versatility of mind is another of her strong characteristics. It matters not the subject that her pen has to write upon, whether it is a serious book notice, a fairy story, or a day at Coney Island with the Children's Fresh Air Society. Her mental flexibility is shown by her large Causality, perceptive faculties, and Sublimity, and her only full degree of Continuity. She loves change and variety in every-

thing she does, and she can do a thousand things as easily as one.

She has used her abilities to a good account, but she has still many possibilities before her in the literary world, or in fact she could turn her talents into several channels. She has already been recommended to the War Department for special recognition because of the services rendered by her to the wounded men of the Third Regular Cavalry. Before leaving for Santiago she cared for the soldiers on the way from Tampa to the Southern hospitals, and was instrumental in securing for them good berths, and aided greatly in making them comfortable.

Very truly has she been called an able philanthropist, as well as a brilliant newspaper reporter, and in the former rôle she displays her wealth of sympathy and her capacity to help others.

J. A. FOWLER.

CURRENT NEWS.

It is claimed that the wheat crop now being harvested in the West will make this year's yield the largest on record in this country. An early conclusion of the negotiations with Spain should be insisted on, as the ships now engaged in military transportation will soon be urgently needed to transport our exports of food to the less favored countries of Europe.

In one of Carlyle's private letters, sold in London the other day, he says: "Oliver Cromwell had no squint, stare, or deficiency of any kind in the eyes of him. One eye, probably the left, but I am not sure, was considerably bigger than the other."

Frederick, Md., August 9th.—Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was honored to-day in his native city by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory.

The late Sir Richard Burton is said to have left behind him not less than twenty manuscripts. He used to work at four or five different books at a time—in fact, took a rest by turning from one book to another.

The Protocol of Peace was signed on Friday, August 12th.

Colonel Hay will return to occupy a great post, for which he is admirably equipped, alike by temperament and training. Previous service in the State Department, as well as under its instructions, has made him familiar with the duties and methods of the office, and no doubt of his ability to fill it will be entertained at home or abroad.

London, August 9th.—Should the Hon. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, be appointed Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin, as appears certain, he will probably be raised to the peerage before he starts. This has been finally arranged.

T. G. Fillmore says: "Dewey and Hobson—those are the two biggest names made by this war. Dewey is the embodiment of the hero commander. Hobson of the personal courage hero."

The population of London includes 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, 15,000 Dutch, 12,000 Poles, 7,500 Italians, and 5,000 Swiss.

Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt bombarded Manila August 13th, which was soon followed by an unconditional surrender.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

HOLIDAYS BAD FOR THE BRAIN.

Everyone knows that excessive strain is bad for the brain, but Sir James Crichton Browne now comes forward and takes the other side of the question. Speaking at Selkirk he said that elderly persons who gave up business, and professional men who laid aside their avocations without having other interests or pursuits to which to turn, were in many cases plunged in despondency or hurried into premature dotage. He did not know any surer way of enjoying a green old age than to keep on working at something till the close.

Our judges were, he said, men who could never fall into routine, but were called upon, so long as they held office, for mental effort in considering and deciding on the new points and cases which were constantly submitted to them. For the most part they had at one period of their lives undergone some over-strain in the active practice of an exacting profession, and yet they lived to a ripe old age, and were, he believed, more exempt from dotage than any other class of the community. The sustained brain-friction in their case kept that organ bright and polished. These facts, Sir James thought, ought to inspire us with some doubt as to the wisdom of the compulsory retirement and pension régime under which we live.—Science Siftings.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A BAD CONSTITUTION.

The advantages of a robust frame and a sterling temperament are many and obvious, but there is a reverse to this medal as to others, says the *Medical Press*. The man with a bad constitu-

tion—that is to say, with an organism which “rounds on him” with implacable ferocity whenever he relaxes, be it never so slightly, his observance of the laws of hygiene, dietetic or social—may be likened to the impecunious citizen who rejoices in little or no credit and is constrained to pass his purse in review before proceeding to make a purchase. He cannot run greatly into debt because his bills are presented day by day. So it is with him physiologically. He looks with envious eyes at his sturdier fellow who violates every rule of health and propriety night after night, yet rises with (or after) the dark, gay and, apparently, unaffected by his previous indiscretions, while he, poor man, is punished severely by a day of headache and dyspepsia, following not improbably, a night of unrest. With him the punishment follows too swiftly on the offense for any doubt to subsist in his mind as to the relationship of cause and effect. The consequence is that he, more or less reluctantly, avoids the excesses which he enjoys for such a brief period and regrets for so long. The carefulness of habit thus begotten ultimately characterizes his life as a whole. He, at any rate, will not smoke one cigar too many or too strong. He is not the man to cycle himself into a state of exhaustion which the morrow only accentuates. If he marry it is with the object of husbanding his resources, and to secure that regularity of function which physiology inculcates and experience approves. The stronger, burlier *viveur*, goes, so to speak, the whole hog. He rejoices in apparently unlimited credit, and he stops not to count the cost. Slowly but surely the bills accumulate, and by and by he finds himself physiologically bankrupt. It is not until the bills are presented that he realizes how

extravagant he has been, and this at a stage too late for the lesson to be of any benefit. "The creaking gate hangs long."—*Gaillard's Medical Journal*.

BODY AND BRAIN WEARINESS.

Dr. Miller tells us that the body is wearied more quickly when the mind is tired.

"The child fatigues much more readily—that is his organism is more quickly depleted and poisoned during the periods of most rapid growth. The average boy has his most rapid growth between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. In these two years he increases in weight by as much as he did during the entire six years preceding the age of fourteen. At this period of most rapid growth, the period of pubescence, the brain loses considerable weight, because of the fact that the usual blood supply is lessened by a portion being withdrawn to nourish the viscera and other organs undergoing rapid revolutionary changes during this period. While the weight of the brain is but one forty-fifth of that of the whole body, it requires one-eighth of all the blood to nourish it.

At no time in his whole school career is the boy so deserving of sympathy as at the time of most rapid growth. In all learning, two features are involved: Proper presentation of material by the teacher, and proper attitude of mind on the part of the pupil. Seldom, if ever, can the latter condition be supplied by the boy or girl in the midst of the physical and mental revolutions and evolutions of pubescence.

The great curse of this age is the demand for rapid education. Parents and teachers crowd the children through a long, hard year's work. Health is sacrificed for promotion. What is learned while a child is fatigued is soon lost, the mind's forces being equally dissipated. Vital force is required faster than it is generated. The work of to-day is done on to-morrow's credit, and the system of a child is wholly at a loss to protect itself against disease and accident."

HEALTH OF THE ARMY—DR. TRALL'S IDEAS.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Dr. Trall, of hygienic fame, advocated reforms which, although rejected by prejudiced conservatives, were adopted by a few of our soldiers, and so increased their strength, and so increased healthful conditions of the tissues of their bodies, that when so seriously wounded as would require, under ordinary conditions of health, amputation, they recovered with limbs and arms unsevered.

Among other things demanded by Dr. Trall was the banishment of swine's flesh in all its forms as most indigestible, and productive of all manner of dangerous diseases, and as affording comparatively but little nourishment. He also sought to banish superfine, white, starchy bread, because robbed of important constituents of physical strength.

He insisted upon the use of whole meal wheat bread, made after the following simple method:

Mix the flour with water or milk, without leaven, and bake by hot fire for thirty minutes. Thus is produced a bread which can be kept sweet for many days, and on which Rome's armies subsisted, marched, fought, and conquered, declaring their ability to do anything unless fed on wheat.

With whole-wheat bread our American army has the best substitute for all other food, and which will give her warmth, nerve, and muscular force, freedom from fever and colds, and greatest possible physical endurance.

On this diet our soldiers, with impunity, may encamp in Northern fields or in the swamps of Cuba. Oh, that our commissariat would give heed to these words!

Albert B. King.

MEASURING MEMORY.

Attempts have recently been made in France by Professor Alfred Binet to "measure memory." One of the experiments consists in reading a series of figures to the subject, at a regular speed of about two per second, and observing how many he can repeat without error in the order in which they were given. The faculty of voluntary attention is, of course, called into play in this experiment. Children from six to eight years old retain, on the average, five figures; children ten years old, six figures, and adults seven figures. Jacques Inaudi, the lightning calculator, can retain more than forty figures.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

HEALTHY AND AFFECTIONATE.

By UNCLE JOSEPH.

No. 435.—As every artist desires to paint his picture with suitable surroundings, so does the phrenologist. He likes to serve his readers with the

which was published in the "St. Louis and Canadian Photographer," and whose kindness we here acknowledge.

Here is a case of heredity. The



MOTHERHOOD AND BABYHOOD.

parental stock of the child under his consideration. In this case we have been fortunate in securing the privilege of one of F. W. Guerin's portraits,

mother has a fine vital-mental temperament and is well developed in the social and affectionate qualities of her mind. This expresses itself in the features of

her face, which are bathed, as it were, in the glory of the morning light. It is full of joy and is the true type of a mother's affection. The photographer has thrown up this light to a good effect, which again explains the reason why we need more phrenological photographers.

She is healthy, and she has endowed her little son with a full share of vitality. Could we see him in real life, we should expect to find ruby cheeks and



NO. 436. WILLIE ALBERT NIVEN.

lips, sparkling eyes, a childish, impulsive and generous nose, a loving chin, and a roguish disposition. One could not very well be serious and sour in the company of such a little spirit; hence he will do much good toward chasing away the cobwebs that seem to fossilize around the corners of one's brain when cares and anxieties thicken around one.

His head is long from the anterior to posterior lobe, hence giving him a large surface of gray matter.

His social mind is very strong, and will make him a veritable diamond in

society, for he will be much beloved wherever he happens to be.

He will be a regular little reasoner also, and will know how to puzzle the old and wise heads that are in his company, for he will always have difficult problems to solve.

He has not large Veneration, hence he will be inclined to be cheeky, and yet he will cover up this element with so much good humor that it will not appear out of place.

He will be a rapid talker, as his Language is large, especially in the part that gives him verbal expression.

We should like to see a continuous set of pictures of this little fellow, and know his cerebral development.

No. 436.—Willie Albert Niven.—He will show a remarkable career if he is rightly understood in his ripening years, for he has an unusually large head as well as a fine tone of organization. He is especially adapted to engage in professional work, and has all the mentality to supply him with talent for a professional life. Let anyone who doubts this take the measure of his head from the centre of the forehead, and it will be found to predominate above the measure from the opening of the ear to that imaginary line. From the ear upward is half an inch, while from the line upward is three-quarters of an inch measurement. Therefore there is special force of character in a moral, religious, and philanthropic department. This may not lead him to be a minister of the Gospel, but he will prove to be a man of letters, one devoted to literature and journalism.

He has been evidently blessed with a good parentage, and probably there is a mingling of the Scotch-English-American blood in his veins.

He ought to be kept a little boy as long as possible, for he will grow fast enough and mature readily when he once throws off the garb of boyhood, and his greatest chance for success in after life is in having a long childhood granted to him. His brain is overactive. His large Causality, Cautiousness, and Benevolence will give him

more than ordinary strength of character and power of research.

A wise training of this lad will make him an acceptable citizen and a man to be heard of hereafter.

WILLIE'S HOME.

A little five-year-old boy bounded into the house one day and exclaimed, as he hung his hat up in the hall:

"This is my home! This is my home!"

A lady said: "Willie, the house next door is just the same as this one. Suppose you should hang your hat up in that hall, wouldn't that be home as much as this?"

"No, ma'am," said Willie, "it would not."

"Why not?" asked the lady. "What makes this house your home more than that one?"

"Because my mother lives here," said Willie.—Ex.

Child study is going to elevate the profession of teaching by showing the world that the most precious object for consideration is the child and that he who has to do with the child stands in the highest of all professions

PREVENTION AND CURE OF YELLOW FEVER.

In view of the intense interest which is now manifested in the study of means for the prevention and cure of yellow fever, it is gratifying to note that some progress has been made toward the desirable ends in view. Dr. Giuseppe Sanarelli, whose investigations into the cause of this disease have received so much attention, has by no means been idle in prosecuting his investigations in a practical direction. His discovery of the yellow fever microbe two years ago was followed by long-continued and finally successful efforts to produce a serum by the usual

methods of inoculating animals, preferably the horse and ox, with repeated doses of the poison. His experiments with this alleged curative agent, as detailed in a recent issue of "*The Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*," are extremely interesting, although as yet by no means conclusive. It is a matter for some surprise to note that, according to his observations, the rationale of the action of this serum in no way corresponds with that of antitoxin in diphtheria, as he declares that he has not discovered thus far any antitoxic substances in vaccinated animals. He feels warranted in the opinion, therefore, that the icteroid bacillus is directly destroyed by the injection. Whether or not this theory is tenable on the present basis of bacteriological investigation, is a matter of but small moment compared with the direct and practical applications of his methods of prevention and cure. Making all due allowances for the difficulties naturally attendant upon initiative experiments, the results thus far obtained, by reason of the small number of patients treated, can be viewed only in the light of a report of progress in a promising direction.

As no deaths have been attributed to the direct action of the injected substance, and as there have been no systemic disturbances other than those associated with a temporary rise in temperature, it would appear to be perfectly safe to follow the lines of the distinguished discoverer in more extended directions, in the hope that the results may be correspondingly confirmative. If half of what seems to be promised is gained, we shall have taken a long step forward in combating one of the greatest scourges of modern times.—*Medical Record*.

For the soul that gives is the soul that lives;

And bearing another's load

Doth lighten your own and shorten the way,

And brighten the homeward road.

—Washington Gladden.

What One Girl Did in Phrenology.

A STORY OF TO-DAY.

BY ANNA M. TUTTLE.

Bertha stood at the parlor window idly looking out watching the fast disappearing figure of her friend Helen Armstrong.

Helen had been spending the day with her, and they had been discussing the recent gossip concerning Jack Elliott and Carrie Spencer, who after being married two years had decided to separate.

"Just think!" Helen had said, "When we all envied Carrie so, and thought they were so well suited to each other. I really don't see how a girl can feel safe marrying any man now-a-days. I feel thankful every day of my life to know I am independent, and have been brought up to earn my own living."

"Yes," Bertha had replied, "when-ever I hear of unhappiness between married people I believe it is because they do not stop to think beforehand."

"And even if I do say it," Helen had continued, "girls think it so lovely to be Mrs. Somebody, and have a nice trousseau and lots of presents. If I could only have all the accessories of getting married, I don't believe I ever would take the best man living."

"Well! good-by dear," she said, stooping over Bertha and kissing her. "I don't expect you to feel as I do, for I do think Herbert is awfully nice, and so do all the girls, and I don't blame you for falling in love with him. I'll see you to-morrow after church to talk over the excursion," she had called back as she went down the front steps.

Helen Armstrong and Bertha King were as unlike as any two girls could be, and yet for that very reason they were the best of friends.

Helen was a tall, strong, athletic girl, fond of sports of all kinds, she was a college graduate and was now teaching in one of the public schools.

Bertha, on the other hand, had always been delicate, and was more thoughtful than most girls of her age.

The girls all said, "Bertha always had a fad, and looked at things sometimes in too serious a manner."

Just now as she left the window and slowly went upstairs, her mind was full of the talk she had been having with Helen.

As she entered her room, her eye caught a picture on the mantel, and going over to it, she took it in her hand and stood looking at it.

The photograph was of a young man, a handsome face, some would say, but to a thoughtful observer there was something disagreeable in the features. A selfish, self-willed look. The boys used to say "it was better on the whole to keep in with Herbert Moore, for when he was angry! well! look out, that's all!"

Bertha looked long and lovingly at the picture and then sighed. "Herbert dear, I am sure I love you, and you think you love me now; but how will it be in a few years? Will you care for me just as much then, as now, or will we be like almost all the married people we hear about?"

She thought over the little disagreements she and Herbert had had during their year's engagement. She remembered now that Herbert never gave in, but made her feel that she was wholly in the wrong herself. Bertha had a will of her own, and it hurt her to give in, especially when she knew she was in the right, but then, she pondered, wasn't it always so? if the wife rebelled then there was trouble. Why couldn't young people come together who were harmonious, and where one would give way to the other, and make life easy in the little things.

"An existence like that would be too good to be true," she said, as the dinner bell rang, and she prepared to go down to the evening meal.

Bertha was the only girl in a large family of boys, and her brothers all made a great pet of her, but never thought she could do more than marry, as every other girl did.

Harry was her favorite brother and many long talks they had together on different subjects.

"What makes you so quiet, sis?" he asked, as they waited for dessert to be brought in.

Bertha looked up quickly and blushed. "I was only thinking," she replied.

"I know," piped up Tom, the small boy of the family. "She feels bad because I told her I saw Herb. flirting with Belle Mason when I was coming home from school yesterday, and he met her in the park and I followed them, and they didn't know I was around."

"Hush, Tom," spoke up Mrs. King. "You shouldn't come home with such stories."

"It's true though," pouted Tom.

"That reminds me, Bertha," said Harry. "I met Herbert down town and he said he wouldn't be up to-night, as his cousin from the South had come, and he supposed he must pay her some attention."

Bertha smiled. "She is the cousin I have heard so much about, probably."

"Why! what have you heard?" said her mother.

"Never mind, mamma; I will tell you when a little pitcher with big ears is not around."

"I didn't know pitchers had ears," cried Tom, the irrepressible.

"You ask cook if they haven't," answered Harry, as they rose from the table, and obediently Tom went out to the kitchen to see what Bridget had to say on the subject.

"What are you going to do this evening Bertha?" Harry asked, as they went up stairs arm in arm.

"Oh, I don't know," she replied; "practice some I guess."

"Well, if you get tired of it, here is something on Phrenology you may find interesting," and he threw in her lap a pamphlet.

After he had gone out Bertha picked it up casually, opened it at random, and then started and looked more closely. What caught her eye was the heading of an article, "Adaptation in Marriage." The pamphlet told of some cases where a study of Phrenology had been of such value to the student.

As she read she became more and more interested in the subject, particularly in the conclusion of the article which read as follows:

"Men and women should be adapted to each other mentally as well as physically, two people having large Firmness, Combativeness, or Destructiveness should never marry. But there should be similarity of moral sentiment, as well as of social feeling. Phrenology points out these combinations and is of great importance. Many men and women have been saved from uniting with those who were selfish and tyrannical."

As Bertha finished reading she became aware of a new feeling within her. All at once she seemed to realize she had never understood herself or even tried to.

She had not been as happy since her engagement as she had expected to be.

What could she do? She retired that night with the determination to look into the subject more fully.

For the next few weeks Bertha saw very little of Herbert, as every spare moment he had, he devoted to his cousin. At first, Bertha missed his coming every night, but now she had plenty of time to think.

Going down town one day, she stopped at the public library to get a book. As she was waiting her turn, she happened to see a list of new books, among them a work on Phrenology, she brought the book home with her and fairly devoured it, and it opened a new world to her. She began to study those around her, their different traits and peculiarities, and the more she studied

the more she felt that she and Herbert had made a mistake in becoming engaged.

Almost every day one of the boys came home with some story about Herbert and his cousin, and Bertha felt sure if she were married, and he paid as much attention to other women as he did now, she would be horribly jealous, even now she had to struggle with herself to keep from rebuking him for his neglect. Once she would have done so, but now things were certainly changing.

Helen and the girls used to wonder what had changed Bertha so. When with them sometimes, she would have fits of abstraction, and then again appear to be studying them.

One evening after everyone had gone to bed, Bertha had a long talk with her mother. She told her she felt that she and Herbert had been growing apart for some time, and that they would not be happy if married.

To say that Mrs. King was surprised is stating the case too mildly. Her idea was, that when a girl had the opportunity of marrying a strictly moral young man, she must be losing her senses to worry herself about adaptability. "Why, Bertha!" said she, "what would people say? A girl should think well before breaking her engagement."

"I know it, mamma dear," Bertha replied. "I have been thinking it over, and I know what I should like to do."

Mrs. King sighed. Why was it, when she only had one daughter, she should be more care than all her boys, for no one ever knew what Bertha would do next.

"Mamma dear," Bertha said, "I want to go to New York in the fall and take a course in Phrenology."

Her mother fairly gasped. Bertha

went on, emboldened by her mother's silence.

"I am tired of staying home and doing nothing, I want to know myself better, and by knowing myself, I will understand other people."

"But Bertha!" Mrs. King exclaimed, "your father will never give his consent."

"Oh, I can manage Papa if you will only be willing," she continued, for Bertha was very much like her father and he understood her far oftener than her mother did.

"You know, Mother dear, I am not fit to be married at all, for I don't like housework, and I do like study. I know Herbert would only feel good natured when he had plenty to eat, and I don't believe I would be happy after the romance wore off."

"Well, Bertha, sometimes I think you haven't a bit of sentiment or love in your make-up," said Mrs. King, as that poor lady regarded her daughter sadly.

Bertha and her mother talked far into the night, and finally Mrs. King gave in enough to give her consent if Bertha could get her father to agree to her proposal.

Bertha thought deeply, long after her mother had left her.

It was something to undertake, it meant study, and giving up her home, and then Herbert! how could she break with him. Yet she knew she was in the right; it was hard, she felt, but anything worth having is worth working for, she thought, as she dropped to sleep.

After a little arguing with her father, he gave her permission to take the course, provided she could board with her aunt in New York City.

"I'll write Aunt Carrie to-day," she exclaimed joyfully.

(To be continued.)

Houghton, of Dublin, says that two hours of severe mental labor abstract as much vital strength from the system as a whole day of physical labor.

The Sphere of Heredity.

DR. PRICE DELIVERS THE FIRST LECTURE AT THE SUMMER
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

HE TELLS OF THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSMITTED CHARACTERISTICS
—SOME NEW ASPECTS OF AN OLD QUESTION.

"It has been suggested that if all the millions who have lived upon this planet had been incidentally created and lived a good contemporaneous existence they would have exercised that influence which every living being exerts over others. Every star that swims in the deep blue of midnight darts its influence through millions of leagues of space and touches, or rather grasps, every other world and binds it into brotherhood with itself. So every personality asserts itself in human life. But since we have descended from an original pair, by the law of transmission we are made the subjects of influence, and we in turn transmit influence to succeeding generations. We are heirs of the past, owners of the present, and sovereigns of the future. We are related to all generations and all ages.

"Hereditation is a fact. Two laws continually operate. To effect descent the law of transmission generally reproduces the exact characteristics of the ancestor. This secures immutability. By this law the race abides and families are perpetuated. The second law is that of variation. This tends to secure diversity. The law of transmission secures the type, as the flower or animal; the law of variation gives the tint to the flower and the contour to the animal. When a variation has become a leading characteristic the law of transmission seeks to make that characteristic permanent. Thus, in a general way, it may be said Darwin accounted for the origin of species. The law of transmission brings within its scope, first, physical characteristics; second, mental traits; and, third, moral tendencies."

The lecturer here proceeded to give

numerous illustrations of the operation of the law, but distinguished between the transmission of vice and vicious tendencies, asserting that nervous predisposition chiefly was made subject to the law of inheritance.

The stress of the lecture, however, was laid on the assertion that too much emphasis had been placed on hereditation as to the moral and mental traits, and too little on the power of environment and the power of self-determination. The stock illustration of the famous family of criminals known as the Jukeses was recalled, and the speaker pointed out the fact that it had been sometimes forgotten that members of this community were isolated to-day from moral and religious associations, and the children born in this community are reared under the fostering influence of crime.

Their environment, he said, their mental and moral hereditation, can sufficiently account for their vicious careers. One young man from this community might to-day associate himself with decent people, and under better associations become law-abiding and self-respecting. A widow of this community who was a criminal of the deepest dye went to a hospital, and there, after lingering for a time, died, leaving a child only a few months old. That child ought, by the law of transmission, to have been a criminal, but it was adopted by a woman of wealth and Christian character and taken to a home where it was reared under the fostering influence of good ethical training, and grew to a womanhood that proved an adornment to society. Society must look to some environment—first of all, physical environment.

The means of the better attainment of the highest conditions is a recognition of the fact that pure, sweet air, abundant sunlight, and good sanitary conditions prove mighty factors in the development of healthful nerve-cells. More oxygen and less carbonic dioxide will go far toward disposing of the nerve systems of the growing child toward better morals and a better mental life. Society will never eliminate criminality, as we find it on the large scale of to-day, until it ceases to herd its criminals under associations that only tend to foster crime.

A little sensation was caused among some of the orthodox hearers by the declaration that children as a rule reproduce in their own characters the influences brought to bear on them in

their homes in childhood. Our American homes must create an atmosphere of reverence, truth, as opposed to artificiality, for only in such an atmosphere can we expect the child to be reared to noble character. The closing thought was that hereditary tendency must be antagonized by creating a favorable environment and the power of a great personality.

The tone of the above is clear and logical. How often have we stated in these columns that it will not do to sit idly by and allow transmitted tendencies to have it all their own way, but they can and should be fought as sturdily at Montijo's fleet at Manila. Then, and not until then, shall we expect to have a favorable environment.

—Ed. P. J.

BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

"The Physical Life of Woman." By George H. Napheys, A.M. Philadelphia. Many books endorse phrenological principles that will not plainly acknowledge its truths.

The above named book is one, and we quote from page 99 that our readers may see the line of argument for themselves. Under the heading "The Marks of Character," we have a headline called "The Symbolism of the Human Body." It says, "'Philosophers say that every idle word which is spoken continues to vibrate in the air through all infinity.' So it is with the passions and the thoughts; each impresses on the body some indelible mark, and a long continuance of similar thoughts leaves a visible imprint.

"Under the name of Phrenology, physiognomy, palmistry, and others, attempts have been made at divers times to lay down fixed principles by which we could judge of men by their outsides; but only vague results have been obtained. A learned German author of high repute in exact science has gone a different way to work. He has studied the body as a whole, and sought

with the eye of an anatomist how different avocations, passions, temperaments, habits, mould and fashion the external parts of man. His results are embraced in a curious volume which he entitles 'The Symbolism of the Human Body.' We shall borrow some hints from it germane to our present theme." In the above quotation he throws a slur on the fixed principles laid down, yet is willing to extract hints later on in his book which prove that he is really endorsing what he has previously cast away. It is like throwing away the oyster-shell when he has taken out and eaten the oyster. He cares nothing for the fundamental principles of the science, it is only their application that he is after. He is playing hide and seek with his own thoughts, and lays them at his side with one hand while he takes them up with the other. He is playing toss and catch with the whole subject.

We cannot see how his so-called new science of symbolism is new at all, when the writer grafts into it all through his book the principles laid down by Phrenology.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

A Vain Repetition.

Something like fifteen years ago an article entitled "The New Phrenology" was published in "The Popular Science Monthly"; and our attention was drawn to it because of certain statements made by the author regarding the system of Gall and Spurzheim, from a point of view that he was pleased to designate as "The Old Phrenology." He assumed that the "New Phrenology" was that which concerned the action of the muscles, certain experiments of Fritsch, Hitzig, Ferrier, Munk, and others having demonstrated that there were areas in the brain that in response to excitement or stimulation produced movements in special muscles. The "Old Phrenology" that dealt with mind expression, the phenomena of psychic faculty, and indicated certain relationships existing between parts of the brain and special qualities of intellect, sentiment, emotion, this author pronounced as effete, passé, and no longer worthy of scientific recognition. In a review that was published in the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL**, it was clear-

ly shown that this author failed entirely in the function of a true critic in that he showed marked want of information regarding the subject he had presumed to treat so cavalierly, and that his physiology of the brain function was not so clearly defined as it ought to have been. There were errors of statement and errors of inference that were unworthy of one who would pose before the world as an authority in nerve function. Indeed we could not but conclude that the whole matter was treated at second hand and that the default of primary observation was evident.

Now this same writer is given space in "Harper's Magazine" to reiterate statements regarding the office and function of the brain that certainly, as a whole, are stale enough at this late day to the well-read man or woman, and he takes the opportunity to insert remarks and insinuations concerning Phrenology that have a real odor of antiquity. Far back in the days of Brown, John Gordon, and Jeffrey a similar attitude was assumed and language akin

was employed to place the noble work of Spurzheim and the Combes in discredit. Gordon in 1815 administered what he thought to be a fatal blow to the system of Gall—and Sir William Hamilton twelve years later attempted the same and deemed that his was a master stroke. But such attacks only drew the return fire of Phrenology's defenders and gave the subject a wide publicity, and increased the number of its advocates and friends.

It is scarcely more than necessary to mention one or two assertions that occur in the article to show the spirit of this man. In the May "Harper's" he says of Phrenology, "as an actual science it had no foundation in fact"—and also, "Phrenology, in so far as any pretensions to its possessing a scientific basis is concerned, may be put on a level with palmistry and allied phases of the popular-entertainment bureau; and in the company of such occult 'arts' it may well be left to amuse the crowd."

What need we of further evidence to convict this man of presumption bordering on the obtuse? Assuming to write learnedly of the brain he must needs drag in the subject of Phrenology, and parade what to those who are intelligent regarding its history, philosophy, and physiology, cannot appear other than ignorance or a deliberate misrepresentation.

On the scientific side, for instance, what contributed more to the establishment of the fact that the brain is the organ of the mind than the demonstrations of Gall and Spurzheim regarding the relations of mental faculty and sense-expression to the brain? If any one doubt the credit due to these men on this line let him consult the memoir communicated to the Institute of France in 1808, the controversy with Dr. John Gordon in 1815, the Jeffrey

and Combe controversy, Combe's "Treatise," Vimont's great work on "Comparative Phrenology," the Broussais lectures, and if need be, later literature. The relations of the visual and lingual and other centres to the intellect were developed from a state of mere conjecture to the certainty of brain connection through the researches of the early phrenologists. Broca carried to their ultimate his observations of the faculty of language and confirmed the declaration of Gall. Fritsch, Hitzig, Ferrier, Munk, and others, apparently profiting by statements of Gall and Spurzheim, developed the scheme of centres for motor stimulation—completing the harmony of nature—complementing the category of psychic or ideational centres with the category of motor or expressional centres. The differential character of these was thus established, and our scientific knowledge of the mental side of human organism became thereby just as positive as it is of the physical side.

The man who places the system of Phrenology on the same level with "palmistry and allied phases of the popular entertainment bureau" is self-convicted of prejudice and defective information. Palmistry has an element of truth in its philosophy—the hand does exhibit in its structure peculiarities of temperament and physiology, and intimations of the life and habit of an individual. He is a poor physiognomist who does not take note of the hand in his study of organization. So too the physician who examines the hand of his patient before completing his diagnosis is likely to show a better understanding of the case, and to determine more shrewdly in grave illness the probabilities of recovery. The romantic, conjectural side of palmistry is another thing, and they who practice

that trade of course with the credulity of the public. Albeit, that is the side that interests or amuses the public most.

The writer of the article in "Harper's," devoted but a paragraph to his reflections on Phrenology. It seems to us that he had done better had he omitted such reflections, for the omission would have detracted naught from the value of his article.

ANOTHER TITAN OF THE CENTURY GONE.

The dying eulogies of one great statesman have hardly passed away into their echo when we hear that another colossus of the Old World has passed beyond the battles of men. Few persons have been so praised yet so censured as Bismarck, and few have been better able to withstand the rebuffs and opposition raised against his own tactics.

In the unification of the German Empire Bismarck accomplished a work which stands an imperishable monument to his genius. He was one of the most practical statesmen of his age, and his achievements were stupendous. From a German standpoint we can but admire his successful work for his Fatherland, and the diversity of opinion regarding his character varies from just this fact, that his success meant the downfall or defeat of another.

All must acknowledge his distinctness of aim, firmness of purpose, resolute will, dauntless courage, immense capacity, and indomitable patriotism. In religion, civilization, and home life Germany resembles England and the United States. The philosophy, poetry, literature, music of the Teuton and Anglo-Saxon are similar, therefore homage is paid to the career of such a man.

He was the patriot of Germany, as Garibaldi was to Italy, or Cromwell was to England, or Washington to America, though each served his country in diverging lines.

Mr. W. T. Stead has summed up his loss in a unique way, as follows: "Germany without its Bismarck is a Switzerland without its Alps."

WHAT INVENTIONS WILL DO.

There are so many wonderful inventions being introduced and talked about now that labor will have to be considerably readjusted and new trades invented as well to utilize the energies of men.

First of all, a dispatch from Vienna, dated August 9th, explains the discovery of a way to manufacture albumen which has caused a sensation in scientific circles there and throughout Europe. If it proves to be all it claims, it promises to be one of the greatest accomplishments in science of the age. It will probably rank with Roentgen's X-ray, Dewar's liquid air, and Schenck's method of controlling the sex of a child yet unborn. Albumen is almost life, and to produce it is almost to produce life itself, and this is what it is claimed Dr. Lilienfeld has done. It is possible, therefore, that the discovery of artificial albumen, if thoroughly tenable, may revolutionize the practice of medicine by placing in the hands of the medical world a powerful barrier to the ravages of disease.

Think of the possibility of feeding a patient with albumen who is unable to eat or take any nourishment in the ordinary channels. Nor is this thought entirely new. For many years the importance of the substance as a vital constituent has been recognized by the medical world, and in its new application it comes to be demonstrated by the pestle, mortar, retort, and chemical formulæ how this life-giving substance from coal-tar and waste products can be produced and confounds many learned doctors.

By analysis, it is stated, this artificial albumen is the same as the natural article, but it has yet to be tested whether it will have the same physiological effect. A congress of chemists, it is reported, has met at Vienna, including Professors Ludwig and Mouthner, of the university there, who are the greatest authorities on chemistry in Austria, and they are convinced that a marvellous discovery has been made. Dr. Mouthner said that the synthesis of albumen was such a colossal, overwhelming thing that the greatest prudence ought to be observed in every step taken in connection with the matter.

We shall watch with interest the fuller development of this elixir. In fact, we have written direct to Dr. Mouthner to obtain further light on the subject.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

Otto Heatry, Chicago.—Many thanks for photo of child. There is a sad lack of mentality, and the physique is also weak. Much could be done for him by a physician who understood Phrenology and psychology. He has had an arrest of development. We intend to use photo for the benefit of our readers.

Will correspondents kindly give full names and addresses?

A. G.—Make a study of the mouth and you will find that large mouths accompany a large and generous character. Small mouths are more self-contained.

J. F. C., West Salem, Ill., writes: "Wish to thank you for sincerity and frankness and for excellent advice given, which has been acted upon as far as possible."

The neat cover for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL at hand. Please send another one for the numbers of this year. I find them very useful, and nice in appearance. They relieve me from much trouble in locating articles when I want to make reference.

Very truly yours,

Layé.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

E. G. B.—London.—Is decidedly industrious and active, he must be constantly employed; is ardent, intense, independent, self-relying, persevering, and positive in character. He is naturally given to study and the tone of his mind is elevated; he will be anxious to excel in his work and will seek a foremost position in life, for he is desirous of leading others and being the master spirit. He is critical, observant, and practical, will be fond of gathering knowledge of a scientific nature. He is very intuitive and his judgment is reliable. Has splendid mechanical abilities.

No. 342.—E. C. K., Liverpool, O.—We will do what we can with the photographs you sent us. You appear to have a broad and comparatively high forehead. You are a thoughtful young man, and especially particular in all your tastes. You enjoy pulling a thing to pieces to see how it is constructed, and equally delight to see how you can put it together again. You always were of an inquiring mind, and used to puzzle your mother well over questions in advance of your age. You are also large in the temples, hence should show considerable ingenuity, engineering ability, and capacity to use up material in a dexterous manner. You could enjoy photography, especially the outdoor department, or manufacturing work.

No. 343.—Mrs. H. P., Wartrace, Tenn.—Your son is evidently developing and improving in mentality and physical strength. It may be difficult for you to realize that he is growing out of a little boy and is taking upon himself the ways of a man. You have a practical intellect and are well able to help and assist him through the next five years of his life, which will perhaps be the most trying to him, as he will have to go out and mix with the world and meet its temptations. His greatest defect is perhaps his impatience and desire to be doing

and getting hold of things. He will also have to learn to "stand and wait," and go steadily forward with the work he has in hand, and complete what he begins. He is kindly disposed, and should take the natural sciences and practical work.

No. 344.—J. H. and J. B. L., Ann Arbor, Mich.—J. H. has some development of Combativeness, but this is not a predominating faculty. Evidently it is under control. There appears to be a favorable development of Benevolence, and a full amount of Conjugality, Amativeness, and friendship. She is well able to throw around her considerable interest, happiness, and comfort.

J. B. L. has a large forehead and is rather nervous and susceptible, and may be too particular about matters and things if they do not quite suit his purposes. We cannot expect to find angels here below except after the people have labored with themselves to control their passions and weaknesses. The ages mentioned will not be any detriment to happiness. Both are intelligent and should be able to make the other live for the next fifteen years happily together.

No. 345.—J. K., Clark Ave., Ont.—You appear to be a very earnest woman, and are in your element when you are doing good and helping others. You cannot be idle if you try; therefore do what you must first, and leave the rest to take care of itself, or you will overdo and be forced to take rest whether you wish to or not. You are bright, intellectual, and have a quick mind to receive impressions, and are constantly gathering fresh knowledge and information relating to the literature and science of the day. You are not one to lag behind, but will always have your armor bright, and be prepared for emergencies. You have gifts for a teacher, or, if you went into business, could succeed in artistic millinery or fancy work. You will never care to sit down and sew by the hour, but could fit and cut out for others to put into execution.

No. 346.—J. E. C., Waynesville, N. C.—You possess a well-balanced mind. It is a pleasure to see such, and we trust that you are in your right sphere in life. You appear to have good health, which supports your active brain. You are fond of all practical sciences, and your Comparison and Intuition are particularly well developed, which should make you interested in the study of human character. You could use these faculties well in the profession of law, which profession you would take up more from a philanthropic desire than with the object to make money; but we do not see

why you should not succeed financially as well as to enforce law from a philanthropic stand-point. Your judgment is cool and practical. Your memory is comparative, and you are a great lover of order; hence in a business are exceedingly systematic in all its details.

No. 347.—C. S. E., Philadelphia, Pa.—You have a strong vital temperament, and take delight in the home, and in entertaining your friends. You would make an excellent teacher, but a still better nurse or physician. You have enough aptitude to know what to do for the sick. They would never have to ask you for anything. You would sense their needs beforehand. Your medicine chest would generally be full, for you would not empty it on your patients' behalf. Your own bright, winning, genial countenance and happy disposition would be more for your patients than you might suppose. You make a first-rate friend and companion.

No. 348.—J. B. C., Austin, Mo.—The photographs of C. W. H. are not now at hand, having been delineated so many years ago. We therefore confine our remarks to J. B. C. She has a large and active brain, and has inherited much of her strength of character from her father. She is somewhat remarkable for her high moral character, her sternness and resolve to carry out what she thinks to be right, and is a true disciplinarian. She is very kind and thoughtful of the wishes of others, still she would make everyone toe the mark, and will try to reach it herself. She should strive to take life a little more easily and resolve not to worry, whatever comes to her, for she will not improve things by such a method. Her aims are high, but her confidence in herself is not over-strong.

We have received photographs and communications from the following persons, and replies will appear in the JOURNAL as soon as space will permit: J. A. R., Ottawa, Can.; L. B., Navasota, —; D. McLean, Elkton, Col.; R. T. H., Ogden, Utah; C. B. C., Murphy, Tex.; L. P., Haskill, Tex.; E. C. C., Childersbury, Ala.; B. G. P., Richmond, Ind.; E. E. C., Two Harbors, Minn.

FIELD NOTES.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

Levi Hummel, graduate of the A. I. P., writes us that he is again going into the phrenological field. We expect to hear good results of his work.

Mather J. Keller, who attended the centenary celebrations of Dr. Gall in New

York in 1896, writes us from Cincinnati, where she is continuing her phrenological work.

Mr. Henry Humphreys, F. A. I. P., intends to pay New York a visit early in September.

Mr. Harry Mohler, F. A. I. P., after a temporary rest, is again in the phrenological field.

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, of Greenville, Mass., are spending a month in New York City. He is a graduate of Class '92.

Mr. Wesley Brooks, Brantford, Canada, has been giving lectures on Phrenology.

The Pittsburg "Christian Advocate," established in 1833, and the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia, has recently been reduced to \$1 per year, and is now probably the lowest priced religious paper of its size and quality in the world.

Emile Zola has been anthropologically measured by Arthur MacDonald, and a lengthy account of the same appears in "The Open Court Magazine." In reading the same, we note that the writer comes so near to phrenological experiment that memory, attention, ideas, emotivity, sentiments, morbid ideas, literary experiment, and will are all mentioned, but no localization of function is stated. With a phrenological examination of Zola's complete mental faculties, what a powerful analysis it would make. Why will men stand and doubt when the proofs are so plain before them. (See the "Phrenological Magazine," London, for November, 1893, for a sketch of Emile Zola.)

"The Power of Personality," is an excellent article by Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., which appears in the Saturday evening "Post" of August 6th (Philadelphia), with a good portrait of the doctor. It shows the brow of a clear-sighted, broad-minded writer, philosopher, and divine of the most elevated type. He says "that culture alone is not personality, neither are wealth, a beautiful presence, an honored lineage, or physical strength."

The Manchester Human Nature Club.—The last meeting of the session was a great success. It took the form of a literary "at home," and was held at the house of Mrs. Hiram Simons. One feature on the programme was "Phrenology and the Poets." Each member was requested to bring a poetic quotation dealing with some phase of character.

Phrenology can be of immense help to members of juries who are called to ex-

amine all classes of men. It has already been studied and used by many lawyers in the examination of witnesses and in the collecting of facts. We trust that it will be more universally used, and are glad that Dr. J. MacDonald, of Toronto, is doing his utmost to interest the legal profession in its practical use. We wish him every success.

NOTE.

The Annual Phrenological Conference will be held on October 29th. Papers will be read by phrenologists from different parts of the country in the morning and the closing exercises of the American Institute will be held in the afternoon.

Five-minute papers will be read, and we hope this interchange of thought will be as profitable as those of past years.

This conference will be held at No. 27 East Twenty-first Street. Friends who purpose attending this meeting and who have not already sent in their names will kindly do so as soon as possible.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Rev. C. J. Adams, author of "Where is My Dog?" says, "I inclose you one of many letters that I receive"; and we have taken the liberty of culling from this letter.

"I am intensely interested in your book, which I have recently read, also in anything concerning the Psychology of animal life. I am rejoiced to know how many minds of ability have within the last few years taken up the cause of their speechless brothers. Wishing you great success in your labors of love, I have the honor to be, Your co-worker,
"Mrs. S. O."

Professor Vaught says: "There seems to be so many without a knowledge of the existence of the American Institute of Phrenology. If they all were readers of the JOURNAL it would give them invaluable knowledge. There seems to be a revolution of the science with ministers and doctors here the way they come in for examinations and instruction."

This is the fourth year I have taken the JOURNAL, and the knowledge which I have gained from it, together with the course I took at your Institute two years ago, has been of inestimable value to me. It enables me to select with rare discretion persons who are particularly adapted for playing the different rôles in the dramatic art, and gives me a tact for handling the different members of each caste, and bringing forth their best

efforts, which I could have obtained in no other way. In fact, I give to Phrenology all the credit of the success I have already gained in this line.

Hoping the JOURNAL will continue in its mission of disseminating the principles of the greatest science known to man, and that your own efforts at the Institute will continue to be as fruitful as they have been in the past, I remain,
Yours very sincerely,
Student of '—.

How I wish I could spend a few days with the Institute session this fall! May the attendance be full!

Sincerely yours,
Brentsville, Va. I. N. H. Beahm.

GRATEFUL PEOPLE SAY

very many cordial things by letter respecting our Phrenological Examinations, which we have made for them from photographs and from personal meetings. If we felt at liberty to print what they say, including name and place, the eyes of skeptics would stare in astonishment. Only our public examinations at public lectures are public property. As all our office examinations are necessarily private and confidential, we are obliged to conceal anything which could possibly identify the persons or their residence. In justice to Phrenology and to grateful patrons, we think something of what they think and say will do good. Some of the following gave us leave to publish with name and residence. But that course with those who are willing would silence many others.

—, Minn., August 25, 1896.
Fowler & Wells Co., and especially the examiners:

I am in receipt of your typewritten description of my character and am entirely satisfied with it. It is certainly a good investment. I shall study for the law as you suggest. So far as I can see, the description is accurate in every detail, much more so, indeed, than I could have expected from photographs.

Hoping that others also will profit by your good work, I remain,
Sincerely yours, E.

Lee, Ohio.

I find your books to be more than I expected, and think I can do a good business for you, as I think they are very useful and what every one should have in his library.
E. A. K.

“Mr. De Peach is exceedingly fond of a good story, isn't he?”

“I should say so. When he gets one he never parts from it.”—Washington Star.

SCIENCE NOTES.

TWO HUNDRED FEET OF FISH.

A few thousand years ago there must have been high water out in Wyoming, and that water must have been full of fish. Geologists have recently discovered immense hills and plains a mile and a half above the level of the sea made entirely out of the bodies of fishes turned to stone. These beds of petrified fish containing millions upon millions of individual specimens, cover hundreds of square miles in the northwestern part of the State. In some places these beds—almost a solid mass of perfectly fossilized fish—are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in thickness.—Chicago Record.

COLOR SENSE.

This faculty appears in the individual at the average age of about five years. It is absent in one adult human being out of every forty-seven; it appeared in our ancestors, as Geiger has shown from linguistic paleontology, in the Aryan period, probably less than thirty thousand years ago. It is seldom present in dreams, and when it does occur—that is, when any color is seen in a dream—it is generally that color which, for good reasons, was first perceived by man, namely, red.

The following occurrence illustrates (we think in a striking manner) the usual absence of the color sense during the partial consciousness which occurs in sleep. A man, whose hair is white, dreamed that he was looking in a glass and saw plainly that his hair was not only much thicker than he knew it to be in fact, but, instead of being white, as he also knew it to be, it was black. Now, he well remembered in his dream that his hair had never been black. It had, in fact, been a light brown. He wondered (it is worth mentioning here that wonder or surprise is a pre-human faculty, and is common in dreams), in his dream that his hair should be black, remembering distinctly that it had never been so. (We may say here that memory is a pre-human faculty, and is common in dreams.) The important thing to note about the dream under consideration is that, though it was clear to the dreamer's mind that his hair had never been black, yet he did not remember that it had been brown. For some reason (and we think the reason is quite clear) there was a difficulty in calling up before consciousness any color.

INTERESTING AND HUMOROUS NOTES ON MEN AND WOMEN.

NAPOLEON LEARNS HIS BUSINESS.

A few days after the thirteenth Vendémiaire I happened to be at the office of the general staff in the Rue Neuve des Capucins, when General Bonaparte, who was lodging in the house, came in. I can still see his little hat, surmounted by a chance plume badly fastened on, his tricolor sash more than carelessly tied, his coat cut anyhow, and a sword which, in truth, did not seem the sort of weapon to make his fortune. Flinging his hat on a large table in the middle of the room, he went up to an old general named Kriegg, a man with a wonderful knowledge of detail and the author of a very good soldier's manual. He made him take a seat beside him at the table, and began questioning him, pen in hand, about a host of facts connected with the service and discipline. Some of his questions showed such a complete ignorance of the most ordinary things that several of my comrades smiled. I was myself struck by the number of his questions, their order, and their rapidity. But what struck me still more was the spectacle of a commander-in-chief perfectly indifferent about showing his subordinates how completely ignorant he was of various points of the business which the junior of them was supposed to know perfectly; and this raised him a hundred cubits in my eyes.—Memoirs of Baron Thiebault.

The Critic says that Mark Twain has reached the terrible frankness of maturity and fame, and "tells tales like Bismarck, regardless whom he hits so long as the blow is deserved." The example given is this Pudd'nhead Wilson sentence at the beginning of a chapter in his latest book: "She was not what you would call refined; she was not what you would call unrefined. She was the kind of woman who keeps a parrot."

That is indeed an illuminating instance of the working of Mark's mind. A private letter from Mr. Clemens to a friend in New York who is interested in statistics affords an analogous example of candor in this passage:

"The books which have most influenced my life? With pleasure. This is the list: 'The Innocents Abroad,' 'Roughing It,' 'Tramp Abroad,' 'Prince and Pauper,' 'Huckleberry Finn,' 'Tom Sawyer.'

The Chicago News tells a story of a young woman who entered a railway train with a poodle clasped tenderly in her arms.

"Madam," said the conductor, as he punched her ticket, "I am very sorry,

but you can't have your dog in this car. It's against the rules."

"I shall hold him in my lap all the way," she replied, "and he will not disturb anyone."

"That makes no difference," said the conductor. "I couldn't allow my own dog here. Dogs must ride in the baggage car. I'll fasten him all right for you—"

"Don't you touch my dog, sir!" said the young woman, excitedly. "I will trust him to no one!" And, with indignant tread, she marched to the baggage car, tied her dog, and returned. About fifty miles farther on, when the conductor came along again, she asked him, "Will you tell me if my dog is all right?"

"I am very sorry," said the conductor, politely; "but you tied him to a trunk, and he was thrown off with it at the last station."

Mr. Taine left behind him a work of observations in the Provinces, which will shortly be published under the title of "Journeys Through France."

WAS A CLOSE FRIEND OF GLADSTONE.

A leader of London society, Mrs. Asquith, formerly Margaret Tennant, had the honor of being a close friend of Gladstone, the late English statesman. She was the only woman outside of his family with whom he liked to talk, and whom he admitted to his library while working. As Miss Tennant she was pointed out as the only woman who dared to disregard the old English customs of society. As the eleventh child of Sir Charles Tennant she has no great fortune. She has few accomplishments besides speaking several languages and being well read, but, notwithstanding these facts, Mrs. Asquith holds an enviable position in society, and has among her friends many of the leading statesmen, as well as literary and scientific men.

"What is your line of business?" whispered the editor to a man he was about to introduce to Northern capitalists.

"I hauls furniture," huskily came the reply.

"Here, gentlemen," continued the editor, "is Mr. Jones, one of the moving spirits of our city."

Mrs. Homer: "Dear me, I must commence house-cleaning to-morrow, and I hate it!"

Mr. Homer: "Why, how is that?"

Mrs. Homer: "It dirties everything up so."

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The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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AGENTS WANTED for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Brooklyn Medical Journal"—August—Brooklyn—contains several articles on the diagnosis of disease, as well as the proceedings of various societies.

"The Hahnemannian Advocate"—July—Chicago—is admirable in matter and contains useful hints of many medical subjects with suitable illustrations of cases that have come under the personal supervision of the writers.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer"—St. Louis—appears to be just as successful in animal portraiture as that of human life. "A Wonderful Trained Cat," on page 467, and the frontispiece, "A Young Graduate," are beautiful illustrations.

"Mind"—August—New York—entertains its readers by an article on Emerson's, "Influence on Modern Thought," by Julia Hirshorn, and "Is Vital Energy

Communicable?" by Dr. C. W. Hidden; both are worthy a longer notice; so is the article "Is Disease Hereditary?" by Eliza Calvert Hall.

"The Review of Reviews"—August—New York—has a specially attractive cover this month, containing as it does the pictures of our naval and military leaders. It devotes its pages to many interesting articles on the war, such as "Our Battle With Cervera's Fleet," by Winston Churchill, which is fully illustrated. "The Siege and Capture of Santiago," which article is well written by John A. Church, and "Watson and His Squadron," by Park Benjamin, brings the subject of naval tactics up to date, and introduces to our view many beautiful illustrations.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly"—August—New York—discusses "The Romance of Race," by Grant Allen. Any one who has read his works knows that such a subject as this is ably handled. "The Training of Mentally Deficient Children," by M. W. Barr, M.D., and "Women in Science," by Henrietta Irving Bolton, are both interesting articles.

"The Medico-Legal Journal."—June.—New York.—"Sanity, Insanity, and Responsibility," by Simon Fitch, M.D., "Psychological Studies of Criminals," by George W. Grover, M.D., should both be studied by all who are interested in the ever engrossing subject of the variations and experiences of normal and abnormal characters. "Alternating Personalities," by Henry S. Drayton, M.D., contains some graphic illustrations of what the title of the paper indicates. It is a subject engaging considerable attention at present.

"The Arena."—August.—Boston.—In this number we find the subject of "The Criminal Responsibility of the Insane" is treated by F. E. Daniel, M.D. It is an exhaustive and well-written article and brings many useful arguments before us. "The American Girl: Her Faults and Her Virtues," by Mrs. Rhodes Campbell,

is a subject which is sure to attract a large number of readers, and rightly so, for it is an engrossing and well-treated subject. The frontispiece has a portrait of John Clark Ridpath, the editor. It is finely produced, and shows a head of great depth of character and a man of wide experience.

"Human Nature"—August—San Francisco—in its health department has an article by Dr. T. R. Allison on "Celery as Food," which should be widely read on account of the valuable suggestions it contains. "Cause of Old Age and Premature Death," by M. Gubler, is interesting from an economic point of view, as the desire nowadays is to conserve energy. In the Puget Sound Department, "Love of Approbation," by Professor D. C. Seymour, is thoroughly explained. The outside cover contains a symbolic head.

"Book News"—August—Philadelphia—gives a biographical sketch and portrait of Anthony Hope, who having been to this country so recently will carry considerable interest with it to its readers. The portrait is an excellent one. "Aims and Autographs of Authors" forms another interesting department of the magazine. Everyone more or less is interested in handwriting, for there is an immense amount of character manifested in the light and shade of chirography.

"The Bookkeeper"—Detroit—is full of attractive literature on just the kind of literature that one has to know in conducting business or household expenditure with accuracy. Each article is illustrated with the portrait of the writer, which is as it should be. F. R. Potter writes on "Corporation Accounting," Frank G. Raymond on "Computation Tables," Bessie Lyon on "Bookkeeping for the Household," Walter Thomson on "Printers' Ink," A. R. Barrett on "Banking Department." A very interesting article on "Commercial China" is written by F. Bergmann, and contains views of Hong Kong harbor, Algiers, Port Said, and makes one visit again the interesting old cities.

"The Living Age."—Boston.—Sir Henry Irving's address or lecture delivered before a Cambridge audience is here reproduced on "The Theatre in its Relation to the State." It forms one of the Rede Lecture Course and shows us from a high standpoint the aim and purpose of the drama. It is well written, as all of his similar lectures have proved to be. "Naval Problems to be Solved in the War" and "Bachelor Women" are likely to engage the interest of readers of this monthly digest on current literature.

"Good Health."—August.—Battle Creek.—"The Joy of Life" is the thread

of thought introduced by J. H. Kellogg, M.D., and is copiously illustrated by illustrations from life of Cuban scenery and inhabitants. "The Child.—Part II," is treated of by Col. Francis W. Parker. He says: "Every child is a born lover. We systematically cultivate selfishness in the child by misunderstanding its capabilities." It is a thoroughly practical article, and will do much to enlighten parents and teachers on the points of their children that are so often left untouched. "Nuts as Food" should be well digested by those who fail to realize their value as a dietetic medium.

The war with Spain is, it seems, not the only means by which our soldiers are winning the admiration of foreigners. In the Paris letter in Harper's Bazar, Miss de Forest writes: "I saw, a few nights ago, the American Biograph pictures of Troop A passing down Fifth Avenue, and a French officer sitting next to me could not repress his admiration of the men. 'Ah!' said he, 'these are men equal to any emergency and to any sacrifice. Here one has not such troop at one's command!'"

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Enclosed find one dollar for JOURNAL another year. I think it is better than ever. I hope to be able to get some subscribers for it this season.

J. F. McC.

Are you fagged out?—Is your brain overtaxed? This is the condition of a good many men and women in these high-pressure days. If this is your condition, try Crosby's Vitalized Phosphites which contain the elements which feed, nourish, and sustain all bodily functions. This preparation, made from the phosphoid principle of the ox-brain and the germ of the wheat, has been used for thirty years, not only for the cure, but for the prevention of nervous exhaustion. A busy brain requires a nerve-sustaining element. Crosby's Vitalized Phosphites supplies this. Sold by druggists generally or sent by mail upon receipt of \$1.00 by the F. Crosby Company, 56 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York.

"The Phrenological Annual and Register," now ready for delivery. Orders received every day. Copies sent on receipt of 15 cents, post paid.

"The package of JOURNALS received, for which I feel grateful. I am more determined than ever to secure subscriptions for the JOURNAL and works of your other publications.

R. H. P."

"True Manhood." A Manual of Sexual Science for Young Men. Plain truths in plain but chaste language. While a valuable guide for parents and teachers, it gives to every boy knowledge of himself eagerly sought for.

B. F. De Costa: "I should be glad to see 'True Manhood' in the hands of every youth."

Home World: "A godsend to boys and young men."

Agents wanted. Currency at our risk. Over 300 pages. Price reduced to \$1.10, postpaid.

The feature of a double pen-portrait, such as appears in the July number of the PHRENOLOGICAL, has proven very interesting to readers. Both sketches have the merit of a frank impartiality. That of Dr. Drayton is carefully drawn from physiognomical and historical points of view, while that of Miss Fowler has the advantage of a personal observation which long-time residence in England afforded. What is especially striking in both sketches is the notable impression made by the human nature of the great statesman, the irrepressible manifestation of his sympathy and philanthropy in conduct and thought, despite the checks and limitations of official life and old-world diplomacy. For the understanding of Mr. Gladstone's character and the elucidation of what may appear enigmatical in his career, no better key could be offered than the July charactograph, and as a study it deserves the attention of the general public.

THAT SUMMER PEN.

No perspiration with the Finger Pen. 10 cents, postpaid.

Mrs. Duffey's books, "The Relations of the Sexes" and "What Women Should Know," \$1 each, or the two postpaid for \$1.76.

"Pitman's Practical French Grammar," as it has been said, is a closely imitated pronunciation "Well carried out." 200 pages, 60 cents.

In this connection would say we carry a stock of all the Shorthand books of Isaac Pitman as well as those of Benn Pitman, and shall be glad to send catalogue on receipt of two-cent stamp.

TO THOSE REMITTING!

We call your attention to the new law which requires a two-cent War Revenue stamp on all checks, drafts, and express orders. Please do not overlook this when remitting.

Can supply the "Phrenological Dictionary," by the Fowlers, for 15 cents. It

is a little hand-book of pocket form, and has been used by a number of our students, who find it quite a reference book.

"Perfect Man," a Phrenological Game, price of which has been reduced to 15 cents. To all who would become familiar with "Choice of Pursuits" the game will be of special interest.

"The Phrenological Miscellany; or, The Annuals of Phrenology and Physiognomy." We have a few copies of this excellent work left. It is a collection of Annuals or Almanacs for some eight years, and the subjects treated are of general interest, and attention is called to a few here: "Language of the Eyes," "Fighting Physiognomy," "German Head," "Objections to Phrenology," "Scientific Proofs of Immortality," "Matrimonial Mistakes," "Character in Walking," "Voices," what they indicate; "Significance of Shaking Hands," "Musical Genius," "Psychology," "The Laughing Doctor." Price of this has been reduced to \$1.10, by mail, postpaid.

"Almost a Man." By Mary Wood-Allen, M.D. Fifteenth Thousand. Price 25 cents.

A frank talk to a boy who was "almost a man," and the good it did him. As it is in story form every boy will read it, and be the better for it, as was the boy in the story.

It is intended to help mothers and teachers in the delicate task of teaching the lad concerning himself, purely, yet with scientific accuracy.

The two covers to bind loose PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNALS at hand. I find them very useful, as otherwise I always had considerable trouble in looking for and locating any particular article I might wish to refer to. My library has in it different periodicals, and I appreciate fully the very comprehensive and elaborate system of contents as given in the June and December numbers of each year, and now with this beautiful binder I can at once open at page containing information desired.

I am pleased to say I love the science. I have given away my "Phrenological Annuals" for 1896 and 1897. Send me two more. Enter me for another year for JOURNAL and "Human Nature Library," also "Heads and Faces." I contributed my copy to a prospective student to American Institute.

S. L. Owen.

TO PHRENOLOGISTS, LECTURERS, AND AGENTS.

By the many and continuous applications for certain books from our catalogue, our attention has been brought to

your side of the question, and on the theory that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," we have made a special collection of exhaustive circulars of these books, and are prepared to furnish them to the above mentioned applicants who may send us orders for one or more of the following books:

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Manual of Mental Science.
Edeology.
Common School Elocution and Oratory.
The Temptation of Joseph.
Shorthand and Typewriting.

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Errata, in August number. On page 38, the word Texas should have read Mexico.



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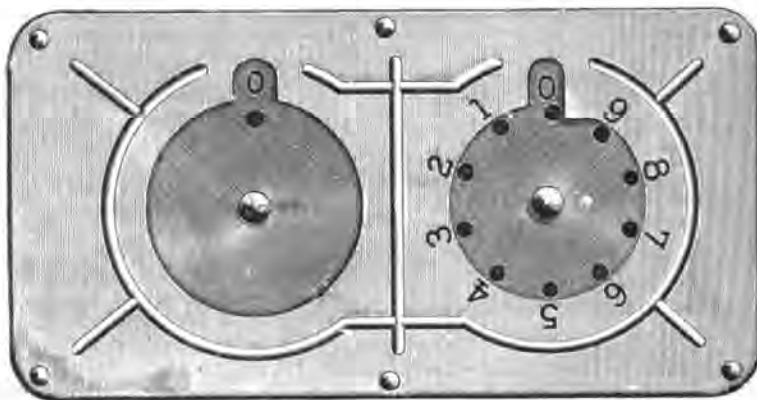
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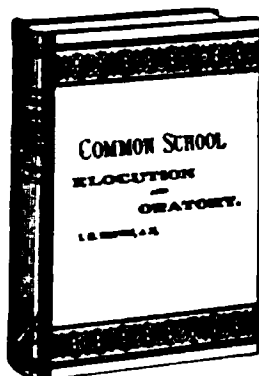
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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE.

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THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Vol. 106—No. 4]

OCTOBER, 1898

[WHOLE No. 718

A Character Sketch of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

By J. A. FOWLER.

In the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes we have a type of man peculiarly adapted to take a prominent position in life. One who is no sinecure, and, therefore, well able to substantiate what his Phrenological developments indicate. He makes no apology for work, and works as though he enjoyed it, and will never get the credit of being lazy or indifferent. He has so much steam that he must find it difficult at times to work with slow and apathetic people. If he were not particularly wiry, and had not more than the average degree of recuperating power, he would find it necessary to lay off oftener than he does at present. Most men doing the same amount of work would be compelled to do so, but he indicates that he has come from a remarkably strong and compact ancestry; consequently he can bend his mind to executive work with a remarkable relish.

When examining his head, we have recognized the fine quality of which his constitution is composed, and the shrewdness of his intellect, when he desires to cut through all subsidiary sub-

jects when he is getting at the core of anything. His mind indicates that he has great intensity and fervor, hence he is influenced by his earnestness and power to grasp a subject with completeness when he takes hold of it at all. When speaking, this is a noticeable characteristic, and we have watched the exercise of the various faculties of his mind. These have been shown in his remarkable prophetic power, his immense earnestness or will power, his conscientious scruples, and his intuitive insight. He should have an immense influence over others, and particularly with young men, for he is able to convince through his arguments in a decided manner. If he had studied law as a profession, he would have arisen to the foremost ranks, and would have been known for the force of his logic. As a minister of the Gospel he has increased his influence tenfold, for he uses all his lawyer's ability in unfolding the tenets of Christianity in a peculiarly convincing manner. He uses sarcasm in some of his arguments, but it is mellowed by his strong sympathies and

strength of feeling for the interests of others. Therefore he would only use sarcasm, as mustard is used on sandwiches, to add spice to his comparisons. He is a man who does not spare himself in his work, and knows how to sufficiently draw on his imagination to give reality to his thoughts. He is a humanitarian pleader and looks to the widest field to spread his thoughts. He takes the masses into his affections and makes the wide world his family circle. He knows no narrow course or way of expressing his warmth, ardor, and enthusiasm; consequently he goes to the mountain top to gather his inspirations, and knows how to breathe them out to those who are thirsty, weary, disappointed, and sick at heart. He does not talk for the sake of talking, but through his strong scientific and practical mind prefers rather to express exact facts to prove his arguments. He has a combination of the mental motive temperaments, which gives him strong magnetic power and capacity to use up ideas in an appropriate manner. He has no adipose tissue to restrain him or get in his way, and disease has a poor chance with him. He has an immense organizing ability, and is really in his element when he is turning off work that requires foresight, clearness of mind, introspective thought, and broadness of principles. Rather than follow the old schools he would sooner create an electric shock through his willingness to advance along progressive lines, and create an appetite for all that is progressive. His ardor aids him largely in mapping out a month's work ahead, or it would not be too much to say that he lives a year ahead of his work and plans accordingly. He is no recluse or hermit. He could not have joined the Priesthood and have devoted himself to the life of the cloister, for he has too much practical sociability, which has for its aim the focusing of family life on improved lines. How he must enjoy giving happiness to others through his social religious work! Would that we had more of such liberal-minded, broad-principled, reformatory men! He

seems to have the combined elements of many leaders in his organization, hence he is adapted to the work of the Twentieth Century even more than to that of the Nineteenth.

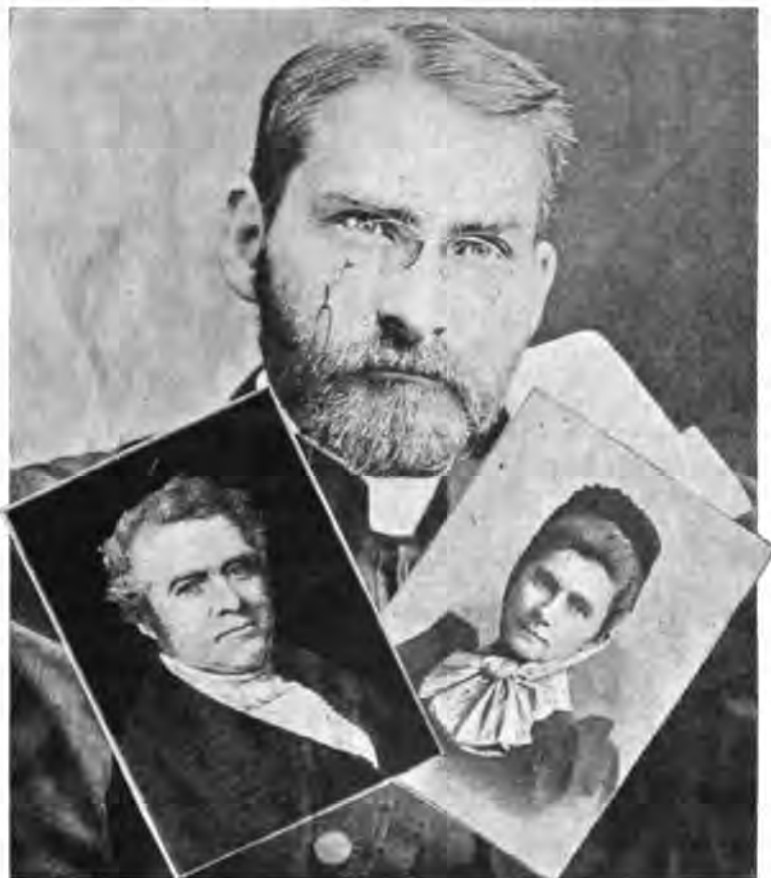
The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., was born at Carmarthen, February 8, 1847, and was elected President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, at Hull, England, July 19, 1898.

Those who have watched the efforts of English Methodism will not be surprised that at last, after much opposition in former years, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes has been elected President of this important body.

This election is an extraordinary tribute not only to the man himself, but to the wide advance made in Methodism during the last decade. No man has worked harder and more energetically for Methodism than he, and few churches have made such extraordinary advancement or seen greater changes than the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He is a grandson of the Rev. Hugh Hughes, who was a Wesleyan minister of distinction. For fourteen years, by vote of the Conference, he occupied the chair of the Second South Wales District, and was the first minister of the Welsh Church to be admitted into the Legal Hundred, the government body of Wesleyan Methodism. The first time Hugh Hughes went to Conference, when he arose to make a speech, Jabez Bunting rose in his place on the platform and with a withering sentence thought to silence him. Mr. Hughes appealed to him at once, and expostulated to him on the discourtesy shown to a minister who came from a distant province and could only speak in a language that to him was unfamiliar. Dr. Bunting, who at heart was great and noble, at once came to the front of the platform to apologize. The father of Hugh Price Hughes, is John Hughes, M. R. C. S., J. P. These letters signify that he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Justice of the Peace. He became a famous surgeon, and received the personal thanks of the Duke of Wellington for his services to

the troops during an epidemic. Dr. Hughes has held nearly all the public offices of the county, has been governor of the grammar-school, President of the Literary and Scientific Institute, Coroner, Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Chairman of the School Board, Borough Magistrate, County Magistrate, Income Tax Commissioner, and was a very fluent speaker. Thus the

work, and put himself into training for the Master. He took his degree at the London University, and between the years of 1880 and 1886 he started his inspired work together with Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, at the St. James Hall, and became Chief of the West Central Branch of the London Mission, in which his wife has so heartily co-operated with him in organizing a Sisterhood of



REV. HUGH HUGHES.
REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES, M.A. MRS. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

new President has received a worthy inheritance from a noble father. When he wrote to his father saying, "I should like to be a Methodist preacher," the father replied, "I would rather see you a Methodist preacher than Lord Chancellor of England."

The son passed his examination in theology with distinction, and preached his trial sermon at sixteen years of age, therefore he very early took up his life

devout women, many of whom it has been our privilege to examine. It was in 1891 that Mr. Hughes visited the United States at the Ecumenical Conference, when many thousand Americans had the opportunity of hearing him speak. He seems to allow no subject in politics, morality, Christianity, or human progress to engage public sentiment without taking part in its discussion; has taken great interest in the

Anti-Gambling movement, and he has lifted up his voice against the persecution of the Jews in America and Russia. Whatever he considers to be right for him to do, he does heartily; and with his deep gift of insight and deep-rooted sense of principle, he is able to wield an immense power. We congratulate the Conference on having selected such a progressive thinker, and feel sure that his position in the chair will awaken a deep interest in the cause of true Methodism.

Mrs. Hughes is an able co-worker with him, and shows that genuine interest in all reformatory movements that makes her forget how much strength and energy she is expending when a cause seems to demand her immediate thought.

She is a devoted woman in her family, but she, years ago, increased her home circle by the addition of several little ones whom she thought needed her immediate attention, love, and motherly care; even giving up domestic comfort and retirement for the good she could do to these little ones. She has helped to establish an immense or-

ganization for good in the West End of London, and in the picture we give of her she appears in the bonnet and beautiful gray-silk strings that all the Sisterhood have adopted. She possesses a good practical intellect; is well endowed with a clear judgment and ready mind to do whatever comes uppermost into her life for public good. Although but slight in build, she is remarkably tough of organization and, like her husband, she has learned to condense her work so as to do a double amount in the time which ordinary people would take. The condition of the poor in the West Side of London has been immensely influenced by this good woman's work, and many will rise up and bless her to the end of their lives for the interest she had taken in their condition.

The portrait of the grandfather on the right of the picture indicates breadth of intellect and an exceedingly generous, large-hearted, and liberal-minded man. We consider the trio unique, and are glad to be able to produce their likenesses for the benefit of our readers.

THE ARTIST.

The artist works on in his attic alone,
He heeds not the howl of the wind;
The canvas will tell out his beautiful
thoughts,
And the angel that dwells in his mind.

With visions immortal, creations sublime,
The artist is toiling away,
Through the months and the years he
hopes and he fears,
And his bills he can't readily pay.

The night in her splendor, the moon soft
and tender,
The woodland, the hill, and the vale,
We can hear the soft breeze as it sighs
through the trees,
And the song of the sweet nightin-
gale.

The sun in his dawning, the breath of the
morning,
The dewdrops that hang on the rose,
And the green fields with flowers, the
glad morning hours,
His brush these rare beauties disclose.

At eve in his setting, with rainbow hues
fretting
The clouds as they shine like the gold,
With paint and its uses the artist pro-
duces,
Rich effects never grow old.

Folks may think him crazy or dopy or
lazy
To mope all alone night and day,
And call him presumptive, or think him
consumptive,
Unless he soon alters his way.

But wait, he must work, his days may
soon brighten,
A fortune await at his door,
From his attic he'll come to a beautiful
home,
For he cannot for long remain poor.

And laurels of glory ere long they may
crown him,
Dame Fortune may smile kind and
sweet,
While for pleasure alone, the gift all his
own,
He will push to perfection complete.
William Branston,

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 26.

INDIVIDUALITY IN LITERATURE.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

One line of study in temperaments that is very interesting is that bearing upon the expression of individuality. Every type of organization has its individuality, of course, but it is the motive temperament that conspicuously relates to that expression of personality

type of physical constitution in large measure carries with it as a marked factor the idea of distinctness. He or she is thought to be unlike others, to have a peculiar or special character and disposition; is not to be judged or treated according to ordinary criteria. In lan-



PROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS.

Kindly lent by The Literary Digest.

and difference in action that marks off a man or a woman from others. Given the motive temperament with a strong vein of the bilious element, and we have a man of dark complexion, large bony frame; prominent, abrupt features; nose, cheek-bones, forehead, chin, salient, angular; emphatic in form and claiming our attention at first sight. The limning of the vital and mental temperaments involves regularity or symmetry and contrasts with the mould of the motive which is distinguished rather by irregularity. The impression made by the man or woman having this

guage, conduct, manner of doing whatever belongs to vocation, social relation, occasional demand, such a man or woman will indicate a distinctness of method and performance. We do not expect them to imitate others, and would be disappointed if they did.

Their intellectual tendencies are to the consideration of the practical purpose of things; the mechanical and economical relations of effort are of especial interest in their view of industrial and civil life. They are emphatic in the assertion of opinion, but it is not opinion of a hard and fast type—it

varies according to circumstances and conditions, and the inductive inferences such circumstances and conditions appear to warrant. Action characterizes their conduct; and here again their distinctive peculiarity appears; not only is it energetic action, but that which has methods little after the manner of others. They are not inclined to repeat the same process in doing the same thing, but to invent or extemporize other ways. This type is, therefore, eminently original in its mental composition, and in intellectual and mechanical operation. When persons of this type are found pursuing literary or philosophical studies—and it must be confessed that their names are few on the roll of writers and essayists—they obtain notice and perhaps distinction for independence and vigor of thought and originality of style. Thomas Carlyle is an example of the type—and a brilliant one.

In America we have a growing list of men giving attention to literary pursuits who may be classed in this category of temperament and brain constitution. One example is Professor Brander Matthews, who has taken good position as a writer of essays and critical studies. To the observer of character the general bearing of the mind and disposition of Professor Matthews is not difficult to interpret. The thoroughgoing, earnest, and energetic spirit of the man is evident in his features. Scrutiny, penetrative and indefatigable, is the necessary effect of such a combination of perceptive elements. Such a nature seeks to know for itself and would act for itself; in other words it can best carry into practical effect what it has learned from study and observation, because the point of view from which its executive management trains is *sui generis*, and not likely to

be fully comprehended by another. In literature there would be shown qualities and treatment by such a man that would scarcely find a parallel in the writing of another. There would be clearness and directness of style, with an abundance of detail. The language would be strong and positive without excess of terms and phrases. The reasoning would be that of analogy largely, and the periods cumulative with illustration and reference. Such an organization would not be diverted much from its own conceptions of the principles inhering in any form of philosophy and practice; and whatever might be the process of culture the bias of its own organic impression would influence strongly the mental expression. Thus we should look for a style and quality and manner of writing quite different, if not entirely independent of the ordinary or accepted style of writing as exemplified in the productions of our better authors.

Such a writer, indeed, would be American in nervous emphasis and force of statement, and if there were any distinctness of characterization between the literary manners of English writers and those of our own country it would for the most part consist of such qualities as the above named. It must be admitted that until recently Americans have taken for their models the better types of English, French, and German writers, especially in the domains of esthetics and philosophy. But with the appearance of such men as Charles A. Dana and Brander Matthews, whose strong and energetic intuitions demand recognition in the concourse of faculty, our literature has a kind of evolution or variation of its own that is worthy the respect of the best critics.



The Physiological and Mental Characteristics Adapted to Special Classes of Occupation.

ARTICLE II.

THE PRODUCERS OF RAW MATERIALS.

Quarrying is a permanent business and is likely to remain so as long as the human race exists.

It employs immense numbers of people of the various grades necessary in preparing stone for building purposes.

Aside from the laborers are the mechanics who operate the drills; the stone-cutters who prepare the rough irregular stones for use, and for some purposes it must be polished; accountants, overseers, or managers and capitalists. Contingent to these are the buyers, salesmen, contractors, and carriers.

Thus we see it is a reliable business and offers excellent opportunities for such talent as is adapted to it.

An all-round young man possessing a good body, and bones "of iron," and muscles "of steel," and energy enough for two or three ordinary men, could begin by clearing the earth and rubbish off the intended quarry, and in the course of years may rise, step by step, thoroughly learning every detail, until he is capable of attending to any and all business connected with quarrying, and may become a contractor, in which he will succeed according to his abilities and disposition.

It is not impossible for a contractor to become a millionaire.

Let us consider the faculties necessary to the various departments of this business.

The sledgehammer who swings the heavy hammer, needs good bones and muscles, and a good appetite and digestion, to generate the necessary force. His chest should measure more than his abdomen. Such men are more active and more willing to exert themselves, owing to physiological reasons. It gives the heart and lungs more room, and they

give life and activity to the other functions, by means of a strong circulation of purified blood. Such a man is not lazy.

He needs large Individuality and Weight. By this I mean faculties in the brain that make one observing and accurate in his blows, else he would smash the hands of one who holds the drill. The same faculties are necessary to and largely developed in the expert ball players, and billiardists, and rope walkers, and all persons who have great steadiness and precision of touch, balance, or motion.

He needs Caution to make him careful—to be sure in his stroke, and Combativeness or Destructiveness to give force to his blows, and relish for the work. An A1 Sledgehammer would be a good fighter.

He needs no other special talents; but an agreeable, friendly disposition would be an advantage.

The stone-cutter requires a physical organization similar to the sledgehammer.

No man with weak lungs should ever attempt this work, because he must inhale the stone dust, and there is a tendency to stone-cutters' consumption, caused by the accumulation of the dust in the lungs.

The mental requisites for this work are Combativeness and Destructiveness, to give an energetic disposition to exercise the required strength for this work. Firmness and Continuity to give patient application and a firm purpose. A large development of the organs of Form and Size to give a taste for shape and proportion. An ample development of Weight to regulate the necessary force of the blows, and to give a straight eye to make his work even and smooth. It is necessary that he should have a large development of Weight, because he has to work largely by the eye, having only outlines to work by;

and if he lacks this faculty appreciably, he could not chisel a precise line and an even surface. The brick-mason requires Weight largely developed to do "face work," else the walls of his building would be irregular, uneven, and unsightly. It gives a nice appreciation of the horizontal and perpendicular, the plumb and square.

A stone-cutter having all the other requisites, but lacking this, cannot be a first-class workman. His work would neither look nor fit properly.

It is the faculty that adapts us to the law of gravity.

Such a man is adapted to plain stonework. If to the above qualities are added large Ideality he will be artistic, fanciful, and refined, and will be a good finisher, and wish to polish and beautify his work.

Add to these Constructiveness and Causality and he becomes an inventor, and a mechanic, and will be original; a good designer, an improver of methods, and a genuine "ways and means committee" in himself. Imitation should be well developed to enable him to work from patterns and designs.

Add to these sufficient dignity to win respect and to give self-reliance, and he is well adapted for an overseer of the work.

To these add a good sense of values and economy, and also of justness, and he will be a good manager.

To these add well-developed Hope,

and he becomes enterprising and will be on the lookout for profitable business, and will help to make it; and is a good financier.

Again, add strong ambition, and he will make a good fight for the best positions attainable in the business, and is likely to win the influence of legislature, or, if he be a social, friendly, politic, and agreeable man, he is likely to be elected to State positions, whether for the interests of his business or not.

Such a man, of course, requires a finer quality of organization, more refinement of tissue and nerve or brain matter, combined with strength, than does the laborer or mechanic. To these qualities might be added facility in numbers and a fair education. There are some very successful business men who cannot write their name nor keep their accounts, and high ideals acquired in a college would be a disadvantage to one intending to engage in this work.

It does not require much mathematical ability.

The men that succeed without education, but rather by training, are the ones that are adapted to the business they follow, and such instances are numerous. Cornelius Vanderbilt who began as a boatman, George Law the millionaire, a farmer boy and hod-carrier, and self-educated.

Abraham Lincoln the "rail splitter" and President, are instances. Read of Peter The Great.

F. A. Clark.

Boyhood.

BY UNCLE GUY.

I rather guess my pants are tored,
My shoes are muddy, too;
And if my mamma finds it out
There'll be a great to-do.
But I had to make mud pies;
And don't think it very bad
To tear my pants a-riding
My little pony Gad,
'Cause he was getting frisky
And I'se afraid he'd run away,

Unless I broke him over
And taught him how to play.
I think I'll rub the mud off my shoes
So mamma will not see,
And put my handkerchief in the hole
I tored upon my knee.
And then I'll pick some flowers—
She thinks they are very sweet—
And then she'll never notice
The mud upon my feet.

Men and Women of Note.

THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Marie, great-granddaughter of William of Orange, and daughter of William the Third and Princess Emma, was crowned at Amsterdam, Queen of the Netherlands, on September 6th. All the

of Orange-Nassau, is a worthy scion of a noble race. Her country has a history of which it is justly proud, and is rich in song and story.

THE PEOPLE OVER WHICH SHE RULES.

The Dutch are a particularly honest, sincere, and straightforward people.



THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

world, by this time, has heard of the enthusiastic yet simple demonstrations of the Dutch people for their Queen. What the ceremonies lacked in gigantic proportions, they made up in sincere patriotic fervor. Wilhelmina, now Queen of the Netherlands and Princess

In fact, Americans have cause to know something about the Dutch, as many of their ancestors came from that country; and, although they are considered by some to be slow and averse to progress on any extensive scale, yet they are a solid and substantial people and set

some other nations a worthy example. It is interesting to know, when comparing the Coronation of the girl Queen of Holland with that of Queen Victoria, that both were eighteen years of age, and both are the idol of their respective countries. Victoria at the age of eighteen was very much the same type of girl as Wilhelmina, although, perhaps, not possessing so distinct a type of beauty. Both have very decided views on the marriage question, and when it was suggested to Victoria that she should take unto herself a husband, she said she was in no hurry, and she chose her own husband. It would have been practically out of the question even for a Prince to propose marriage to a Queen, but as delicately as possible Victoria sued for the hand of Prince Albert, and all the world knows the union was a happy one, but unfortunately all too short. Another similarity lies in the fact that Victoria and Wilhelmina are the only women rulers in Europe with absolute power. Christina of Spain, as Queen Regent, possesses only a limited power. It is said that Wilhelmina has a great admiration for Queen Victoria, and has often expressed the hope that her rule will be equally wise and prosperous. She has been carefully trained by her wise and prudent mother, and, therefore, it is expected that her reign will be noted for intelligent progress and devotion to her people. She is a singular proof of the principles of Phrenology, for her head indicates the following characteristics. Earlier pictures of the girl Queen, which we have examined when she visited London a few years ago, indicated that she had a strong development of the vital mental temperament and possessed good constitutional power and was healthy, vigorous, and beautiful. The features of her face are well chiselled, and she has the indications of long life. There is exceptional height of head from ear to ear over the top region, which gives her strength of will, determination of purpose, and reliability of character. She has a full development

of brain power from the opening of the ear to the lower part of the forehead, which gives her scientific ability to look into the practical wants of her people, and to take an interest in all the outdoor sports and games, as well as horsemanship. Her forehead is high, particularly in the centre, which shows close discerning ability and an interest in all that pertains to literature and art. She is not sophisticated, proud, or haughty, and it is not likely she will ever add these characteristics to those she already possesses. Her social faculties are well represented and indicate that she will make herself one of the people, and will take a thorough interest in all their pleasures and sorrows; consequently their well-being will be her fullest joy to entertain. She possesses a decided will of her own; has strong views and opinions, and it is not likely that she will be easily deterred from carrying out any project which her reason and judgment dictate to be right and feasible. We therefore predict for the country a wise rule in the future; more especially as she still possesses the influence of her estimable mother.

LATE REV. DR. BRADLEY.

Rev. Dr. Edward Augustus Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, at Ninety-second Street and Columbus Avenue, and one of the best-known Episcopalian ministers in the city, died from apoplexy at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, August 20th, while watching the naval parade near Ninety-sixth Street and the Riverside Drive.

Dr. Bradley was born in Troy, N. Y., fifty-seven years ago. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1860 and the General Theological Seminary a few years later. Bishop Potter ordained him a deacon in 1865, and he was made a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1867. Kenyon College awarded him the degree of doctor of divinity in 1870.

As a worker Dr. Bradley leaves an enviable record. Three magnificent

stone churches are monuments to his zeal and energy—St. Luke's, in Brooklyn; St. Mark's, in Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Matthew's, at Kenosha, Wis. He also founded several missions, schools, and minor institutions.

Characteristic of him was the donation of several acres adjoining his summer residence at Catamount for a vacation home for poor children from New York. He attended to their welfare in every possible way.

Dr. Bradley was an assistant in Calvary Church, this city, from 1865 to 1866. While rector of St. Philip's



THE LATE REV. DR. E. A. BRADLEY.

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Church, Wiscasset, Me., between 1867 and 1872, he prevailed upon the town to give him a public hall, which he re-built for a school.

He was at St. Mark's, Minneapolis, Minn., from 1872 until 1874, and at St. Matthew's, Kenosha, Wis., from 1874 until 1876. In Indianapolis, Ind., as rector of Christ Church, he built a fine mission church, between the years 1876 and 1886. As rector of St. Luke's, Brooklyn, his next charge, he erected a handsome Sunday-school building and the Woolsey Memorial Hall.

Since the dedication of St. Agnes's Chapel, in 1892, Dr. Bradley had had charge of it. He was a trustee of the Trinity School and a leading member of the Parochial Mission Society. His other interests were chiefly centered in the Girls' Friendly Society and the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. He leaves a widow and one son, Armitage. The latter is a student at Oxford, England.

The picture before us indicates a broad and liberal-minded man. He was possessed of a very large share of the mental-vital temperament, which was added to a charming manner and geniality of address, a richness of sympathy which has seldom been excelled. He needed, if anything, more of the motive temperament to give more toughness to his organization, and this would have helped him to have distributed the surplus circulation to his brain that finally ended in an apoplectic attack. His brain being so active it called a great deal of his circulatory power to this organ, consequently in obedience to its demands his great endeavor was to do all that it dictated to him as necessary. Therefore, his time must have been often overcrowded with engagements, and we regret to say that our invitation to him to be present at the opening session of the Phrenological Institute on September 6th, was unfulfilled.

Mr. L. N. Fowler examined his head as a lad in Columbia College in company with a number of his class-mates, when the professor made the remark that he possessed more than ordinary magnetism and intellectual and moral force of character; therefore, he ought to take his place among ecclesiastical men, for he would rank with the most influential, and his work would be wide and lasting. Our readers will, therefore, realize how deeply we regret that he was unable to meet the students and breathe out to them the inspiration that he possessed and which he said was increased by this examination of his head when a lad.

That there is a difference in men will be readily seen when we come to exam-

inc and compare different types and various organizations; consequently in that comparison we place Dr. Bradley high up in the scale of civilization and rejoice that he has lived so long and usefully to carry out the prediction which Mr. Fowler made of him. May his example be worthily followed by other men and the gap that he has left be filled by other ardent, sympathetic, broad-minded, full-hearted, and enthusiastic preachers. We want live churches, and Dr. Bradley created a live church and he was a live man in more respects than one. His thoughts were expressed with practical eloquence, for he combined the activity of his social with his intellectual faculties; consequently he wielded an immense influence with his congregation.

J. A. F.

GEORGE W. CABLE.

This gentleman has recently been visiting England, where he has been lionized by the English literary world. His Phrenology is very pronounced and striking, the head is high from the meatus and long in the anterior lobe. He has a predominance of mental power which enables him to generate thought easily. Although not physically robust, he has a good share of vital stamina and sufficient reserve force to recuperate his mental energies after fatigue. He is pre-eminently a man of thought and most elaborate and racy in ideas. His imagination is very active and lively, which, combined with his keen sagacity and insight into human nature, would make him quite prolific in the art of story telling. His large Mirthfulness plays an important part in his writings; he is quick to see the incongruous and apt in comparing and analyzing his facts. His large Intuition and Comparison enable him to see a thing distinctly and clearly. Considerable mental clearness is indicated in the photograph. He would use no ambiguous terms in describing a subject, his sentences would be crisp, suc-

cinct, and always to the point. His mind is very penetrating and far-seeing; he has a philosophic cast of mind and an active perceptive intellect, very little escapes his keen observation, his memory is a veritable storehouse of useful facts and incidents, which he is able to utilize to advantage in his writings. He is impressionable, highly susceptible, and intense in thought and action; he is always on the alert, and not easily thrown off his guard. He has sufficient Cautiousness to make him prudent and watch for favorable opportunities of replenishing his mind with useful material to help him in his work. He has a very buoyant and sanguine temperament and will take an optimistic view of life and its potentialities; half an hour in his presence would dispel the "blues" of any melancholic dyspeptic. His mind is always soaring upward and outward, it is not confined to the limits of his study; he would interest himself in the progress and advancement of his fellows upon intellectual and moral lines; there is very little selfishness in his nature, his Acquisitiveness works in combination with the intellectual faculties in acquiring knowledge and accumulating books. Ambition and aspiration are marked traits in his character, and there is sufficient propelling power indicated to give push and thoroughness in prosecuting his purposes. He is dignified, independent, and persevering, but by no means egotistical or overbearing in disposition. Conscientiousness and Benevolence play an important part in his moral character. He has inherited his strong sympathetic nature from the maternal side of the house. He would not be likely to affiliate readily with strangers; as a companion he is agreeable, genial, and pleasant. He has sufficient versatility of talent to achieve success in many directions, but for literary work he has exceptional ability. As a speaker he would be expressive and impressive, and would pass from the gay to the grave in rapid succession. He would be known for his ready wit, keen intel-

lectual perception, genial and buoyant disposition, and for the concise and descriptive manner in which he expresses his thoughts. He is particularly active, energetic, and thorough in his work, and fully alive to what is going on around him.

D. T. Elliott.

Mr. Cable is about fifty-four years of age, and carries Time's burden lightly.



GEORGE W. CABLE.

He is rather short of stature and slightly built, and one paper appropriately suggests he has run to brain rather than to bone and muscle. He has true American alertness and vigor, and lights up his face with a winning smile. He has been ably compared with America's most famous living writers, such as Mark Twain, Bret Hart, and Colonel John Hay. His "Old Creole Days," is a volume that every one has read who has read any of his works at all, and it long continues to be read for its quaint sweetness, great breadth of sympathy, and rare dramatic force. He is also

known for his number of short stories, such as *Madame Delphine* and *Passon Jones* (Minister of Smyrnee Church).

Mr. Cable has recently visited England, and has spent some time in visiting and studying the historical buildings, etc., and was a guest of Mr. J. M. Barrie during his stay in London. He found time for literary work, besides complying with requests for readings, etc.

ALFRED HOLBROOK,

CHANCELLOR OF SOUTHERN NORMAL
UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor Alfred Holbrook, founder of Independent Normalism and for many years president of the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., was born at Derby, Ct., February, 1816. Chancellor Holbrook is of Puritan descent and training, and traces his lineage through an unbroken line of Congregational deacons to John Holbrook, one of three brothers who emigrated from Derby, Eng., and landed at Oyster Bay, R. I., in 1650. Josiah Holbrook, the father of Chancellor Holbrook, was an educational reformer.

Having imbibed through inheritance and training, the spirit of his father, at once an inventor and educator, an iconoclast and a humanitarian, it is not strange that Chancellor Holbrook's indomitable will, unswerving moral and religious purpose, intense originality, and independent action, have placed his name, as an innovator in educational systems, side by side with those of Pestalozzi and Froebel. Though distinctly a self-made man, Chancellor Holbrook received the best educational advantages afforded to boys of sixty years ago; the wisely directed study of geography, literature, and the sciences, enlivened by frequent excursions to the neighboring city book-stores for an acquaintance with books, and to the streams and roads for geological and botanical specimens, made upon him a lasting impression. In his training he was inspired to an energy and industry that have ever since characterized his

career. It was his purpose to become a civil engineer, but his health did not permit. He has written all his educational works between the hours of three and seven in the morning, retiring sufficiently early to give him the required eight hours' rest. At seventeen he

him a season of study and experiment, and a series of continued excitements and triumphs over new and unexpected difficulties. His ambition to become an engineer was again thwarted; as he expresses it, "Providence had other work for me to do."



ALFRED HOLBROOK, CHANCELLOR OF SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

taught his first school near Derby, whither he had gone to recuperate his health lost by overwork in Boston. His triumphs over belligerent pupils, his inventions of new and attractive methods of instruction presaged his future success as an educator. Every day was to

He gained a large experience in various schools and his originality as a normal instructor became so generally recognized that he was called to Lebanon in 1855, where he established the National Normal University. His untiring efforts, guided by a Divine Provi-

dence, have won for him phenomenal success. Under his personal control and magnetism, the institution grew from a foreign attendance of three pupils to an annual enrollment of three thousand; from an academy to a university. He was identified with this university as its president till 1897, when he resigned and accepted the chancellorship of the Southern Normal University, Huntingdon, Tenn., the best and most widely known normal school in the South. The whole South welcomed him to its sunny felicities. He is now happy in his work in this progressive institution, and although in his eighty-third year he is hale, hearty, and happy and full of energy and life.

A glance at his phrenological developments shows them to be in accord with his remarkable career, and they must be of general interest, since he is so widely known as the author of the normal system of education. He is small in stature, his height being five feet and five and one-fourth inches and his weight about 110 pounds.

He will be observed to have great activity, which gives him a lively, restless organization. He comprehends quickly and decides without much delay the course to be pursued. His excitability makes him very impressible and capable of intense feeling; this contributes largely to his success as a public speaker. His ample Love and large Conjugality, together with his active love of home, make him devoted to his wife and to home life. He is patriotic, and his children, while under his care, must have often realized the fondness of a father's love. He is social and agreeable in conversation, and strongly attached to his friends. His Continuity is large and gives him great capacity in following out a train of thought in all its details. This makes him thorough in his studies and in the execution of his plans. His large Vitativeness gives him a tenacious hold on life and a power to overcome disease where others would yield to it. He has secretion

enough to be discreet and caution enough to be prudent. His large Approbation makes him keenly alive to public opinion, agreeable, courteous, and pleasant. His lack of haughtiness and want of pride make him the more loved and give him a sublime simplicity so graceful in one who is so widely known. He is conscientious in his dealings and duties, and his large Hope naturally turns the bright side of everything toward him and makes him sanguine, happy, and joyous. His large Spirituality in connection with large Veneration gives him ecstatic happiness in the fervent adoration of the Deity.

His organ of Causality is large, standing out prominently among the surrounding organs and shows long-continued, intense, and deep thought. He is a remarkably close thinker and his analytical powers are wonderful. His large Causality and Veneration together make him a Pauline philosopher. His charitable, sympathetic disposition can be seen to be developed to a marked degree. He has more of the sublime than of the poetical and ideal in his nature; and he has a happy degree of mirthfulness and love of fun which make him interesting and jolly in his classes.

The organ of Imitation is not very well developed and this fact gives to him his extreme and manifest originality. This is evidenced by his departing from the old land-marks of education and his founding of the new normal system which is becoming a great means of good throughout the land. His Normal Methods have been translated into foreign languages, even into the Japanese tongue. By his development of Time he can know the lapse of time almost correctly without a time-piece, and this organ also causes him to keep his appointments. This promptitude he has instilled into the thousands of students that have been under his instruction.

From a personal examination by G. W. Boucher.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

A HEALTHY AND INTELLECTUAL INHERITANCE.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

We are able, in this family group, to give to our readers an illustration of the inheritance from the father and mother and a few of the thoughts that occupied the minds of the parents previously to their children's birth, and show how much the development of children on certain lines rests in the hands of the parents themselves. We are glad to be permitted to produce the evidence from the parents themselves of how Phrenology benefited them before their children were born, and cull a few extracts from their letters, so that the results may encourage others to follow their example.

The mother writes: "Little Elinore's prenatal culture was an encouragement of the organs that would give her literary talents. The especial cultivation of memory, reason (learning and reading selections for the purpose of reciting), and in fact taking pleasure in reading and remembering anything that would improve the intellect. When this little one was nothing but a babe she manifested a superior intelligence, so that our friends frequently remarked it. When she was one year old she could talk remarkably well, and had the power of conveying ideas in an intelligent way. She learned to speak correctly, and never was given to baby talk, but would persevere until she had mastered the correct pronunciation. When only eighteen months old she could sing correctly (words and music) every song she had ever heard. There

must have been twenty or more. Also repeating a number of little poems which she had heard a little friend recite. Before this time several had remarked, 'that baby seems to possess a surprising amount of common sense.' Teaching her was always an easy matter. Ever since she was a year old, she seemed to delight in learning readily whatever we tried to teach her. She is a perfect little mother to her dollies. She has four or five, and they all have precisely the same care; are rocked to sleep every afternoon and evening, and she cares for them just as she has seen me care for baby sister.

"Just before conception took place my husband and I had our heads examined by Professor Sizer (from photos.), and we compared our delineations, and made a special effort to cultivate particularly the organs we lacked. For example, we both have a good development of the perceptive, so we felt that the natural exercise of these faculties would be sufficient to give our offspring an equally good development of the same. On the other hand we felt that the faculty of reason needed cultivation in order to give her the desired development.

"Little Florence had an equally ardent prenatal culture, but it differed from the preceding one in so far as we thought the expected one would be a little son, and our great aim (at that time) was to have him a gifted orator and lawyer. During the months given

to this culture my reading was principally current topics, and I frequently, after thinking over what I had read, and reasoning on the subject, would write an article (for my husband's perusal) voicing my sentiments and suggesting reforms. My husband and I attended a number of lectures and I often memorized parts of sermons and lectures for the purpose of repeating them, thereby aiding the talent of oratory. In giving our treasures the benefit of our knowledge, to promote their intellect, we by no means neglected the moral; but studied and practiced this important development, as we realized that the best of intellects is utterly useless unless accompanied by good moral organizations. One thing about this baby is remarkable, and that is she seems to possess such an amount of self-control, and we know this is entirely due to certain disagreeable influences that surrounded me previously to her birth, and by exercising self-control (which was often done with great effort) this very important quality is a part of our little one's nature."

The father writes concerning the children: "That these two little dears were begotten after their parents had received a little knowledge of Phrenology. The mother read carefully during the period of gestation, O. S. Fowler's 'Creative and Sexual Science.' The prenatal culture therein described was closely adhered to and the much-sought-for results are apparent in our children, which is demonstrated by the worthy friends they have made through their natural intelligence and loving dispositions. We know that through prenatal culture this decided improvement of character and intellect was effected (notwithstanding the denunciation of our friends and relatives to the contrary). If only the people would read and put into practice as much as their ability would permit, their knowledge of the Science of Phrenology, what a change for the better we would experience in our nation twenty years hence. We hope we may be able at the proper time to give our children the advan-

tage of a Phrenological education, and then God grant that it may be their



ELINORE L. AND FLORENCE L. WITH FATHER AND MOTHER.

No. 437.—Elinore L., Antigo, Wis. Three years of age; circumference of head, 19½; height, 35 inches; weight, 34½ pounds.

No. 438.—Florence L. Circumference of head, 18½; height, 27½ inches; weight, 32 pounds.

calling to reiterate the science throughout the land."

We have not had for a long while so touching a testimonial of what we have been laboring for, for years, and, therefore, are glad to be able to produce the photographs of father and mother to show what a practical and sensible couple they are, and how much culture and improvement the children received through their organizations. We wish that other parents would send us duplicates of their own and children's photographs with similar facts.

No. 437.—Elinore L.—The little girl on her father's shoulders indicates

the moral qualities; hence in the profession of medicine she would have a powerful influence; as a Phrenologist, too, where the same qualities are necessary as for a physician, she would have ample opportunity for the use of the qualities that are on view, especially large Intuition, Benevolence, Causality, Hope, Humor, Conscientiousness, and Destructiveness. We hope, because she is a woman, that such a character will not be lost to the field of Phrenology, and if she studies for the medical profession she will be able to wield a



ERMINIE AND FLORENCE MULLANEY.

that she possesses a healthy organization, one that is full of expressiveness, of vivacity, of light and shade of character. She is full of mirthfulness, ready to take life as it comes, and a spirit to criticise, analyze, compare, and intuitively form correct estimates of her friends, but in such a happy way as to win rather than to make them recoil from her criticism. She certainly has a predominance of the mind that can grasp the language and succeed in literary avocations, and even those who are not experts will be ready to admit that there is a fine development of

double influence if she knows how to understand her patients from a Phrenological standpoint.

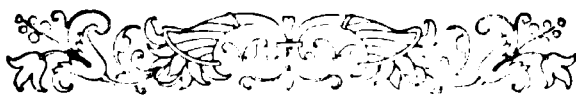
No. 438.—In little Florence, by her mother's side, we can see the philosopher, the height of the forehead indicates great intensity of thought and interest in all that pertains to follow out the argumentative subjects. As a boy she would have shone as a lawyer and judge. Even now, being a girl, she will have a chance to become an advocate and pleader at the bar, and by the time she develops into womanhood, the avocation of law will be even more

distinguished by women students. Look at the gravity of the countenance which seems to shine from the head as well as from the eyes, as compared with the mirthfulness and laughter of the little one at the top of the picture. Look at the positiveness of the lips in little Florence. She seems to say, Don't you believe what I say? She is one to give the cause or reason for all her arguments, and she certainly shows coolness and self-reliance, and that self-control which the mother speaks of. Her head is high in the organs of Firmness and Conscientiousness, therefore it will take a great deal to put her out of balance. She has superior steering ability, and therefore will not be carried far astray by impulsiveness of manner, or be tempted even when under the fire of adverse surroundings.

439.—Erminie Mullaney, of Maywood, N. J., age eight years.—These two little girls it will be readily seen are almost the exact opposite to each other. The picture on the left has a sweet, thoughtful, sympathetic, loving, and clinging nature. She takes things seriously, and is thoroughly in earnest in her work. She is a most devoted child, and, if left with responsibility, would be exceedingly anxious to carry out every known particular, and would not rest until she had done more than she agreed to do. She is an angel with her wings cut so that she cannot fly just yet, but she has less of the physical about her than most children, and has an added degree of spirituality of mind. She is very intense, and will make a most reliable friend and a quiet but talented woman. Her abilities will show themselves to the best account in literature and art. She will prefer the seclusion of her own home rather than a public platform and will achieve success without seeking for applause or re-

ward. Her imagination is quite lively, and hence in literature she will be able to draw on her fancy to enhance a subject, and the foundation of her work will be based upon facts. She goes a long way ahead of the average mind in the superiority of her thoughts and the excellence of her disposition. She is neat and likes to have everything in "apple-pie order." She will not thank any one for disturbing her things, consequently they had better put them back where they found them when they borrow her books, pencils, or paint-box.

No. 440.—Florence Mullaney, Maywood, N. J., five years old.—This child is a bundle of fun, mirth, and is full of jokes, wit, and humor. She will be always caricaturing her friends, her schoolmates, and people in the street. She knows how to represent them to others, and will always be the queen of the circle in which she moves. She is well disposed and generally will be understood and appreciated, and is not so reserved and retiring as her sister. She is quick to take a hint, to organize work, and plan out things for others to do. She is in her element when she is studying life and character. She wants a front seat every time; therefore will generally be where she can be seen, noticed, and appreciated. She is a very original child, and will always have more plans than she knows how to carry out. She will make a first-rate mathematician, a teacher, and could study for professional life. Has more than ordinary ability. Is affectionate; knows how to entertain company. Is quite talkative, vivacious, and will make friends wherever she goes. She is impetuous and will need holding back rather than being pressed forward. She will make herself recognized, for she is always so full of her subject she will forget to be nervous.



What One Girl Did in Phrenology.

A STORY OF TO-DAY.

BY ANNA M. TUTTLE.

(Continued from page 92.)

In a few days came a favorable answer, and then Bertha had to tell the news to Herbert.

Herbert Moore was an egotistical, self-willed man, who was used to having his own way in everything, and when he found that Bertha had a will of her own and had actually made up her mind to something without consulting him, he was very angry.

"If you go to New York, Bertha," he said, "and do what you say you are going to do, you will have to go without my permission; and what is more, I do not want a wife of mine to take up any study that will keep her from her home. I want my wife to be a good cook and housekeeper, and not be a 'New Woman.'"

"Do you hear, Bertha?" he went on for Bertha sat so immovable that he could not understand her.

"Yes, Herbert," she said; "I hear you, and I feel more than ever I have chosen the right way. When we first became engaged, you didn't tell me you only wanted a cook. I thought you loved me for myself," and her eyes filled with tears.

"So I do," Herbert replied impatiently. "Come, Bertha, give up all your silly notions and do what I say."

"No, Herbert," Bertha said firmly. "I have fully made up my mind to do this thing and if you do not give your consent, why then we would better part," and she drew the engagement ring off her finger, and handed it to the astonished young man, who mechanically took it and put it in his pocket. What had become of the gentle girl he had first known?

"Very well," he burst out at last. "If as you say you have made up your

mind, don't expect me to take you back. I wish you good evening, Miss King," he said as he left the parlor.

Poor Bertha! Things did look pretty dark, but here her strong will asserted itself, and she bore the remarks of her friends calmly.

Harry was in full sympathy with her, and after the first shock was over, even her mother entered into the excitement of getting her ready for her trip to New York in September.

It was now June and all that summer, Bertha studied, she sent for a set of books on Phrenology, in order to be prepared for the lectures she was looking forward to taking.

Early in September, Bertha started for New York. It was her first visit to the big city, and of course there was much to see on every hand. Shortly after her arrival, Harry wrote her of the marriage of Herbert Moore to the cousin he had paid so much attention to.

After hearing this, Bertha put aside every tender feeling she had ever felt for Herbert, and buckled down to work. She seemed to have the gift of human nature very strong, and felt every day that she had found her life work.

After she had received her diploma, she stayed in New York several months, and then having gained permission from her parents, she went West in company with a friend, Edith Mason, who had taken the course with her, they established themselves in a young and growing city on the Pacific coast, where they gave examinations and lectures very successfully.

Bertha became a woman of strong capabilities, and finally married a member of her old class, a man who thor-

oughly understood her, and they are very happy.

She often looks back and wonders how she ever fancied Herbert Moore. He has grown more and more self-willed and his wife has the look of complete subjection.

Bertha's brother Harry visited his sister not long ago, and was completely captivated with the character of Edith, so much so, that, as Bertha wrote Helen recently, "I think Harry feels well repaid for interesting me in Phrenology, for it was through that I met his fair Edith."

"If you will come out to the wedding I will teach you Phrenology, and you too may find a congenial partner, for I agree with Mr. Stedman, who says,

"I hold the perfect mating of two souls,
Through wedded love, to be the sum
of bliss,
When Earth, this fruit that ripens as
it rolls
In sunlight, grows more prime, lives
will not miss
Their counterparts, and each shall find
its own,
But now with what blind chance the
lots are thrown."

The Opening Session of the American Institute of Phrenology, September 6, 1898.

The chair was occupied by Mrs. C. F. Wells, President, at 2.30, who said:

"Friends and members of the class of the Phrenological Institute, I am happy to see and greet you here to-day, and it devolves upon me to announce to you that this is the opening of the class of The American Institute of Phrenology for 1898. We have many students, I do not know how many, and we know we have many friends, not merely personal friends but friends who also take a deep interest in the success of the Institute, and I am glad to see their countenances among us.

Last year Mr. Nelson Sizer opened the class, and it was very apparent that he was not in possession of his usual vigor. He had always been in the habit of giving two lectures every day to the class, but last year he was induced to give but one. After the opening he gave three lectures, namely, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Many will miss him, as he has done much in his life to help others. He passed his eighty-fifth birthday on the preceding May 20th, and we did not

expect he was going so suddenly, but he has left us for another and holier place.



MRS. C. F. WELLS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

We hope in the life eternal, where he has gone, there is no pain and suffering. We hope he will be among us wherever we meet, and that he is cognizant of what we are doing all the time. He seemed anxious to be here, for here seemed to be his life; here, I

might say, he met his friends, and here he felt perfectly at home and happy.

He helped many people while he was here by the advice he gave them in his phrenological examinations, and took a deep interest in the welfare of young men. He advised them what to do and what to avoid, and was special in his advice about contracting bad habits, the use of tobacco and other things that go with it. He could tell them what was best to do and not to do, and many were influenced to change their lives entirely by his advice. He had many friends and admirers, and the good he has done by his phrenological advice will go down to the end of the ages, and like the waves of the sea, one will follow another until the end of time.

He was a member of our office since 1849 until his death, with the exception of a few years, when he was induced to go into another position; but he came back and said he returned to be of assistance to phrenologists.

To the members of the class I would say, it is to be hoped you have informed yourselves as much as possible on the subject of Phrenology; we are always pleased to have students who are well informed on this subject, and they can become so by studying outside of the class as well as in it. It has been said, "The more a person knows of everything, the better they can accomplish any one thing." There is some truth in that statement, at all events there is no end to what an earnest student of Phrenology may learn as long as he lives. We are learning every day, and have been learning for many days.

Our Professors will endeavor to teach you all they can in the brief time devoted to the study. Let me hope you will keep your lives pure and your minds in such a condition as to benefit by what your instructors teach you. I will not try to give you any advice, except to tell you to take care of yourselves while you are here, and also to say you will need plenty of sleep to keep your brains in condition, and as we know the first part of the night is the

best time to sleep to keep the brain alive, you must retire early, then I do not care if you do get up early, as by that means you will be able to benefit more by what is said to you than if you became tired and weak, as if you wanted to lie down and let the lecture go. There are others who will be more capable of telling you how to take care of yourselves after coming from another climate to New York, so I will leave this to them. Have nothing else on your mind, however, to be attended to; you do not know how quickly you may learn and become a shining light in phrenological circles and a credit to yourselves and your Alma Mater.

It is important that you become familiar with the objections to the science and how to answer them; learn the technical phrases, and then you will make more of an impression when you do have controversies with unbelievers in the science. Have in view the making of them friends to Phrenology and friends of yours at the same time; never enter the controversy in the spirit of conquest, but try to convince them, and they may become advocates instead of scoffers. Your teachers wish you to become conversant with various topics, and the various subjects you learn may benefit others.

"Know Thyself" was the inscription on the Temple of Delphi. This is also our inscription, for you come here to learn Phrenology and to learn to know yourselves. If you do not understand yourselves you cannot understand other people, so it is necessary to learn here, if you do not know already, how to understand yourselves. Phrenology is the best method by which to teach others to know themselves. From ancient pictures we learn it was the habit, it was the practice at all events, for fathers to take their children to wise men to have their characters read, and the wise men would put their hands on the head of the child and give wise counsel; even older people went to them for advice. Although this temple of knowledge has had more teachers who have had more knowledge than

worldly riches, we know they became popular and were patronized greatly. At first they had schools out of doors. Eventually they built a temple, which they used for many years. Then they contracted with a builder to build them another temple of stone, and his love for the institution and what it was doing induced him to build the front of that temple with parian marble. Now, do not expect to have a temple built of such precious stone, but we would be thankful if we had one built of pebble stones, and, no matter what it is made of, I believe we will have one some day. Had Mr. Wells lived long enough we would have had a suitable place, but he was taken away from us, and we have done the best we could in his place—we have kept our temple going and we still live.

To the students and all I will say, let this be your temple where you may learn to know yourselves, since without that knowledge we cannot learn to know others.

After the death of Mr. Sizer we received letters of condolence from many friends, who supposed we would be obliged to close the examinations without him, for he had been here so many years they supposed he was at the head of the firm, while he was at the head of only the examination work and co-editor of the journal. They were surprised that I felt so little anxiety on the subject, but I felt it would be all right and had no fear, as several important occasions had occurred when it seemed our work would almost stop as far as we were concerned, but we have always had some one to come in and take the vacant place.

A year before his death, my niece, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, providentially came into our midst; she was here a year with him in the office, and she was with him every day during the Institute session. Little did my friends understand how I could feel so little anxiety in the case, but I knew she was prepared for the position by her years of practice in all the branches, lecturing, editing, and examinations, and had

learned all Mr. Sizer's methods, and with what she had learned in her father's Institute in London, she was able to even improve upon both. (You need not tell her I said this; do not let her know I said anything.)

Many times have we been provided for in our great need. We try to do our duty, and in our hearts we realize the great help our Heavenly Father has given us."

Mrs. Wells then called upon Dr. H. S. Drayton, who arose and addressed the meeting.

"Friends, ladies, and gentlemen, I suppose it is quite unnecessary to say you have a warm welcome to-day; New York has been giving a warm welcome to visitors in the past week or so. There has been a great deal of interest displayed, and I am very glad to see you to-day and to see the Institution improving year by year.

As Mrs. Wells said, there had been classes before this Institute was chartered.

Now, it seems that somewhere in the year '62 or '63, several eminent men in New York thought it was time that Phrenology had a public recognition. Classes had been organized and lectures given in different parts of the city and the United States, and such men as Mr. Henry Dexter, Horace Greeley, and Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and several others got together and discussed the project of an institution of learning that should fly the pennant of Phrenology at its masthead. They put their heads together from time to time, and finally formulated a plan—that plan was taken to Albany and received the consideration of certain of our statesmen. I remember myself how interested they were in this work. I met Mr. Ezra Cornell, of Cornell University, who has done much for the science, and he told me there ought to be an Institution for Phrenology, if only for the purpose of character reading, and believed people ought to know themselves; so he earnestly and personally gave his support to the measure, which was finally carried

through the legislature of the State. It was thought then that, with a beginning of this kind, it ought to be a successful and grand institution, something of a strong and, you might say, lasting character, for the consideration of the public at large; but you know how it is, those interested have worked from year to year and have given very earnest attention to the subject, and yet there is no grand palatial edifice for it.

The other day I was reading Mr. Edward Bellamy's remarkable book, "Looking Backward." Something of his wonderful personality seemed to show itself as I read from page to page. As I was looking over that book, I came to the conclusion after awhile that Mr. Bellamy must have known something of Phrenology, for many thoughts in the discussion of the society he describes showed themselves as I read that could scarcely have been suggested by any other system.

In the year Two Thousand, which is the period of the book "Looking Backward," he speaks of the employment of the people, you probably remember in the arrangement, the very worthy arrangement of the year Two Thousand, we shall be required to labor hard and all on the equality plan for twenty-four years—after reaching the age of twenty-one—until forty-five years of age; after that time each of us will have an opportunity to select what he will do in contributing to the world's growth. He speaks then of the practice of the parents and the older in society of looking out for the interests of the young, on the subject of the selection of what they should do; he says the young people are studied carefully as to what is best for them; they are examined as to their nervous system and brain culture, and in course of time, before a lad is fully matured, before a youth has entered upon manhood, it has been generally determined upon the life he is to lead. He had picked up some of his best thoughts from Phrenology and incorporated them in that remarkable essay of his most likely.

Apollonius of Tyana made a visit to

India, to visit the wise men of that country. He thought to get some wisdom there himself, and in talking to the chief one, who was very learned and profound, he said, "Do the Mahatmas of India know themselves?" He replied, "We study to know all things, and we come to know all things through knowledge of ourselves."

I merely stood up here to welcome you to this hall this rather warm day, but perhaps it will be cooler to-morrow and the work will be entered upon with greater zest, which a cooler atmosphere will promote.

I shall probably, to-morrow, have something to say in regard to taking care of yourselves while in this city, the importance of adapting yourselves to our ways of life and the new conditions here, and in that way reaping the best advantages from this course."

Mrs. Wells then said: We are glad to have Dr. Bradford, of Mont Clair, with us to-day and we will now ask him to kindly address the audience.

Dr. Bradford: "Ladies and gentlemen, I understand I am here to take the place of another, who, under startling circumstances, laid down his ministry on August 20th. I refer to the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, of St. Agnes' Church, who was a firm believer in Phrenology.

Miss Fowler is in my congregation, and as I am in the habit of obeying any of the ladies who are in the congregation, and when requested to come to the meeting this afternoon, I felt it my duty and pleasure to do so.

I am just returned from Yellowstone Park, where one of the guides, during a conversation we had about certain things, said, "I always tell the truth when I can."

I must confess to a great deal of interest in being here and able to tell the story I am about to relate, namely: That I ought to know myself. Mrs. Wells, because I have been examined by Mr. O. S. Fowler, next by Miss Fowler's honored father, Mr. L. N. Fowler, next by Mr. Nelson Sizer, I believe in this room, and last, but by no

means least, by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, in London. If I am not a very wise man, I must acknowledge it is not their fault, but I have done the best I could.

I do not know much about Phrenology. I have never made any special study of it, but I shall always remember that interview I had, many years ago, with Mr. O. S. Fowler, and consider the information he gave me at that time of the greatest value: indeed, I can look back to nothing that has been of greater help than came from that interview, and the chart he gave me then, which chart I still possess and occasionally look at and marvel at the wisdom of the man; and in case there are some here who would like to hear how Mr. O. S. Fowler's chart bore comparison with the others, I will say I have compared the whole four, and, although there is some difference in each, all in substance agree.

While Mrs. Wells was speaking to you, I was thinking not only of her and the ones who have gone before her, but of those who are still left behind to do the work the others began. For what end is all this? Why do we study mind? In order that we may know the mind? Then we might just as well never study it; then we might just as well stop right here. Why? In order that we may be skilled in that science? Then we might just as well never study on this lesson.

Much some of us must learn, and one thing is, that there is such a thing as miserliness of culture, and that miserliness of culture is just as reprehensible and unworthy as the massing of wealth. There is one phrase which I think is well worthy our consideration, and it is this phrase: "Culture for service and its improvement and the use to which it is made."

The best service I ever saw was rendered to our boys in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Florida, and was rendered to them by those who have gone out as nurses, they who put self aside in order to do good, a service than which none greater could be made. There is another service I could say much of, but a few

words will suffice. Florence Nightingale has done wonderful things. She organized and banded together nurses for the English Army for years and years, and so much trust was placed in her, that nothing was done until it had received her approval: but I could not but think Florence Nightingale finer and sweeter when she put into words one very good and important thought, and that thought is this, "The Glory



REV. DR. AMORY BRADFORD.

of God is within, it is ours to make it without."

We study one science, we perfect ourselves in one way and in another way, it is always to the same end, that we may be able to bring a better time to those of ourselves who are in the midst of sorrows and pain.

I beg you to keep and cherish this one phrase, "Culture for service and improvement," a phrase which we cannot repeat too often.

We are learning new facts in these days, as we read of Gordon and the march of the English General; the morning papers tell us, you know, that at last Gordon has been avenged.

If you go to St. Paul's Cathedral, in

London, and will look at the door near the right, you will find there a statue to the memory of General Gordon. I cannot give exactly all of the inscription which is upon it, but I can give part of it: "To the memory of Major-General Charles George Gordon, who always and everywhere gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathies to the suffering, and his heart to God." I conjecture that no more beautiful epitaph was ever given to man, and I ask you, my friends, if a better service than he did could be done in the interests of humanity and in the service of God."

In our next issue the speeches made by Dr. Brandenburg, Rev. Mr. Tears, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler will be given.

The meeting was a great success, though the intense heat of the day kept many friends from returning to town in time for it. Letters of regret were received from the Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton, of New York, who was at Alexandria Bay, Henry Buchtel, D.D., of East Orange, Dr. Ordronaux, Dr. Holbrook, Dr. King, Dr. Edward P. Fowler, who had not returned from Europe, Rev. Charles Adams, Dr. Sizer, Mrs. Dio Lewis, Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mills, Mr. John Quincy Adams, etc. We were glad, however, to see many old friends and some new ones. Mrs. and Miss Hopkins, the Misses Irwin, Mrs. and Miss Fairman, Mrs. Clarence Burns, and Mrs. C. Robinson, President of the W. E. W. R. Club, etc.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre says: "If men, and women, too, would study to take more rest, would make it a practice to take rest at certain periods during the day, and would put everything on one side in order to have that rest, we doctors would have much less work to do than we have now. With everybody almost the chief thought seems to be excitement. Men have excitement in their business, and when their business is over they will seek an excitable recreation. Many women live on nothing but excitement, and after they have indulged in it freely for a certain period, regulated according to the strength of their constitution and according to their nervous temperament, they break down, and then have to take an enforced rest. When they get in this condition it is very hard for them to recover again."

Rest can be taken in a variety of ways. The only perfect rest is sleep. A man should take rest after he has eaten his meals; particularly after eating his dinner, which is supposed to be the heaviest meal of the day. Some people only rest properly when lying down. Some rest most, when removed entirely from their business cares, when taking outdoor exercise. Others seek rest in various kinds of amusement. To some fishing is said to be a great rest; they manage to put away all thoughts of business, and centre the whole of their attention in watching the float, and many become so interested in it that they will sit in one position for hours thinking of nothing but the nibbling of the fish. Some find rest in shooting. Others in various kinds of outdoor amusements. One should always rest after eating.

The latest standing cure is the newest health fad. It is as follows: Stand as you ought to stand, erect and straight, and you can prolong your life and enjoy good health, the best of spirits, and good morals. If you are subject to dyspepsia, nervousness, depression, insomnia, in-

cipient consumption, rheumatism, sick headache, or neuralgia, you are invited to stand up correctly and be cured. This is the theory borne out by the proof of practice of the new standing cure. It is well worth trying.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND **SCIENCE OF HEALTH;**
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1898.

An Old-Fashioned View.

In a recent editorial an article appeared under the heading "True and False Phrenology—A Cornell Professor's Views," in which a quotation was made from one of his addresses given in Boston last autumn, and the remarks then made were given by one who asked him a question on his belief in Phrenology, and the reply was given to the writer, who took them down in shorthand notes. Since the publication of the same, the professor has sent us the following note which we insert at his request and which runs as follows:

"In view of the possibility that the alleged modification of my view may lead some persons to submit to a phrenological examination, I herewith inclose an extract from an article published in 'Science' for December 17, 1897, and request its prompt publication in your JOURNAL.

"A large part of the community is at the mercy of charlatans and squanders time and money upon that peculiarly American humbug, Phrenology as

practiced. In a recent issue of a popular magazine (Cosmopolitan), whose editor is sincerely interested in education, is an article containing not merely the usual phrenological misstatements and vapidities, but a diagram of the convolutions of the brain which has no basis of fact."

We regret that we cannot claim for the professor even the credit that was extended to him in the August JOURNAL of being a man of broad principles and of enlightened views, and more than that a man who was willing to substantiate what he was understood to say when asked his opinion on Phrenology in public. We do not wish to claim him as even a friend of Phrenology when he can call the science "a humbug as practiced." He must now take a seat among that gradually lessening class of narrow-minded specialists who expect people to credit them with clear brains and keen intellects, but who are hostile to modern advancements made in the science of mind.

We cannot any longer class him with George Henry Lewis, Drs. Luys and Bastian C. Brown, Lombroso, Alfred Wallace, David Ferrier, Professor Johannes Ranke, Secretary of Anthropology in Germany; Professor Scheve, Dr. Virchow, Professor Schoppenhauer.

We trust, however, that the honesty of his attack against Phrenology means that when he is enlightened on the subject, he will be as honestly able then to give it his support; but until that day we no longer recognize him on the front rank of advanced thinkers.

OUR SOLDIERS.

In a recent paper our attention was called to the following fact. "As so much is expected from our soldiers it is necessary that they all have a good head to do their work properly." Since the war we have had many soldiers come to us for examination, and we believe that many more might be benefited by advice as to what they should do when they are mustered out. Therefore, among the believers of Phrenology, we trust that this suggestion will be taken up, and others who are out of employment just now be directed to a Phrenologist for suitable advice on a future calling.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

We have often asked our members and friends when reading current literature to forward to us items of interest culled from their reading. The following is a specimen of how writers of the day are inculcating references to the head: On page 11, in the "Ladies' Home Journal," for May, 1898, there is a story of the inner experience of a Cabinet member's wife. The story

is about Washington and its gayeties; its public functions; its drawing-room meetings, and entertainments.

It says, "At the club the occasion was an open day, and the librarian of the Patent Office—a man whose brains are so large and numerous they make his forehead bulge—took up a portion of Dante's 'Inferno,' translating and interpreting as he went along."

The Sunday "Herald" of September 11th, contained an article by Miss Fowler, entitled, "Skulls Of All Nations. They tell the Story of Mankind. Interesting Comparisons are Given. Showing the Cranial Development of the Human Race."

She takes up the subject of the differences in types of heads among the Caucasian, the Malayan, the Mongolian, the Indian, and Negro. The article is illustrated with fine half-tone photographs of the various races.

IMPORTANT.

Our readers will kindly bear in mind the time of the Annual Phrenological Conference, which will be held on Thursday, October 27th, when papers will be read bearing on the subject of Phrenology and kindred subjects; and a profitable interchange of thought will then be established.

Will friends who have not already sent us their names, kindly do so at once, as we are anxious to make up the complete programme.

The conference will commence at 10 o'clock and continue until 12.30. At 2.30 o'clock the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology will take place, when students will receive their diplomas from the faculty, etc.

We hope to see many old graduates present.

EVENING CLASSES.

Now is a good time to think about evening study as the twilight draws down the curtains and the lamps are lighted. It is proposed to hold an evening class in Phrenology for the benefit of those who cannot give the full time to this study during the day. As many have expressed the desire for an opportunity of this kind, we look forward to having an interesting course. Friday, October 28th, is the date proposed. Class to commence at 8 p.m.

For particulars apply to the secretary, Fowler and Wells Co., No. 27 East Twenty-first Street.

In our Child Culture Department next month we hope to be able to give the comparison of this month's designs and show the abnormal side of life.

NERVOUSNESS, AND NECESSITY FOR RESTING THE BRAIN

Authorities on brain diseases differ in many respects as to the treatment, but all agree upon one point, and that is the absolute necessity of rest.

Dr. McLane Hamilton says: "Nervousness is the great brain trouble in this country. It is caused chiefly by the continued strain of business. Englishmen take too little time to think about their health, and to think especially about their brain. All the time they are thinking of business; how to get on in the world and how to make a fortune. Many of them would work twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four if they possibly could, and would then complain that they hadn't time to attend to their business properly. This continued strain on the brain is also the cause of so much insomnia that is prev-

alent. Another cause of the nervousness of Englishmen is that they keep their brains working in too narrow a channel. They don't seem to develop it enough. They keep working along in the same groove all the time. Of course, I am speaking of the majority. The man of business, the merchant or the broker, studies chiefly the market in which most of their transactions occur, and let other subjects go by. Children's minds are not developed properly, in my estimation. They want to have a wide range of study, and they want to have that study made as easy as possible for them. Their brains are not as strong as those of an adult. They must be trained carefully, and their studies should be made just as light as possible.

REST IN THE OPEN AIR.

Dr. Oakman S. Paine is a great believer in rest, and thinks that next to sleep the most beneficial kind of rest may be taken in the open air. How rest should be taken depends entirely upon the person who is wanting the rest. If a busy man can sit still for a few minutes at odd intervals during the day, and put away all thoughts of business, and just dream for a few minutes, he will find that he would be greatly refreshed by so doing. There can be no stated time to take rest. One should never get so tired as to be compelled to take rest, as if the rest was taken judiciously and at certain intervals, one would never get so tired as to be compelled to go away for rest. Literary men, or men who do a great deal of brain work, require a great deal more rest than manual laborers. Physical workers only get their muscles tired. The muscles are much more easily rested than the brain is. Brain-workers should take their rest in the open air. Any change of thought is a rest to a brain-worker, and after he has been studying hard a walk or ride in the country will be the greatest possible rest that he could have.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"Mental Influences in the Healing of the Body." By T. V. Gifford, M.D. Reprinted from "Journal of Hygeio-Therapy." Price, 10 cents. Kokomo, Ind.

Is a capital little pamphlet. It contains valuable practical experience. It shows the effect of mental fits of passion over the whole organization.

"The metaphysics of Balzac, as found in 'The Magic Skin,' 'Louis Lambert,' and 'Seraphita,'" by Ursula N. Gestefeld, is a very interesting treatise on this triad, which illustrates the natural order of the development of the soul, the lower human one in the first, the higher in the second, and in the last named, the divine soul, the animality, humanity, and the divinity enfolded in the genus, man.

On page 62 of the work is a finely-expressed distinction between a great and a purely intellectual soul, which is in unison with the spirit of the book throughout.

Those who have read these works of an author whose "knowledge of the human mind and heart" is said by Professor W. P. Trent, in Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," "is as inevitable and eternal as any writer has been, save only Shakespeare and Homer," will find this treatise of value, and those who have not done so will be led by it to desire an acquaintance with the thought of one of the masters of literature. Anna Olcott Commelin.

"The Psychology of Suggestion." A Research into the Subconscious Nature of Man and Society. By Boris Sidis, M.A., Ph.D., Associate in Psychology at the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals. With an Introduction by Professor William James, of Harvard University. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.75. Appleton & Co.

The book is an original investigation into the nature of suggestion and into the subconscious mechanism of the hu-

man mind. The subconscious nature of man's psychic life is closely examined, and a theory of the constitution and activity of the mind is worked out. The theory of the subconscious is used to elucidate many important pathological phenomena of individual and social life. Mental epidemics are traced to their source, and their causes and nature of operation are examined and explained.

"Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology." By E. P. Evans, author of "Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture," etc. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.75.

This book explains the evolution of ethics, or the growth of rules of conduct in primitive human societies, particularly with reference to man's ideas regarding the lower animals and his treatment of them. The first part, on Evolutional Ethics, discusses that conduct of tribal society, the influence of religious belief on it in the course of evolution, and man's ethical relations to the animals, closing with a chapter on the doctrine of Metempsychosis. The second part, on Animal Psychology, treats of manifestations of mind in the brute as compared with those in man, the possibility of progress in the lower animals, their powers of ideation and speech as a barrier between man and beast. On the scientific foundation which he thus aims to construct the author bases a claim for the recognition of the rights of animals, which he regards as subordinate only to the rights of our fellow-men. The book is spiced with interesting anecdote and is exceedingly readable.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 349.—J. A. R.—Ottawa, Canada.—(Leo) You have a famous triplet of boys, and we wish that we could do justice to all three, but space and regulations at the top of the column will not permit us. Leo will make more of a scholar, while Roy will be the driving business man or physician, and Don is his mother's dar-

ling, and will make a first-rate man one of these days. Roy has an aptitude for experiments and chemistry, while Leo will make comparisons, organize work, and take the lead. Roy will say "I think." Leo will be sure, and say "I know." He has, according to his photograph, a large amount of will-power, and therefore will be persevering, determined, and thorough, provided his work is not too long. Roy will make many friends. Leo will make personal ones. There is much difference in the shape of the two heads. Don will be the preacher of the family and have a distinct moral influence over others.

No. 350.—McLean.—Elkton, Col.—The photograph of your brother indicates that he has a predominance of the mental temperament and takes more pleasure in using his brain than his body. He is not active enough with his muscles, consequently must strive to offset the work he does with his brain by horseback riding or bicycling, or he will become very nervous and have to lay off. He is a talented man for ingenuity in his work and knows how to plan out enough work for a hundred men. He has artistic as well as mechanical talent, and should succeed in the use of tools as well as the pencil in designing. He should keep his head cool and his feet warm in order to equalize his temperature and circulation, then he may expect to live as long as some of his ancestors have.

No. 351.—R. T. H.—Ogden, Utah.—Your photograph indicates keen intelligence, gifts of intuitive perception, literary talent, and power to do journalistic work. You could not engage in that which was not refined, but are adapted to special work. You work rapidly and know how to condense your time. In business you would make a first-rate tailor if you had to work for the best class of clients, but your abilities lie more in an educational field.

No. 352.—C. B. C.—Murphy, Tex.—The photograph shows great versatility of mind and capacity to carry out mental work. Yes, you could make a good stenographer, secretary, or bookkeeper, for you have an exceptionally quick and industrious mind, and know how to deal with men in a comprehensive manner. You have will-power enough to make you persevering and plodding. We should not think that becoming a farmer was the appropriate work for you, for you have so many instincts in literary and professional matters.

No. 353.—L. P.—Haskill, Tex.—The lady has the motive vital temperament, which indicates that she possesses the inheritance of some foreign blood, such as the German, Swedish, or North Irish.

She has a strong character, and when known will be recognized as possessing unusual common-sense, practical talent, and ability to do things in a matter-of-fact way. She delights in putting things to good account, and is well able to study from life and nature and appears to have good musical abilities, and should follow this profession.

No. 354.—E. C. L.—Care W. H. M., Childersburg, Ala.—You should be proud of your little granddaughter, for she is a fine specimen of womanhood and will take her place among the best of the land in the twentieth century. Her brains are useful, and she is full of questions and expectations with regard to the future. Her energy will keep her busy all the time, on the move, and occupied in some way, so that she must have work planned for her. She will make an excellent physician, teacher, and housekeeper.

No. 355.—B. G. P.—Richmond, Ind.—You possess a broad and comprehensive mind, are not influenced by aristocratic notions, and are interested in all that pertains to practical life. You do not walk on your toes, but on the flat of your foot, consequently you make an impression wherever you go, and are interested in the welfare of mankind from a scientific point of view. You appear to have a talent for engineering, not for office work so much as in the field, on the road, and in contract work.

No. 356.—E. E. C.—Two Harbors, Minn.—You possess a good working organization and have a well-balanced mind, and are well adapted to railroad engineering. You would look out for the signals and make sure, doubly sure. You would have no accidents on your line if it all depended upon yourself. Increase your Language, and do not keep your hand in your pocket ready to give out to others all the time. Benevolence is a specialty of yours.

No. 357.—W. B. G.—Albia, Iowa.—You possess a favorable organization for getting on with men. You have your mother's geniality of character and pleasing address. You know how to organize, superintend, and manage a comprehensive business, and know how to count the cost before you invest money. You are fully capable of doing your own thinking and of being your own master, and should have men under you rather than to be under the direction of others.

No. 358.—McD. M.—Beaver Falls, Pa.—The photograph before us shows great nervous energy and power of endurance, and yet not a strong constitution. There is great wiriness and capacity to go through and suffer considerable hardship and fatigue. She is very anxious, solicitous, and nervous about results of her work, and looks tenderly after the wants

of others. If she could think a little less and rest a little more it would be largely to her advantage from a health point of view.

No. 359.—J. F. McC.—Seven Mile Ford, Va.—The photograph of this lad indicates that he will need special care and attention. In fact he must not be forced in school, but grow to learn in a natural way. His brain is too large for his body. He will be able to study later on with more than ordinary quickness, but if his cup of vitality is emptied now he will not have the toughness of organization to go through with his regular schooling later on. Therefore it will only be a waste of time for him to study hard now. He needs a full and definite phrenological and physiological examination, and it would pay anyone ten times over to have it at his present age, for he is a precocious boy and his life can either be made or marred by proper management or neglect.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

F. T.—Wyoming.—The peculiar phase of mental phenomena you speak of, namely, of the incapacity of people to use the right name, and their inclination to use the opposite word to the right one, is very often met with. It can be accounted for through the action of a peculiar combination of faculties. For instance, a mother will say Becky instead of Mary, and Mary instead of Becky; or a father will say Frank instead of John, and John instead of Frank; or a person will say south instead of north, and north instead of south. The reason for this is because the organ of Continuity is not sufficiently active to help Eventuality; the latter is the great storehouse for names. The mind is busy thinking of something else and does not rally itself sufficiently to centre its attention on the definite word needed. One would think it would be as easy to say the right as the wrong word, but though the mind to a certain extent is mechanical, yet it is very much like the motor-power on Fourth Avenue, it needs the motor-man to turn the switch at a certain moment when rounding a curve; so the mind needs reminding of correct words at the

right moment. Why is it not as easy sometimes to do right as to do wrong? The right motor and sensory impulses are not influenced or controlled.

G. M. L.—People with broad heads between the zygomatic arches are generally economical, frugal, saving, and thoughtful of every penny before it is spent, and are found among the Mongolian class or the divisions of the Caucasians known as the Teuton and Swede. The face which you say is slender and delicately formed is not known for the above-named qualities, and is more like the French or Celt or the American.

A. E. Snyder.—Remington.—The memory you lack is probably Eventuality. Individuality helps you to recall faces well, but names will slip from the mind unless Eventuality is fully developed. Twenty-nine inches is the largest head-measurement known with any ability to use itself in a normal way, and even in this case great care had to be exercised not to overexert the mental power. In the case of Emerson's head, he used his mechanical genius for other objects besides tools. This was ably illustrated in his works.

FIELD NOTES.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

We are glad to hear good reports from D. G. Elliott, London; G. B. Coleman, W. A. Williams, Wales; T. M. Severn, Brighton; J. Keswick, Ilkley; Misses Maxwell, Dexter, Higgs, etc. And Rev. E. Morrill, Manchester, U. S. A.; John Wesley Brooks, Professor G. Cozens, D. M. King, Mr. Alexander, Dr. Traer, and George Morris, among others. Another month we hope to have fuller accounts of their work.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The above Institute commenced its autumn session September 14th, when Mr. William Brown, J. P., President, lectured to a large and appreciative audience on Adaptability. A number of candidates sat for the summer examination at the Fowler Institute. The following programme is arranged for the autumn session. Each lecture will commence at 7.30. September 14th, lecture by Mr. W. Brown, J.P.; September 28th, lecture by Mr. D. T. Elliott, F.F.I.; October 12th, lecture by Mr. D. T. Elliott, F.F.I.; October 26th, lecture by Mr. Ernest A. Brown; November 23d, lecture by Miss Dexter, F.F.I.; December 14th, lecture by Miss Higgs, F.F.I.; December 28th, lecture by Mr. R. M. Whellock, A.F.

CURRENT NEWS.

Lord Brassey recently visited New York, and, as he is a well-known authority on naval matters, has drawn some conclusions from the work of the American navy. He said good men are better than good ships, that protection should not be sacrificed for greater coal capacity nor for speed. He spoke of the value of rapid-fire guns and the second batteries, which are of the utmost importance, though the big guns are necessary. He favors the Anglo-American alliance, and is an earnest advocate of closer commercial and political relations between the two countries.

The Empress of Austria was killed by an assassin while walking in Geneva on September 10th. She died soon afterward in her hotel. The crime was the result of a great Anarchist plot to kill European sovereigns. The Empress was a very beautiful woman and had been called to pass through great grief and sorrow.

President McKinley has invited nine well-known men in military and civil life to make a searching investigation of the conduct of the war. The council includes Gen. Schofield, Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton, Robert T. Lincoln, former Secretary of War, and Daniel S. Lamont, a former Secretary of War.

Hall Caine, the famous author, is on a visit to this country to assist in the production of a play founded on his book, "The Christian." Dramatizing seems to be the order of the day.

Mr. Jules Verne, the author of "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," says that while his book is entirely a work of the imagination, it is his conviction that all he said in it will come to pass. A thousand-mile voyage in the Baltimore submarine boat is evidence of this. He thinks that submarine navigation is now ahead of aerial and will advance much faster from now on.

Before the United States gains her full development she is likely to have mighty navies, not only on the bosom of the Atlantic and Pacific, but in the upper air and beneath the water's surface.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles is publishing a new book on a study of military Europe to-day. The book is to be illustrated with many fine photographs of the Sultan's effective soldier, Russia's formidable force, Kaiser William's great army, the military glory of England, and the splendid disciplined French troops. It will probably have a large sale, being issued just now.

Gen. Kitchener is the avenger of Gordon and the new hero of Soudan. He is called the Sirdar of the Anglo-Egyptian army and has set the whole world talking about his achievements. He has surmounted obstacles in the burning sands of the Soudan such as might drive a Shafter to distraction. The swamps of Cuba are as nothing compared with the fever-infested Nile. Where the American troops have died by the score, his have died by the hundred. They were mostly natives. He had built railroads across the desert, for he, like the lamented Gordon, is an engineer. He has mounted his guns on camels, and they constitute his artillery. He has taken his improvised gun-boats up seemingly insurmountable rapids. Thousands of his black soldiers have literally hauled them through the rapids with stout ropes and chains. No such feat of warfare has ever before been accomplished.

Sir George Newnes, one of the most enterprising peers of London, is, it is said, about to embark on a most extraordinary expedition. It is to search for a priceless ship-load of pearls and precious shells stored away on a desert island in the Pacific. Sir George Newnes stakes his honor and reputation on the absolute truth and accuracy of the astounding narrative of Dr. Rougemont, the modern Robinson Crusoe. Sir George also publishes the endorsement of such eminent biographers and scientists as Dr. J. Scott-Keltie, Dr. Hugh R. Mill, and members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is about to fit out an expedition that will cost \$100,000 to hunt for three black pearls that are on a little uninhabited island, five days' sail from the northwest coast of Australia.

In the November number we shall have something to say on the New Psychology as laid out in the September "Forum" by Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, and also introduce an article by Rev. W. L. Spooner on Phrenological Psychology.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL, DIED SEPTEMBER 17TH, IN IRELAND.

In many respects the Rev. Dr. John Hall was considered the greatest preacher in New York. He was pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and had a rich and fashionable congregation. His salary was understood to be \$20,000 a year. His church building is one of brown stone and cost the best part of a million dollars. It is very elegant and comfortable, and one noteworthy feature

of the services is that when they are once begun the doors are closed and no one is permitted to come in or go out until the congregation is dismissed.

Dr. Hall was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829, and began his work in the ministry in 1852, serving as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Armagh. Later he went to Dublin. He was an earnest friend of learning, and the Queen appointed him in 1860 a member of the National Board of Education, a

position which he held until he came to America.

In 1867 he was a delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches in Ireland to the Presbyterian Churches of the United States, and in November of that year was called to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, which was then at the corner of Nineteenth Street. The present building was erected at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue in 1874.

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES.

Fate has awarded a strangely incongruous fame to the peaceful little town of Santiago, which has been slumbering so long on the sunny southern coast of Cuba. The scene of the first encounter of American troops with the soldiers of Spain is a spot of characteristic tropical beauty, with wooded hills surrounding the placid waters of the harbor, and a typically lazy village resting at the head of the bay. "Harper's Weekly" has secured a charming photograph of a view of the town and harbor from one of the neighboring heights; a reproduction of this picture is an attractive feature of the issue of July 9th.

Santiago is of interest, as it is the first part of Cuba to come under the United States, and, commercially, it is a country by itself. Before the war of 1895 the

island had a large growth of sugar, but since that date the plantations have been greatly devastated. The commerce of the city was small. There were no manufactures, so clothing and food supplies had to be shipped in constantly. Hardly anything went out except iron ore. It seems likely that the mineral wealth of the province will become its chief resource. Cubans believe it to be a veritable Eldorado. Manganese and copper also promise well. But sugar will engage the widest attention. Valuable woods grow on the mountain sides of Santiago Province, but much of the mahogany, cedar, ebony, and other trees that command good prices have been cut from the lands that are near the avenues of transportation.



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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Godey's Magazine" for September contains some well-illustrated articles and is more than usually attractive.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly"—New York—is what its name implies. It is a worthy magazine for a practical age, and introduces us to many scientific subjects in a thoroughly literary way.

"The American Surgical Bulletin"—semi-monthly—keeps up its reputation in medical matters and contains many interesting articles for professional use.

"The Journal of Hygiene"—M. L. Holbrook, M.D.—contributes as usual some valuable notes on the hygiene of the brain, which all would do well to study.

"The Normal Instructor" is full this month of valuable matter for children. Every teacher needs it.

"Power"—New York—September—is richly illustrated with "Portable Boring

Rig," "Tandem Transmission," and "Banquet Served in Engine Cylinder," etc.

"The Critic" contains portraits of the newly elected Viceroy and Vice-Queen of India. It mentions the fact that when they take up their duties in January next that an American lady will stand next in rank to the Queen of England. There is a portrait of Mrs. Lynn Linton and many other literary notables.

"The Bookman."—September.—Beatrice Horraden contributes a short sketch of Mrs. Lynn Linton, whom she calls one of those precious links which bind the literary life of the present with that of the past. Mrs. Linton was most kind to young writers and took great interest in their success. Monroe Smith has an article on "Bismarck: A Phrase-Maker." Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson is interviewed by Gelett Burgess.

"The Arena."—September.—Lizzie H. Holmes discusses woman's position in the future world, and declares that woman has always been considered too much as woman, and not enough as a human being. A study from life of the late Henry George is written by Mrs. C. F. McLean, and is an exceedingly estimable article.

"The Review of Reviews" is unusually fine this month, both in matter and illustrations. It takes William R. Day as its special sketch. "The Cost and Finances of the War" is a well-written article, by Charles A. Conant. "The Occupation of Porto Rico" is a valuable contribution. In a sketch on Prince Bismarck several valuable and new portraits are given of Germany's Grand Old Man. One taken at the age of thirteen, another when he meets with Napoleon III., and still another when with Emperor William II. at his own residence. The news under the Progress of the World is extensive.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco, Cal.—September.—Charles F. Burgman. A phrenological delineation of character is given of the above by Professor Allan Haddock. Causality is described by Professor Seymour in an interesting way.

"Dreams" are accounted for, among other interesting thoughts.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia, September, 1898.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is an attractive article in the "Ladies' Home Journal," by Mr. J. H. Gore. It is full of interesting items concerning just what the public want to know. The stories are by Abbe Carter Goodloe, Julia Truitt Bishop, Sarah Barnwell Elliott, and John J. A. Becket.

"Lippincott's Magazine."—It begins as usual with a complete novel called the "Touch of a Vanished Hand," by M. G. McLelland. M. E. W. Sherwood writes on New York in the seventies. There are other light readable essays and stories.

"Harpers' Monthly Magazine."—New York.—A worthy illustrated article appears in this magazine by Frederick G. Jackson, of the Jackson-Armitage expedition to the North seas and its stay in Franz-Josef land. The pictures of the polar-bear shooting, the dead game, the interior of the Arctic huts, the land and water skates, and the dogs, are unusually interesting. For a long and un-illustrated article Mr. Bryce has succeeded in writing a highly interesting article on thoughts on the policy of the United States. The article was written before the close of the recent war, but he assumes what the result will be, and explains what the profit to the United States will be of maintaining colonial possessions in the Pacific and Southern Atlantic. There are further chapters of Mr. George W. Smalley's "Reminiscences of Gladstone," together with many other valuable papers.

"Success."—New York.—September.—Among its interesting articles illustrates one on the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina; the Helen Keller of the West—namely, Miss Linnie Haguewood, of Iowa—who, though deaf, dumb, and blind, has developed marked intellectual ability. The illustrations of our new possessions in Hawaii and Cuba and Porto Rico are exceedingly interesting. "A Brain for Finance" is the heading of one article which is very suggestive and introduces us to a young machinist who became a Treasury official and helped float the war loan. The portrait given is of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, and to a phrenologist he certainly shows the financial type of head. "A Woman of Progress" is another short article, which introduces us to the portrait of Mrs. William Bell Lowe. We shall have more to say about her in a future number.

"Werner's Magazine"—New York.—A portrait of F. Townsend Southwick, elocutionary editor of "Werner's Encyclopædia of Music and Oratory," makes an

excellent frontispiece, and represents a fine head and fine printing. "Lawn Plays and Festivals," by Livingston Russell, is a finely illustrated article and does credit to the magazine.

"Living Age."—This veteran eclectic has reached its 2,800th number, and is yet as full of enterprise as in the days when it had the field of literature selection to itself. Draws mainly on foreign periodicals. Weekly. Boston.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Attention is called to "Tokology," a book for every woman, by Alice B. Stockham, M.D., which has been revised, enlarged, and illustrated, and, as a boon to every woman, the knowledge of its pages should be in the possession of every living person.

"Tokology" gives complete, plain, and specific directions, including baths, diet, exercise, clothing, and medical treatment. Explicit lessons are given for management, so that in absence of medical aid one can easily take charge of an ordinary case.

Plain instructions for the care of an infant, its clothing, bathing, nursing, etc., are given. The chapters on diseases of children are invaluable. The mother's heart stands still with terror at thought of those dread destroyers, convulsions, croup, diphtheria, etc. The remedies for them are new, simple, and effective.

Artificial milk, identical with human milk, lessens the mortality of hand-fed babies, and it need not be said of them "That death borders on their birth and their cradle stands in the grave."

"Tokology" also contains invaluable chapters upon dyspepsia, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, change of life, etc. The chapter on constipation is worth the price of the book. Following these instructions, both men and women have been cured of constipation of ten, fifteen, and even twenty-five years' standing.

"For Girls" is a book designed as a supplement to the study of general physiology.

Every girl between the ages of ten and twenty-one should read it. The anatomy, physiology, and hygiene of the female organism, puberty, menstruation, leucorrhœa, self-abuse, reproduction, motherhood, dress, exercise, and rest are among the topics of instruction. Each subject is of vital importance, and is treated in such a manner as not to violate the most delicate sense of propriety. The main facts and principles are adapted to the understanding of quite young girls, while a full comprehension of details can only be obtained by the older girls and young ladies.

Believing that mothers and teachers may without hesitancy place this book directly in the hands of their daughters and young lady pupils, or, if they prefer, give oral instruction, using it as a guide, the author respectfully urges you to examine it.

Hoping that it will meet your approval, and aid in supplying a long-lacked necessity, I subscribe myself,

The Girls' Friend, E. R. S.

This book may be placed by trustees of female seminaries in the list of textbooks required, that it may be read privately by the scholars after having finished the study of general physiology, or in connection with it.

FACTS ABOUT PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

People ask, "What good will an examination be likely to do me or my boy?" We reply that this must depend very much upon who and what the person is. One person is full of fire, and needs guidance and restraint; another is timid and diffident, lacking in force, courage, fortitude, and needs encouragement; another is too sentimental, and should be taught the need of a more practical life; another is given to sordid greed, and worships, if not the "Golden Calf," the gold that might make one; another requires advice as to diet and daily habit and hygiene; he does not know that he needs any advice; his doctor could tell him, but he does not apply to him; another is precocious, too imaginative, too intellectual, and needs ballasting and instruction in the way of daily habit and economic duty; another is too imperious, irascible, and impatient; another is drawn toward the realm of social dissipation; another desires to know what he can do best, what kind of trade, business, or profession his talents, constitution, and aptitudes best fit him for; another is broken down by overwork or overstudy, and needs information as to the cause and cure of the trouble.

Occasionally there may be a man so harmonized in body and mind, so smoothly related to life, that he does not need help from physician, phrenologist, or life-insurance company; it may be a comfort to him to know how amply he is endowed and how responsible he ought to be to the Higher Power for the excellence of his constitution and condition. If one such should happen to receive a description, and pay for it, even if he did not need it, it would aid the cause, and perhaps reassure him.

Most people, however, need something to fill out their deficiencies or restrain

their excesses or to guide their forces. As a locomotive carries its head-light in its front and illuminates a mile or two of track in advance of itself, so a proper description, phrenologically and physiologically, is calculated to illumine the pathway of life, and if it does not make the grade easier it makes the transit more safe and sure.

Young women have a laudable ambition to do and be more than their mothers and grandmothers. New opportunities are opening to them, and it is only a question of effort in the right direction for one of only ordinary talent to rise much above the common level. If culture is wanted, one should know the capacity possessed; if a profession is to be followed, special ability must be understood. If one's ambition is to shine in society, then the more thorough the knowledge of strong and weak points the more can be accomplished.

Phrenology is the only safe stepping-stone to success, and women need it even more than men, because they have greater mental than physical strength.

No woman who is in any way dependent upon her own resources can afford to be without the self-knowledge that a Phrenological Chart would give.

CHILD CULTURE.

Children should not be trained without taking into account temperamental and other characteristics. Phrenology will indicate clearly what to do for or with the precocious child or the dull one. The self-will in the stubborn one is not to be broken, but self-control is to be secured. Every child should be developed into a well-balanced man or woman.

The responsibility for the existence of one-sided, unbalanced men and women who are failures in life, rests very largely, if not wholly, with the parents. A proper understanding of the child's nature and an appreciation of its capabilities should insure such culture as will result in a life of success and usefulness.

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keeping. It gives new, toothsome, and attractive ways of preparing any fruit the market affords. Price, cloth, \$1; paper, 25 cents.

"Human Magnetism," with an appendix, has been published. The demand for this compact and practical treatise has led us to revise and add forty pages of matter of great interest. Questions of recent introduction into the discussion of hypnotic phenomena are considered from practical observation, and valuable suggestions are given bearing upon the direction or impression of the trance state. Among the addenda treated are the field of Suggestion, the Moral question; Compulsory Hypnotism; The Danger Phase; a Further Consideration of Somnambulism. The price is \$1, post-paid.

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THE LAND BATTLE AT MANILA.

The story of the midnight battle between the United States troops before Cavité and a greatly superior force of Spanish regulars from the enemy's line before Manila is another evidence of the splendid courage and coolness of the American soldier, regular and volunteer.

The position when attacked was held by a regiment of Pennsylvania infantry, the Tenth, and a battery of Utah artillery, less than 1,500 men, and these raw troops received a midnight assault by regulars twice outnumbering them, and "not an inch of ground was yielded," as reported by Brigadier-General Greene, commanding.

Then, when supported by a battalion of regulars, the Third Artillery, fighting as infantry, and a battalion of the First Californians, the United States troops inferior force not only held their own but

drove the enemy back to his lines, inflicting heavy loss on him in dead and wounded.

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Brain and Mind; or, Mental Science Considered in Accordance with the Principles of Phrenology and in Relation to Modern Physiology. Illustrated. By H. S. DRAYTON, A.M., M.D., and JAS. McNIEL, A.M., \$1.50.

The Temperaments; or, Varieties of Physical Constitution in Man, considered in their relation to Mental Character and Practical Affairs of Life, by D. H. Jacques, M.D. With an Introduction by H. S. Drayton, A.M., editor of the *Phrenological Journal*. 150 Illustrations. Cloth, \$1.50.

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Constitution of Man; Considered in Relation to external objects. The only authorized American edition. With twenty engravings and a portrait of the author. \$1.25.

Heads and Faces and How to Study THEM. A Manual of Phrenology and Physiognomy for the People. By NELSON SIZER and H. S. DRAYTON. Oct., paper, 40c.

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as well as to those who propose later on to attend the Institute, the annual sessions of which open on the first Tuesday of September, and persons at a distance desiring full information on the subject may inclose ten cents in stamps or coin and ask for a pamphlet entitled “Phrenology in Actual Life,” which explains fully the Institute matters.

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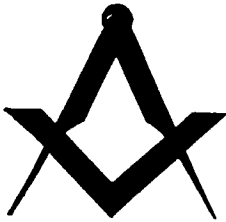
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By J. A. FOWLER.

The portrait before us indicates a man of rare culture, of great refinement, and one who possesses a unique combination of temperaments. He should, therefore, be better able to use the knowledge he possesses in the general survey of scientific subjects than as if he were possessed of a less balanced mind, or one more particularly developed in one direction than another. It will be noticed, by students of Phrenology, that his head is remarkably high, and the forehead is broad and full. The anterior or lower portion of the forehead being somewhat more fully represented than the upper portion (although the latter is not deficient), gives him a wonderful grasp of details and an interest in exact sciences. He is a man who always knows what he is talking about. He does not speak with ornamental language, but comes right to the point and introduces his hearers to the topic in question without any loss of time or preamble. He is a man who is capable of becoming a remark-

able discoverer, and no man yet has been gifted in this particular who has not had the power to observe well from given data. Therefore, if we knew nothing about the character of the man, we should predict that his interest would be principally in scientific subjects, but he shows the benefit of his cultured mind in his capacity to organize, systematize, and map out work; hence his Causality is called into play, and he should be known for his power of organization and his capacity to utilize everything, either in regard to intellectual or material subjects. He is a utilitarian man, and is the reverse of being visionary or artificial. He has scope of imagination, but he does not let it run away with him, hence his practical mind is always making use of that which is of service to another as well as to himself. His gift of language is remarkable, and he must speak with fluency, ease, and practical eloquence. His brain power is so complete that his receptacle for knowledge must be ex-

ceptional. He is a man of caution, prudence, and far-sightedness, and gives to everything a due consideration as to its legitimate value. His moral qualities are all well represented. In tone of mind he is very much like his mother, and received a particular impression from her nature which has mellowed the sterner qualities of his own sex, and his inheritance from his father. He is an exceedingly kind, sympathetic, and thoughtful man concerning the wants of others, and is just the one to be where he has to consider the requirements of a large body of men. He is very conscientious, and this must show in his intellectual work, as well as in his treatment of all moral subjects. He does not deviate from his line of principle.

This year the American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science was honored and bestowed an honor on Professor F. W. Putnam, by electing him their President at the fiftieth anniversary of its existence at Boston, in August last. Mr. Putnam has been an officer of the Association for a quarter of a century, and has been intimately acquainted with the work since 1857, and he has been instrumental in raising the membership from 500 to 2,000. He has been well known throughout the country as a specialist in Anthropological and Natural History subjects for years, and has been recognized as one of the famous scientists of this country. He was, therefore, unanimously elected to the Presidency of this fine organization without a dissenting voice. He was born at Salem, Mass., on April 19, 1839, and is a direct descendant of John Putnam, who was one of the first settlers in Salem. In England, the Putnam line may be traced to Puttenham, who died in 1642, and his ancestors likewise included the Appleton, the Ward, and the Fiske families, all well-known New England names.

As a boy, the "Scientific American" says, young Putnam showed unusual fondness for the study of natural history, and his parents afforded him every facility in the pursuit of this fa-

vorite subject. One of the results of his fondness for the study of nature was the preparation by him of an accurate "Catalogue of the Birds of Essex County, Massachusetts," which was published by the Essex Institute in 1856, when he was only sixteen years of age, and which resulted in his being made Curator in Ornithology in that institution.

It was about this time that the attention of Louis Agassiz was attracted by the young man's devotion to natural history, and he was thus drawn to Cambridge, where, in 1856, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University and became one of that brilliant band of young men among whom were the younger Agassiz, Morse, Packard, Scudder, Shaler, and Verrill, all of whom now hold high rank among living naturalists in this country.

It was Putnam's intention to take a course in the Medical School, but the influence of Agassiz proved irresistible, and he soon became assistant in charge of the collection of fishes in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, which office he retained until 1864.

Professor Putnam was called in April, 1894, to the curatorship of the department of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City, and since then he has had the direction of the various expeditions that have been sent out under the auspices of that institution for the purpose of forming an anthropological collection worthy of that great museum.

The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Williams College, in 1868, and that of D.Sc. by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1874. The French government gave him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, in 1896. He has been elected to membership in fifty-six learned societies in this country and eleven abroad. Since 1890 he has been president of the Boston branch of the American Folk Lore Society, and in 1891 he was elected president of the American Folk Lore Society, the parent

body. The American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the National Academy of Sciences, the three scientific societies in the United States to which election is only by in-

His elevation to the presidency is an expression of the appreciation and gratitude of the thousands of scientific men both in this country and abroad, with whom he has formed pleasant acquaintance during his faithful service to the



PROFESSOR F. W. PUTNAM, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

vitiation, include his name on their rolls of membership.

The growth and development of the American Association are chiefly due to his tact, untiring energy, and remarkable executive ability.

American Association, all of whom sincerely hope that, as a permanent member of the council, he may for many years continue to honor its deliberations with the wisdom that has come from his long service and experience.

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 27.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

In the passing of this distinguished man we have to record the disappearance of one who represented in a very high degree the old chivalrous spirit of the Southern aristocrat. Very few of his type are living now. The changes wrought by time no longer tolerate such men—seemingly, however much we



THOMAS F. BAYARD.

may admire them, the new age has little use and less encouragement for such qualities as they exhibited. Of high characteristics, intellectually and morally, with a sincerity and loyalty of purpose that is rare, with a pliancy of judgment that adapted itself to changes of state and national policy, with an intellect that was capable of large responsibilities Mr. Bayard has left a record of large importance upon American his-

tory. He was born in the small State of Delaware about seventy-one years ago, but his career early demonstrated that master minds do not depend upon the size of the place of their birth but upon heritage, culture, and opportunity. Early in life he entered into the arena of politics and advanced with rapid stride in the opinion of contemporaries. At length he was found in the Senate of the United States. Later, during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, he, as Secretary of State, held the highest place in the Washington Cabinet. Later we find him our Ambassador to England. Thus the nation estimated him as worthy of certain of the highest places in its appointment. Everywhere the courteous amiable gentleman, the accomplished high-souled man was exhibited—the Chevalier whose integrity and honor were without reproach.

By inheritance Thomas F. Bayard was highly endowed. His family belongs to the best of the old Southern class. The limning of generations of refinement, commanding eminence, appeared in his face and form. Such an organization is worthy of careful consideration. His head was well developed and balanced generally—the intellectual, moral, and self-centering faculties being markedly supported by strong functional centres. We can point to very few men in public life who have so eminent a development of the qualities that impart moral control to conduct and character. There was great pride of individuality and a sensitive regard for conscience. Hence, if in his public career he occasionally made statements that appeared undiplomatic or inconsistent with official capacity, it was because the convictions of the man were greater than his political

investment; and revolted at affectation and duplicity. The fact that he served in places of high responsibility under administrations of different political color evidences the fact of public confidence. The breadth of the forehead and its fullness centrally shows ability to master the significance of details and a comprehensive view of affairs. He was no narrow analyzer, no mere specialist. Perhaps his views were much colored by a quickness of impression that is indicated by the central height of the forehead. That may be, yet an acute intuitive grasp of things is a principle of great value to the man who deals with large questions. Certain it is that in his long career as statesman and official, Mr. Bayard made few mistakes.

His judgment was eminently critical, especially on the rationalistic side—the development of the frontal region exhibits that relation of the intellectual faculties that would adapt the man to a literary cult like history, or economic science. Had Mr. Bayard chosen to follow such a studious profession he would have attained eminence. He had unusual power in the way of differential analysis and the discernment of causal factors—the broad, full, temporal region shows appreciation of æsthetics and power of representation. He was not fanciful in conception, not given to speculative assumptions, although the ideal might color his style of thought in expression it did not affect his judgment. Such a man would love art, grace, beauty in a high degree, and in life, especially that of the home and personal relations, would endeavor to associate æsthetical effects for the gratification, however, as much of others as of himself. He had also a sensitive sympathy for his fellows, and on this side of his life might be disposed an occasion to go beyond the limit of the conventional.

THE BAYARD FAMILY.

The death of Thomas F. Bayard, in Dedham, Mass., does not obscure the

fact that he was of the celebrated Delaware family of that name, which for more than a century has been identified with the history of that State. It was Thomas F. Bayard's grandfather, James Ashton Bayard the first, who as the sole congressman from Delaware in 1801 made Thomas Jefferson President by giving his vote to Jefferson rather than to Aaron Burr, when there was a tie in the electoral college. This is the only time when this provision in the electoral law has been found of any use. In the House of Representatives the election is by the members of Congress of each State, voting how the single vote of that State was to be cast. If they divide evenly, then the State loses its vote. Congressman James A. Bayard had been chosen as a Federalist, but he preferred Jefferson to Aaron Burr, and so gave the casting vote of Delaware to the greatest leader of Democracy. Of course all the Delaware Bayards since have been strong Democrats.

In 1880, Thomas F. Bayard came very near being nominated for President, and if nominated he might have been elected. But he refused to make some pledges as to what he would do, and, therefore, the convention gave the nomination to General Hancock, who was defeated by General Garfield. It was objected to him that Delaware was a small State and safe for the Democratic party whoever was the candidate. There were a number of votes cast for Thomas F. Bayard in the next national convention. But, as all know, Mr. Cleveland was nominated, and by the narrowest kind of majority was made President. He called Mr. Bayard from the senatorship to be his Secretary of State, and in his second administration made him ambassador to Great Britain, he being the first that held that title. Holding all these positions made Mr. Bayard a broader, larger man. But his best reputation was made in the Senate. His father, his uncle, and his grandfather, all named Bayard, were successively senators from Delaware.

—American Cultivator.

Phrenological Psychology.

BY REV. W. L. SPOONER.

In his interesting jottings in the *Primitive Methodist Large Magazine* for February, Rev. H. Kendall says, that years ago, flushed with ardor on his recently adopted study of Phrenology, he mentioned the subject to the late Rev. C. C. McKechnie (a man of great culture and ability), and instead of expected encouragement, received the proverbial "wet blanket." Mr. McKechnie gave it as his opinion that more benefit could be obtained from the study of Locke, Hamilton, and authors of that class, than from the study of Phrenology. Then Mr. Kendall informs us that he himself afterward "came to look on Phrenology with doubtful eyes." As I read I asked myself, Why? Is it because there is nothing in Phrenology; or because the students of the subject fail to legitimately pursue its teachings?

It would be foolish to speak other than with respect of the great service rendered by the different schools of the Old Psychologists. But their almost entirely introspective method makes their teaching harder to understand, and renders it more liable to uncertain statement, than that of the kindred, though more objective, system of Phrenology.

And, first, in attempting a plea for Phrenology, I would point out that it is, both in inception and unfolding, quite in harmony with modern scientific methods, and especially with what has been termed the New Psychology. Drs. Bain, Bastian, Professor Dewey, of America, and many others, have presented us with a psychology vastly more physiological than the old method. It is found that psychological states are vitally related to physiological conditions, and that only in connection with the study of the nervous system can a true psychology be formulated. I vent-

ure to think that this modern position is sound, that the objective is of as much importance as the introspective method in the study of our subject. A merely abstract, metaphysical psychology is apt to be too ethereal and shadowy for practical purposes. And because Phrenology is the study of mind through physiological manifestation, I hold that it proves itself in line with the recognized methods of science and the New Psychology.

Phrenology teaches that mind is manifested through the nervous organism, and that apart from that nervous organism there can be no accurate knowledge of mind. This statement, as to how we know mind, will scarcely be questioned to-day; for it is experimentally proved, I believe, that there is no mental action independent of molecular movement. That is, whether within consciousness or in outward action, mind reveals itself only through nerve. If this be so, then Phrenology would seem to have some basis; for it claims to be the science of mind as manifested through the nervous system.

In harmony with the majority of physiologists, Phrenology teaches that the brain is the main medium of mental expression. It is another question whether the phrenological localization of mind faculties in the brain be wholly correct; it may or may not be. The great point confirmatory of the phrenologist's claim which modern physiological study establishes is—that the brain is the chief organ of the mind, and that the brain is not a solid simple unit; but a manifold of nerves for the performance of different functions. In the main, Ferrier's localizations of functions in different parts of the brain are accepted as correct. On the principle of analogy, therefore, we may argue, that if the brain, physiologically, is a mul-

tible organ, it may for psychological purposes be similarly multifold.

Further, most physiologists admit that the anterior portion of the frontal brain is the part through which the intellectual functions are performed. If so, then Phrenology and modern physiological science again agree, I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Kendall, who has moved me to attempt this paper; but I had some knowledge of Mr. McKechnie. The latter was himself a splendid illustration of the teaching of Phrenology. That teaching is, that you find breadth, depth, and fullness of intellectual power only in connection with a broad, full, and lofty brow.

The forepart of the frontal brain lobe in Mr. McKechnie was exceptionally developed. And the quality of brain was equal to its quantity; hence the unusual intellectual manifestation

of the man. It could also be easily shown, that other brain and character correspondencies in Mr. McKechnie, were quite as patent as those of the frontal lobe and intellect.

Another noticeable feature in Phrenology is that it welcomes test. It welcomes the test of experiment, and that most searching of all, the test of life! It claims to be the result of experiment, and asks that those who criticise should do so by fair methods, and not stand off and pour forth contemptuous words which are only the blatant utterance of ignorance. Any person of average intelligence and ability may put the phrenological theory to the test; and where fairly tested, I believe, that in its general lines it will survive the testing. Among many things which may be said for Phrenology, I desire to emphasize the following.

(To be continued.)

On Board the Battle-ships.

THE BIG ARMADA DESTROYERS—HOW THEY LOOK SINCE SENDING THE SPANISH FLEET TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

BY ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

On Thursday afternoon, September 29th, a party of students from the American Phrenological Institute of New York City (the writer being one of the number), and accompanied by its Vice President and Secretary, went over to the Brooklyn Navy Yard armed with a special permit to make a visit to the war-ships, several of which are now in the dry-docks undergoing repairs.

The visit was proposed as an object lesson for the students, first, in examining the mechanism of the war vessels themselves and, secondly, of the heads of the engineers and workers of the great guns. These battle-ships bore a very formidable aspect in their shining gray coats of war paint with their yawning cannon-mouths pointing in every direction.

We first boarded the *Indiana*, a magnificent war vessel, though not at present in what the sailors call ship shape, owing to a small army of workmen engaged in and outside.

The *Indiana* has two 13-inch guns. One of these is in the fore part of the ship on the lower deck. It is set on a turret, which is a large round iron platform 15-inches thick, which swung round on a base so that the guns may be turned readily in any desired direction.

The mechanism of these large guns, as well as that of the smaller ones, is really beautiful, each part so nicely adapted to its place that they appear to be the models of perfection.

The 13-inch guns carry a shell of about ten feet in length and weighing

1,100 pounds. The shells are kept in wire cages.

An object of interest on the *Indiana* was a small, queer-looking gun, not at all like those we had been shown, but on it was a copper plate with the following inscription: "Taken from the *Maria Teresa*, Captured July 3, 1898." It was a Mauser rifle, and, although it looked rather insignificant, the sailors assured us it was a vindictive sort of weapon and capable of great destruction.

While standing on the upper deck by the side of a Hotchkiss gun that rests its long nose on the deck railing we looked off to the parade grounds where a squad of white-clad sailors were doing some handsome manœuvering. From this



BATTLE-SHIP IOWA.

point of vantage several other ships of interest to the patriot were pointed out to us, among them being the *Texas* and the *Iowa*, of which we afterward obtained a near view. It was at the time preparing for a voyage to Manila and was not open to visitors.

In one of the hatches of the *Indiana* we saw two massive iron plates with great ragged holes in them, souvenirs of Spanish luck in hitting a mark they so often aimed at. These plates had been recently removed from the upper deck.

I was quite desirous of seeing a prisoner of war, if they had any, and, although the wish remained unexpressed, it was subsequently gratified. He was a stubborn, irascible fellow and was carefully watched. Once he escaped their vigilance and dashed down the draw-

bridge and out on the land. He gave the sailors quite a chase before he was recaptured. The prisoner of war was a little black pig, a native of the enemy's country.

THE FLAG-SHIP NEW YORK.

We next made a visit to the flag-ship *New York*. As visitors we were highly entertained and were shown many objects of great interest. Amidships stands the gun that fired the first shot of the war at Matanzas, and at its side one man was killed and four wounded by a Spanish shell. The marks of destruction in twenty different places on the side of the ship showed what one bursting shell could do when properly aimed. This shell struck one of their light safety boats and tore it into splinters, tore a piece out of a brass stair-rail and cut a good many capers generally.

We were all much interested in the study of the peculiar seaman type, and in observing the cranial formation which characterized similarly all the sailors that we met there. The breadth of the head in the region of Destructiveness, Combativeness, and Constructiveness; and also the large development of the Perceptive Group, especially the organs of Size, Weight, Form, and Individuality, was noticable in nearly all.

Locality, a faculty of great service to the sailor in giving ability to determine latitude and longitude, as well as distance to and from ports was remarkably developed in some of these whom we observed.

The workers of the guns had also exceedingly well developed heads and sinewy muscles. We could also imagine we saw them working. No greater proof was necessary than the examination of their heads—to show that men of brains and of particular brains did the great work of destruction.

The men on board expressed themselves highly pleased with the examination of their cranial capacity; and one on board the *New York* promised to visit the Institute the first opportunity he had.

From a sailor's lips we heard the tragic tale of the destruction of the *Maria Teresa* and other Spanish ships, he all unconsciously making of himself an amusing study, with his swarthy face shining with animation and patriotic enthusiasm. To us it had all been like some traveler's tale, an actual occurrence but too far away and too unreal

to be realized; but to him, an important unit in the tragic history of the Spanish-American war, it was a very real thing, indeed; and to us it was made more so by our presence on the ships and among our faithful sailor laddies than anything else could make it, save an actual view of the proceedings.

People of Note.

LORD CURZON, VICEROY OF INDIA.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT, OF LONDON.

The appointment of Mr. G. R. Curzon, as Viceroy of India, is of great importance to that vast Empire where he will rule as an uncrowned king. Viewing his Phrenology impartially, we do not hesitate in saying, that he is well qualified to fill that important post with credit to himself and to his country. He has many sides to his character, it will not be difficult for him to adapt himself to new environments, or, to sustain his individuality in a responsible position. He has plenty of grit in him and will not be afraid of doing his share of hard work, but he must be allowed to do it his own way, as he would not tolerate interference from any source whatever. He will always think his own methods the best, his is a conservative type of character; he has great veneration for ancient forms and customs and will adhere to time-honored customs. His head is particularly high and broad in the anterior lobes, which gives power and strength in the moral and reasoning faculties; he should be fluent as a speaker, also able and sharp in debate, for he is a great thinker and knows what he is talking about. He has a good share of reserve power, tact, and policy, he does not tell all he knows at first; he is guarded, shrewd, and cynical, would be diplomatic in the discharge of his

duties and conscientious in his attention to details. He has a comprehensive mind and the ability to unravel complex subjects; and the necessary application to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all branches of knowledge. He is a man of method, system, and accuracy, and does not have to do his work over twice; he applies himself to a subject as he goes along. He is firm, persevering, and circumspect, and will show a great amount of moral courage in defending a principle or a theory; he is not timid or afraid of committing himself when he knows he is right. His large Veneration and Benevolence will influence all his actions, hence, he is qualified to exert a regulating and modifying influence on others. He is seriously inclined and very earnest in his work, he evidently has been a hard-working student, there are indications of this in his rapid promotion in the offices of state. He has a lofty conception of the ideal and would aspire toward perfection in his work; he is very thorough, industrious, aggressive, and tactful, although there is a tendency to impulse and impetuosity; his second thoughts will generally be the best, he has enthusiasm, but would be guarded in showing it outside the circle of his friends. He has excellent planning powers, will make a capital organizer and turn off work with dispatch; his strong intuition and perceptive power will enable him to quickly estimate men

and things; he is decidedly original and will work on his own lines and not necessarily follow anyone else's track. He has an available intellect and sees a subject in all its bearings; he has a keen sense of the incongruous and a good share of the mirthful element in his nature; he is very discriminating and critical, and quickly decides a point in argument and debate, his large Comparison and Intuition give him a lucid and distinct idea of a subject. As a public speaker he would be forcible,

made up. He has confidence in himself, is clear-headed and understands things at a glance. He has a large amount of mental capacity and is well adapted for an important and responsible position in life.

LADY CURZON.

This lady has a superior quality of organization and an elevating type of mind. She has a strong development of



LADY AND LORD CURZON.

succinct, and sarcastic, and would show little mercy to his opponents. Notwithstanding these particular traits which are peculiar to himself, he has strong sympathies, an impressionable nature, and is very agreeable and social among his friends, but would not readily affiliate with strangers. He is patriotic in sentiment and fully alive to his own interests. Aspiration, ambition, and independence are marked characteristics. He will show a dogged persistence in carrying out his plans, and would be very unyielding once his mind was

the critical, analytical, and comparative memory and is far-seeing and observant; she possesses great perseverance, moral control, and steadiness of purpose, but is not overbearing or egotistical in disposition. She is affable, sociable, and entertaining. Her domestic nature shows geniality and sincerity with a strong regard for home associations. She is very active, lively, and energetic in her movements, earnest in whatever she undertakes, and quickly makes up her mind what to do when confronted with a difficult matter. She

is quite buoyant and sanguine, and very liberal in dispensing her charities; her kindly disposition will win her many friends. Her mind is fully alive to what is taking place around her. She has keen insight into matters and things, a good memory of events and incidents; and seldom forgets faces. She is quick to grasp ideas, is able to attend to details and possesses delicacy and refinement of mind. She has a very distinct character and is self-possessed in times of emergency, her determination will enable her to overcome obstacles and to pursue the even tenor of her way. She is exacting, prompt, versatile, and cautious in her actions, her forethought and prudence will incline her to weigh the pros and cons before making up her mind upon a subject. She can sustain her individuality in a responsible position and take the lead without showing any spirit of arrogance. She has excellent musical abilities and good elocutionary powers; her capital memory is a strong feature in her character. As a conversationalist she would be fluent and copious in expressing her thoughts, and keen and discriminating in her deductions. Her sense of order and neatness will make her particular with regard to small things. Her sympathies are very strong; the feminine attributes are well represented in her photo; she will do good spontaneously and be very broad in her sympathies. She would be known for her warmth of feeling, quickness in acquiring a knowledge of people and things, for her keen analytical powers of mind, and for her strong social tendencies. She can readily make herself at home in new surroundings, and her graceful manners will win her a host of friends and admirers. She will be an excellent helpmeet to her husband and will share with him the well wishes of their many admirers.

SIR WM. CROOKES.

Sir William Crookes, as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered a pro-

foundly interesting opening address at Bristol. Sir William Crookes does not go quite so far as Mr. Stead in his belief in "Spooks," but in dealing with telepathy, or thought transmission, and other developments of psychic force, he declared at the close of his address at Bristol that there is undoubtedly some force in nature outside ourselves which we have yet to comprehend. But Hamlet, or Shakspeare, said the same thing hundreds of years ago. If Sir William Crookes will make some experiments as to this mysterious psychic force, and give us some definite data the world will hold itself more his debtor than ever. What, however, will touch the average



SIR WM. CROOKES.

Briton more directly in Sir William Crookes's presidential address is his prediction that the population will overtake the wheat-supply about the year 1931. It matters little to us of the present generation that a predecessor of Sir William's in the presidential chair of the British Association predicted that the coal-supply would give out in 400 years—now, however, reduced to 250 years—but with the wheat-supply all insufficient in thirty-three years from now, we or our immediate descendants will be in a perilous state. Sir William suggests a somewhat remarkable remedy in the production of twelve million tons of nitrate of soda from the free nitrogen of the atmosphere by the utili-

zation of the water-power of Niagara. When a scientific man gets tackling a subject like this, he often gets himself in the toils. As a matter of fact, the American wheat harvest this year is estimated to produce 750,000,000 bushels, while, according to Sir William Crookes, the whole world will only want 1,270,000,000 bushels in 1931. Surely if the American crop stands where it is, the rest of the world can supply the balance. What about India and Russia?

He has a high and lofty head and is

force of character from her father and is powerful in debate, drastic in argument, and exceedingly energetic in view of carrying through any work she undertakes to do. There is positiveness in her face and head, and there seems to be no end to her energy and practical insight into things. She is just the one to take up the Woman Suffrage Cause; Temperance; Social Purity Work, and Social Reforms of all kinds, for she is a magnetic speaker and never allows herself to be flowery at the expense of her imagination, therefore



MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, LL.B.

well capable of being the President of the Society of Psychical Research. His idea of the wheat question is similar to some who try to scare people about believing in Phrenology. Read the next issue, 1899, of the Phrenological Annual for a fuller account of his character.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, LL.B.

Mrs. Foster is a remarkable woman. She has inherited much of her moral

she is full of light, argument, and sympathy.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, LL.B., is president of the National Woman's Republican Association, and has practiced law before the Supreme Court for many years.

This lady has come from the remarkable revolutionary stock of the Warrens, and is, therefore, from New England. She presents to us a woman of large possibilities, of commanding presence, and of immense determination of

mind. She was one of the pioneers in the study of law and to-day many women are following her example. In fact, she is a philanthropist in more senses than one, and has done for her sex what very few have been able to do, namely, encouraged them to engage in a comparatively new avocation. If statistics and impartial authorities are to be credited, it is time for women who graduate from colleges with the intention of earning a living, to begin to look about for other occupation than school teaching. The pertinacity with which they naturally continue to overcrowd this profession is fraught with disastrous results. It is forcing many with the highest teaching attainments to accept a low rate of pay and in many cases to be content with inferior positions. This discouraging outlook is forcing more than one young woman, however rich in degree, prizes, or fellowships, to seek other means of livelihood. That women are mentally competent to master the intricacies of the law and try cases before a jury of their peers is now ancient history. For years colleges and universities have been graduating women from their law schools, and the bars of various States have been admitting them to practice. Undeniable is the fact that women have a great future before them at the New York bar, where they have not, up to the present time, scored much material success, but in other parts of the country, namely in California and elsewhere, they have made good progress.

Mrs. Clara Foltz, for the last twelve years, has been in successful practice out West, and two years ago came to New York City and opened offices here. The New York bar is exceedingly conservative, and, therefore, is slow to encourage women lawyers. T. A. F.

BIG THUNDER.

Big Thunder has the true typical head of the Indian. The large perceptive intellect, the over-reaching brow, the high cheek-bones, the massive jaw,

the powerful nose, the keen eye, the shaggy eyebrows, and the long straight hair.

He is tall and powerfully made and looks, when compared with ordinary men, like a giant. His Indian cap contains the tall feathers, but the photograph does not permit us to see them all.

He should be an excellent shot and



BIG THUNDER, FROM MAINE.

could live any time by the spoils of his bow and arrow or gun.

His memory of faces and places is remarkable. J.

COMMODORE SCHLEY.

The Rev. Edward Huber has obtained the following facts about the Schley family in America:

"Perhaps few members of the Schley family even know that the destroyer of Cervera's fleet at Santiago is the direct descendant of a humble but vigorous German schoolmaster. His name was Thomas Schley, and he arrived in the spring of the year 1735 at Annapolis, Maryland, in charge of a party of emigrants from the Palatinate and Switzerland. Altogether, there were about one hundred families. They

settled on both banks of Carroll Creek, three miles from Monocacy River on an extensive piece of land owned by Daniel Dulaney, of Annapolis.

"The emigrants could boast of little wealth, but plenty of muscle, thrift and Teutonic energy. Despite their meagre means, among the first things they did was to establish a good school and church, for the early German emigrants were noted for their earnest piety and solicitude for the education of their children. Thomas Schley was unanimously chosen as the teacher and he was at the same time the substitute of the traveling clergyman during his absence."

Commodore Schley is a modest man who has risen step by step to the position he now occupies. He has acted on the principle that merit wins. In response to a telegram congratulating him on the destruction of Cervera's fleet he wrote: "Victory belongs to every officer and man of the fleet." When the Spanish Admiral was taken on board the Iowa and was conversing with Captain Evans and Schley in the cabin, with tears in his eyes he said: "My career is ended. I shall go back to Spain and be killed or die in disgrace." Commodore Schley put out his hand and rested it on Cervera's shoulder, and in perfect Spanish said: "Admiral, you are a brave man, and coming out as you did in the face of a superior force is but an exemplification of that bravery. Your country can but do you honor." Admiral Cervera threw his arms around the Commodore and said: "Ah, sailors are always gentlemen."

Has a well regulated head. It is not wanting in executive force, but he plans first, then works. His large Causality makes him a born organizer.

ADMIRAL CERVERA.

Admiral Cervera de Santa Ana, whose squadron was completely destroyed July 3d, and who was a prisoner of war at Annapolis, is sixty-five years of age. He was born in the prov-

ince of Jerez, where his father, Carlos de Cervera, was a man of great wealth and known as one of the richest wine merchants of Spain. Cervera's mother was Marie Porpete, a daughter of Count Porpete y Velle of the royal family of Spain. Their son had all the advantages which wealth and position could afford. He entered the naval academy at San Fernando when eighteen years of age and graduated three years later, in



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

1854, and was afterward attached to several different training ships to prepare him for naval warfare. In 1859 he experienced his first campaign in the expedition sent out by Spain against Morocco, and for his services was promoted to first lieutenant. He was next attached to an expedition sent to Cochin China, in 1862. Afterward he was attached to the Spanish legation in

Washington, and subsequently was made a captain of the Spanish navy and placed in command of a ship and sent to Peru, where war was in progress. He remained there but a short time, when the ten years' war broke out in Cuba, and he was sent to engage in the blockade of Cuban ports.

During the progress of that war he was recalled and made secretary of the navy in the Spanish cabinet. When he again entered active service he was made an admiral and placed in command of the *Pelayo*, the first and only first-class battle-ship in their navy. Its construction was undertaken and carried out under his suggestions. He has

been adjutant to the Queen Regent, and head of the Spanish naval commission sent to London to confer with similar commissions from other European powers concerning marine matters. He bears fifteen medals bestowed upon him by the government, and Spain counts him as her foremost naval officer. Admiral Cervera has shown himself to be a courteous and brave officer and as a prisoner of war entitled to special regard on account of the treatment he accorded to Hobson and his men.

We refer our readers to the August JOURNAL for further remarks on his character.

FROM SLAVE TO EMPRESS.

The most powerful woman ruler in the world is the Empress Dowager Tuen-Tson-Hsi.

The sun never sets on the possessions of Victoria's kingdom, and her navy is the finest in the world; the strength of Queen Wilhelmina's little country is not to be despised, and her marriage will probably widen her dominions; Maria Christina may change the boundaries of the countries of Europe, but the Empress of China controls the destinies of 600,000,000 people, a nation which, during her lifetime, will probably pass through the most eventful and important epoch in its history. Her control of the government is supreme, since she has recently taken the regal power from her worthless son, the Emperor, with the full sanction of the law. She is probably the first "self-made empress" in history, and the story of her career is one of the most romantic ever told.

Tuen-Tson-Hsi (good luck) was a very little girl when her father lost all his small property, and his family were on the verge of starvation. His daughter,

who had none of the American girl's "sentimentalism," proposed at this crisis that he should sell her, and he, nothing loth, for she was only a girl, disposed of her for a large sum of money to the viceroy of his province. Her beauty and accomplishments—she learned how to read and embroider in her new home—soon won so much attention from her master that a disturbance in the domestic arrangements of the household was imminent, and to avoid the catastrophe, she was presented to the Emperor. He was immediately attracted by her celestial charms, and as his wife very conveniently died about this time, he married the little slave girl.

During his life she wielded much influence, often for the worse, for she is a woman whose nature a knowledge of adversity did not soften; and on his death she assumed full control of the imperial affairs. For some years after her son came of age, she yielded the government to him, but she has now resumed entire control, and again occupies the throne of the greatest despots in history

—Atlanta Constitution.





"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

No. 441.—What a child will become is the problem in nearly every family, and the new psychology is on the road toward answering this important question, but it will take many years first before it succeeds in understanding the child sufficiently to delineate his character, and accurately state what he is capable of doing. We are glad that the educational body as a whole is approaching the study of mind from even so experimental a stand-point. In our last number we gave the normal side of character by illustrating these remarks with four beautiful little children of different ages, talent, and quality of organization, and we promised our readers to present this month an illustration of the abnormal side of life.

The following portraits will show that we are keeping our word, and it may be as well to occasionally show the conditions of life that are presented to a phrenologist. The following are two pictures of a lad sent to us by Otto Harty, who examined the lad in Valparaiso, Ind. The lad is sixteen years of age and possesses a circumference of head 19 1/4 inches, over the top of the head 14 1/2, length from Eventuality to occipital spine 13 inches. He can do two things remarkably well which are even called accomplishments. We wonder if our students can discover them from the photographs.

The head, it will be noticed, is not evenly developed and the expression of

the face is decidedly vacant and unintellectual. The eyes are not evenly set. The nose is not refined. The lips are coarse and irregular and parted, while the chin is one-sided, thus the physiognomy of the lad shows a semi-imbecility. We do not believe in giving up the care and nurture of such lads as this because of their abnormal growth, and the other day we had a singular proof of how a lad with an arrest of development could be influenced by judicious treatment and proper management. Our regret was that the parents had brought him to us as a last instead of a first resort, but our compensation came in the fact that the lad's interest was awakened in what we said of and to him, and he will certainly be given every chance to improve. The ear is located low down in the head and if a line were drawn from its opening to the nose and another from the same point in the ear to the lower part of the frontal lobe, it will be found that he has a predominance of the lower type of mentality. He has several strong characteristics, whilst for the most part there is a deficiency. He lacks height in the crown of the head and possesses very little controlling power. If, however, a measurement were made from the opening of the ear to the organ of Benevolence, which is the highest organ in the top of the brain and stands out more prominently than any other faculty, we should find that the callipers

registered a much higher figure than a similar measurement taken to the crown or back of the top head, or even one taken from the opening of the ear to the lowest point of the back of the head. The organ of Benevolence, therefore, is phenomenal and is more strongly represented than any other faculty in his head. It is, however, unbalanced by the other faculties, and the organ of Acquisitiveness is neither guided by his Causality, Conscientiousness, or Self-Esteem. He has an uncontrollable desire to steal in order to give away what he takes. In case the photographs are not sufficiently able to guide our readers to form their own opinions regarding the two points of

to remember any philosophical train of thought. He has, however, a larger development of Comparison and Human Nature, and consequently will be able to make good distinctions between one musical note and another, and will also discriminate between the quality of the things he gives away. He will sacrifice his own needs to his desire to bestow personal favors upon others. The features of his face are still in an embryonic condition and it will take many years to fashion them like those of others.

No. 442.—The photograph of this young man, taken purposely for our present purpose by Rockwood, indicates just the opposite kind of mentality, culture, and quality. His head



NO. 441. WALTER.

interest in his character we will explain them in brief. One is that Walter is fond of music and is able to play a drum in a band, and the other is his interest in taking Kodak pictures. We do not go so far as to say he will make a first-class photographer, but for a lad of his capacity it is interesting to find that he takes pleasure in photography at all. Through his musical talent he will be able to improve his mind in other channels and may improve as he grows older. He is not a lad of much force of character, neither does he appear to be a very social, fascinating, or friendly lad. He appears to have very little will power, and sufficient capacity

measures over 23 inches in circumference by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the top by 16 inches from the frontal bone to the occipital. He is but nineteen years of age and possesses a weight of body far superior to what such a brain requires. He is thus inflicted with an inch and a half in circumference over the normal and the other regions of the head in like proportion. He, therefore, is called upon to carry about with him a head that ought to be on the shoulders of a man weighing two hundred pounds. What can he do with this power is the question. Our advice to his mother was to let him vegetate for the next five years any way and encourage him to

work with his muscles and his body without teasing his brain to make a great show in study.

The features of his face are small, and there is not a sufficient length or breadth of face to correspond with the size of brain. He has several talents,



NO. 442.

and we leave the question open for the following month for all who care to take up the case and write out their thoughts upon it for our next month's journal, when we will publish the best description of his talents, etc., but it must not exceed three hundred words.

A DAILY OPPORTUNITY.

Every man, every woman, every child, has some talent, some power, some opportunity of getting good and doing good. Each day offers some occasion for using this talent. As we use it, it gradually increases, improves, becomes native to the character. As we neglect it, it dwindles, withers, and disappears. This is the stern but benign law by which we live. This makes character real and enduring; this makes progress

possible; this turns men into angels, and virtue into goodness.

God's angels drop, like grains of gold,
Our duties 'midst life's shining sands;
And from them, one by one, we mould
Our own bright crown with patient hands.

From dust and dross we gather them;
We toil and stoop for love's sweet sake,
To find such worthy act a gem
In glory's kingly diadem,
Which we may daily richer make.

Great will be the blessedness of those who have not to weep over harsh words, bitter expressions, or wanton neglect to those who ought never to have been subject to such things. None will ever regret speaking too many kind words, while many will have to weep over hasty ones which made the heart ache, and perhaps hastened the death we had to mourn. If, therefore, you would escape this, and have fewer tears to shed by and by, seek and study to be kind now to those you love. If you desire a happy future, sow the seeds now. Be kindly, gracious, considerate, tender, while you have the opportunity. Seek to cast brightness and cheerfulness at all times in your home. Banish as completely as you can all harshness, meanness, suspicion, unkindness, inconsiderateness, from your being, so that when the dark shadows of trial and death give you sorrow, you may not have to add to it the bitterness of self-reproach, when it will be of no avail. Never forget that the habit which feeds and helps the one starves and hinders the other. Sow kindness, loving words, cheerful smiles, so constantly that the heart will be full and the mind possessed by such influences that there will be no room left for the rank weeds of unkindness to find an entrance or obtain a place.

Oh, speak no ill, but lenient be
To other's failings as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known:
For life is but a passing day,
No lip can tell how brief its span;
Then, oh, the little time we stay
Let's speak of all the best we can.

Give your children bright, healthful books—those calculated to teach them right living, but yet not the Sunday-school books either, by whose pages one must undergo many sorrows and die young. No, not these, but happy, bright books, telling of the lives of little children in different countries; of the climate, the way the people dress and live, the houses, games, etc.; bringing in just a little history, so that later, when history of that country is to be

studied, they will remember having heard something about it.

Stories of travel can be made most interesting, even to young children, and much information imparted to them without any exertion of the brain on their part.

Parents cannot be too careful what books are the daily companions of their children, for the thoughts ingrafted on the mind in childhood will have a lasting impression upon the character.

A Neglected Opportunity.

By LISSA B.

In the homes are the strongest influences that affect the children for better or worse. Not only the manner, tone of voice, habit of thought, example, and precept of the parents; but there are outside influences that enter in and permeate the home atmosphere which the children breathe and have their souls made either purer or more foul, making them become more noble or ignoble in spirit.

Every person who enters a home carries with him an air that affects something. Did you ever stop to think that every time you meet a child you start a current of influence affecting the child-thought and mind. That every individual who comes into the household where there is child-life leaves an impress of his personality for better or worse, although it may be but slight. And with this there rests a responsibility and also an opportunity. An opportunity to say or do something that may sway a child's life for weal or woe throughout a life-time, and that life-time will make him to be what he is in eternity.

I once knew a widowed mother who had a little boy: and often perplexed and troubled she looked to friends for counsel and help; but usually they

went on absorbed in their own self-interest, giving small heed to her and her boy.

The boy grew up, not bad, but an honest, upright man, making a comfortable living. But there were opportunities missed that could have made him a scholar, for he had a superior intellect. Remaining outside of the church he could have been brought in and become a splendid Christian worker, for in his nature was a deeply religious tendency with an energetic, noble, honorable temper.

A good, honest workman, he possessed the talent to have become a man of power in some profession; but he grew to manhood's years, no one conscious of his ability, or caring enough to show him in any of the right ways. His mother was a church member, but the minister did not minister to the needs of the boy even in giving him right direction as to a course of study or reading. Papers of police news, and some few books of sensational story fell in his way, and he attended the public school until old enough to do a day's work.

Why did not teacher, preacher, doctor, or some friend give him wise and helpful direction. Did no man or

woman care for the boy's soul, or for his body either? He found this a hard world, many trying to get as much work out of him for as little pay as they could. And did this harden or soften his heart? Perhaps a little of both; for he became a man of deep feelings with a touch of bitterness, and with the most sympathetic, kindly consideration for others, especially for those in trouble or need. Straightforward with something of roughness in manner, he had nothing of a false pretense about him, for his was a fine spirit. A right education, training, cultivation, would have saved him from some bad habits and made him, as he was a gentleman at heart, a more complete gentleman in exterior.

And yet, I thought, often God's way of training a character is not our way. This man possessed strength, ruggedness, nobility, and a tender-hearted sympathy so lacking in many persons. And may there not yet be some influence in God's hand to bring this one wholly into the Kingdom?

Through hardship and suffering even Christ was made perfect. And I thought of the story of Jean Val Jean, in *Les Misérables*, how the severe experiences of his life transformed an uncouth youth into a man-angel of wisdom and goodness. Often what we think to be wrongs and mistakes may be only the little chisels and hammers

of the Divine Sculptor cutting and pounding one's character into some form of loveliness, and we are unable to discern the beauty wrought in that soul until there comes to us some sudden revelation and we see a character shaped like unto the Christ-like One.

One way that God works in this world is through those who let his Spirit fill them and they are led and taught to influence others into a knowledge of what is right and best. The most susceptible time of life is in childhood; and what we term the small things may be, in God's sight, the great things; and it is a duty and an opportunity to be neglected at the peril of doing a heavy wrong if each one does not use his or her influence in all the possible helpful ways to better the child-life of every youthful acquaintance.

Ministers and physicians, more than many others, are privileged to enter the homes of the people. And if they would become interested enough in the intellectual, spiritual, and bodily welfare of the children to make judicious inquiry into their inclinations and doings and offer helpful suggestion, encouragement, and counsel, very many children might be guided and assisted into growing up to better things than they even dream of, even to the full development and use of their highest and best capabilities.

ARTISTIC EFFECTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

In a recent lecture before the Working Women's Society in New York by Mrs. Helen Campbell on "Household Industries," the speaker pointed out many mistaken ideas of women on art effects in household decoration. Among other things Mrs. Campbell said:

"There are many women who think that ribbons tied on bird cages, lamps in hoopskirts, and gilded dustpans decorated with satin ribbons to hold photographs, are artistic decorations.

The really thoughtful and artistic decoration of a room has a strong mental effect. A restful scheme of color is that of nature in the autumn, the season of rest. So a room with a dull earth-brown

carpet, couches and hangings of a pale wood color, and the high lights in sash curtains and fancy decorations in a clear, sunshiny yellow will bring rest and refreshment to tired body and mind. A man would be rested after a siesta in such a room without knowing why; a woman would go to work and find out why and copy it. If women would make every effort to bring the beautiful into our lives on every side, they would have more power to purify life and politics than even the right of suffrage could give them. We would be more prosperous, more moral, and more intellectual if we were more artistic in the arrangement of our homes.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

EFFECT OF LOSS OF A LIMB.

A writer in the "Popular Science Monthly" gives some interesting data on this topic which is encouraging.

A prominent manufacturer of artificial limbs says: "By looking over our books, which comprise the histories of many thousand cripples, we arrive at the conclusion that dismembering plays no part whatever in shortening life. Our records date back to 1853, and it is an astonishing fact that, of the entire number of our patrons, less than 25 per cent. have died, and most of those from old age or accident; and in no case can we learn of a death that can be directly ascribed to the loss of a limb.

As we investigate this subject more thoroughly we are persuaded that amputations enhance vitality, and render it not only probable but positive, that on account of amputations, the lives of the subjects will be prolonged and free from disease."

No record can be found of a cripple becoming insane, and but very few cases where they have committed suicide. The mental as well as the vital forces appear to become strengthened by the dismemberment.

It is a noticeable fact that persons who lose their legs become very powerful in their arms, large in chest, and great in girth, and persons who lose their arms become powerful in their legs and large in girth. The loss of parts of the body conduces to health, life, and development.

Dare, Melrose, Conway, Leland, and Fitzpatrick, one-legged acrobats whose muscular developments are the envy of the world, have never been surpassed by athletes with natural limbs.

A reasonable explanation may be

found in the hypothesis that the removal of a part of the body lessens the demand on the vital forces, and permits the supplying reservoirs to contribute more abundantly to the remaining members. If it overtaxes the heart to force the blood through all the avenues of the body, will not its labors be lessened if a few of those avenues are forever removed? And will not the remaining avenues receive a larger proportion of the life-giving essences? If the nervous system is overburdened, will not the tax be lessened if a part of the nerve organization be removed? If a tree is permitted to grow, it will sap itself by the many choking branches that come from its trunk. The cutting off of these branches and the trimming up of the limbs, always give new vigor to the tree. It will grow larger, stronger, and will live longer.

TOO MUCH STUDY BAD.

Dr. O. Sprague Paine has made a specialty of studying the brain. This is what he says: "Men very often die from overwork, especially brain-workers. Many men study day and night and work day and night almost, and so overtax their brains that they become mentally and physically incapable of performing their proper work, and eventually break down altogether under the mental strain. These then have to rest, and great care has to be taken in order that they may fully regain their health. In many cases they have broken down so completely that as long as they live they are mere wrecks of their former selves, and in many cases they fail to recover at all. A great many are troubled with sleeplessness, and fail to pay any attention to this, thinking that

it is nothing at all. This is really a very serious and dangerous condition to be in. Persons who can't sleep can't rest properly. Eventually the brain will wear out. It is absolutely impossible to keep well without sleep. Men must have sleep or else suffer for it, and the first organ of the body that will suffer will be the brain. Unless the brain is properly rested the patient will break down and perhaps become insane."

DANGERS FROM DUST.

It is simply impossible to escape inhaling dust at all seasons and in all places. A great deal has been said about the dangers of dust inhalation. Whether dust is dangerous or not depends entirely upon its character and the physical condition of the one inhaling it.

All dust laden with disease-producing bacteria—especially with the tubercle bacillus—is a menace; and yet, where the system is in a condition of perfect health, the danger is not very great. The fact, however, that so many are not in such a healthy state, but are rather much below the normal power of resistance, makes all disease-laden dust a source of danger if taken into the lungs or mouth, and if deposited on fruit or in milk or other articles of food that are eaten without being cooked and thus sterilized.

Hence, all excreta from the bowels, bladder, skin, mouth, or lungs of persons having infectious disease, should be thoroughly destroyed or disinfected, in order that the dust, if contaminated by them, may not be rendered dangerous.

Coal dust is not injurious, yet the dust of all metals and minerals is very much so, especially tin dust. Tin miners are about six times more liable to pulmonary disease than coal miners. The dust of flour and starch is not injurious. The best air, however, to breathe is the clear, transparent atmosphere that we have after a heavy rainfall, or that found on mountains and in

pine forests remote from the dust contaminating influences of urban life.

The great advantage of rural life over city life is the freedom from dust and air contamination, as well as the greater purity of water, soil, and food.

—Health Journal.

VEGETARIANISM AS TAUGHT BY GRAHAM.

While as Vegetarians we have never professed exact discipleship to Sylvester Graham, having acquired our Vegetarianism before we read his works, we desire that no injustice be done him. To charge that Vegetarianism as taught by him is a failure in consequence of the use of concentrated food is unjust to Graham, who taught: "If, therefore, instead of supplying the alimentary organs with food composed of due proportions of nutritious and innutritious matter, we artificially separate the nutritious from the innutritious, and supply the organs only with concentrated, nutritious matter, we shall soon destroy the functional powers of the organs—break down the general function of nutrition and cause atrophy and death." ("Graham's Science of Human Life," p. 748.) And yet Dr. T. Powelle writes in "Health Culture" (p. 97) an article on "The Ruinous Effects of Vegetarianism as Taught by Sylvester Graham," and attributes this "ruin" as "due to a want of discrimination in the use of foods that are wholesome but too concentrated for any but those who must endure arduous and sustained effort." That Graham did not teach this is so well known that it is surprising so intelligent a writer should assail his teaching in this regard.

That Dr. Powelle, and some others, have fallen into this error and suffered the consequences should be attributed to their want of discrimination and not to the teachings of Graham.

The Health Food Companies depriving wheat of its bran and then grinding it into what they misname "whole wheat flour," is supposed to be a step in

advance of Graham, but it is a step toward concentrated food and has been always regarded by us with distrust. Bulk as well as nutrition are essential to the healthy action of the alimentary organs and the taking off of the bran before grinding deprives the flour of this important element and quality.

The other objection to "Vegetarianism as taught by Graham," as to fats and oils, is equally a modern error and has no foundation in Graham's teaching. On the contrary Graham declared that "animal fat is not proper for the food of man." ("Science of Human Life," 1276.)

Failure in some cases, therefore, cannot be properly attributed to "Vegetarianism as taught by Graham," but as ignorantly practiced by men who have not followed the best authorities on the subject.

C. L. B.

INVITATIONS TO DEATH.

Of the many things in this world that are necessary but almost useless perhaps the most conspicuous is giving advice about health. There are few human beings who know how to take care of themselves and fewer still who act up to their "lights," and fewer still

who do not resent being further enlightened.

Therefore in calling attention to the fact that folly and not heat or humidity is responsible for almost all the prostrations and deaths from prostration it is not expected that the foolish will give heed and mend their ways.

Men will keep right on drinking fiery intoxicants in order to "keep cool." They will keep right on jumping into icy baths when they are covered with perspiration. They will keep right on pouring iced milk and iced tea into overheated stomachs, when they would not pour anything cold into a hot glass for fear of cracking it. They will keep right on doing the thousand and one foolish things to get cool that result or almost result in cooling them off forever.

And perhaps this is well. Perhaps it is one of nature's own ways of promoting the survival of the wisest and therefore the fittest. Perhaps it is one of nature's own checks on the too rapid increase of the population.

Surely if men took as good care of themselves as they do of their horses or even of their shoes the deaths of very old people would cease to have a news value.—N. Y. World.

SPECIAL BOOK OF THE MONTH.

"Sunny Life of an Invalid," by C. Howard Young, M.F.S.H. Published at Hartford, Conn. Price \$1.00. This book appears from its first page to its last a very healthful and practical one for the sick, and those who are well will also receive many useful hints from it. It covers a large pathological bill of fare, and in the first chapter the writer speaks of the mind-cure experiments. He starts his contents table with this assuring picture: Twenty-five years of sickness—fourteen sunny years in bed. There is a pathetic drollery throughout the whole fifteen chapters, which are crowded with incidents and rich experiences of practically all kinds. He has had a series of ailments over which he makes merry, and

which would have sent most people into their graves long ago. His experience has shown him many fallacies in medical treatment, and he points out some radical ones that have benefited him. He makes light of his own difficulties, which he sums up as follows:

First, heart disease, produced by inflammatory rheumatism. Second, Hypertrophy of heart, caused by falls, and various tribulations. Third, Dyspepsia of an aggravated type, caused by drugs given by many doctors, which ate off the coating of the stomach. Fourth, Internal injuries caused by falls. Fifth, neuralgia of a violent type, caused by the state of his system. Weight reduced from one hundred and sixty-nine pounds, to seven-

ty-eight pounds. Sixth, rheumatism of a mild form.

He gives this bill of fare to show how one can be quite ill, and yet be happy. One would think that this list was long enough, but he tells us we must add ten falls to it. In fact this is the most marvelous book ever written, and above it all he keeps a sound mind and a happy disposition, and gives good practical advice to those who care to take it. In his chapter on "Seeking Health," Chapter VII., page 125, he says: "Traveling for health is a most dismal occupation. To those about to do so, I should say don't. Remain with kind relatives and friends. To those who have throat or lung troubles I would say: Have some large room without too many curtains or rugs; temperature even, say 70° F.; then when the weather is good, in winter, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., the 'Medical Day' as it is called, try outdoor walking, if temperature is above 40° F.; if not, use a veil (fine wool) that elevates the temperature fully eight degrees. Under freezing (32° F.) remain in the house. Remain in if foggy at any temperature. Traveling for health induces home-sickness—'nostalgia'—a sad disease of the wanderer. The Wandering Jew may have stood it, but no one else could. Home-sickness acts often on every organ in the body. Depresses; the heart-beats decrease. Worry from home-sickness causes acidity of the blood, just as anger does, but in a less degree."

In the thirteenth chapter, page 242, he gives some sensible hints about colors in a sick-room, which may be admirably used by many who have not thought of their comfort. He says: "I think that invalids have been greatly helped by the proper use of color. This may seem cranky to the average strong man or woman, but it is not. Test my views. My own room is a poem in blue and red, without mixtures of other colors. In the summer I prefer pale blue to predominate, as cooling in reality and appearance. In winter red gives warmth to appearance, and renders the room more cheerful. If any object to a color, like red, as savagery, I would refer them to the prince of art critics, Ruskin, who says, in effect that noble minds prefer these colors, blue and red. Too much red

is irritating to some. One must be as judicious in the choice of color as in the use of medicine. How much common sense there is in the help that colors give to the sick. The red color has many thousand vibrations, and causes the heart to beat quicker. Blue has less vibrations and consequently the heart beats slower. I think the writer is perfectly correct in saying that color and music will be two of the great curatives of the future. If those who are blue when the sun does not shine, and (there seem to be many such) had a room furnished in the brightest of yellow, they would not then miss the golden orb so much."

With regard to music, in Chapter XIV. he recognizes music as a great medical agent. This corresponds entirely with our experience on the subject. Music was recognized as a power in ancient times, even in the time of David, and we should have reached by this time a higher state of perfection in its application to disease. He says: "Disease means not-at-ease. Music means harmony, and will bring ease, consequently health. He continues. "I am fully convinced that music can cure some diseases, and help others. Herbert Spencer found in music his chief recreation during the many years of his writing the 'Synthetic Philosophy,' when he was a nervous invalid. It is probable but for this he might never have completed the greatest intellectual task of modern times. Music is sedative." He advises every nurse to be proficient on some sweet instrument, as the phonoharp, the autoharp, zither, or guitar-zither. The first is probably the most sweet and plaintive, and perhaps the most soothing and best for the sick. Music to the writer, and he is not alone in this experience, is more than medicine. It is spiritual food he says. Now if music, grave, soothing, and calm, can be used as a soporific, why is it not an advantage even over the drug or club process. There are 2,100 drugs for 600 or 700 diseases or modifications of diseases. This proves too many; as Oliver W. Holmes once said, all but six were best thrown into the sea, but he pitied the fishes, as well he might.

Let those who are ill secure such a book as this, and they will be greatly rewarded and benefited.



The Opening Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, September 6th.

(Continued from page 128.)

Mrs. Wells then called upon Dr. Brandenburg, whom she said was a graduate of the Institute, and will also become a lecturer in the course.

Dr. Brandenburg: Ladies and gentlemen, I did not come here this afternoon to make a speech, I did not know I had to make one, but when one of the officers makes a call, I suppose it is my duty to respond. I am pleased to see new faces here, and I am glad to welcome you to-day.

I believe that one of the greatest pleasures we have as a liberty-loving people, is that we have the right to change our ideas of mind, and after you have attended the Institute here, you will have that great liberty of changing your mind in regard to liberty of the brain and brain action. It will not all be theory, much of it will be practice you can use in your every-day life.

You will be taught here that your head is for some other use than to hang your hat upon; you will be taught here that wisdom is knowledge; you will be taught here why some are selfish in the lack of love, and therefore you will be led into the mystery why marriage is sometimes a failure.

I have not missed the opening exercises of the Institute for twelve years, neither have I missed the closing exercises for that length of time, and I trust I will be able to attend the opening and closing exercises for years to come, and meet many students from all parts of the world, and to do the work, the glorious work, one that will be greatly beneficial to yourselves and more so to others.

As has been said, I am to be one of the teachers or lecturers in this class, and while I will not be able to tell you things that are new, I hope I will not be

able to tell you anything which is not true. Mr. Tiers will now say a few words.

Mr. Tiers said:

It is no new thing for me to talk with people on moral subjects. I have been a preacher for the last fifty-nine years, and I have been a believer in phrenological science even longer than that.

As a writer for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL I have been frequently in these rooms when examinations have been going on, and I feel as if this talk about Phrenology and its truths opens a world of thought to whoever will come here.

I have been so familiar here and have been a worker in the course for so many years, having been the phrenological illustrator of this Institution for the past thirty years, that I feel I ought to know something about the science. All the pictures, portraits, and various kinds of illustrations, and those facts they sent out into the world, have come from my hand, so you see I am interested in Phrenology. I have pictured it and I have talked of it.

I want to say one thing further, and that is, that I was associated in social intercourse with Nelson Sizer for all these years, have spent many hours with him in that room in consultation. He seemed to be almost the life of this Institution, and some people thought that when he passed away the Institution, in spite of everything, would die out, and that there would be no more interest in it, because so many have already passed away, who have given their life and energy to the Institution.

You see to-day the result of all their work. See the interest in Phrenology that has been engendered by their efforts. Read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-

NAL for the past few months since Nelson Sizer's death. Read and see the fine essays and illustrations in the JOURNAL. This work has prospered and will prosper in the years to come; interest will never die in phrenological science, and it will go, as I have said, into future ages. It will go on until it triumphs and controls, and be a shining light for scientists.

Thank you, my dear friends, for your kind attention.

Mrs. Wells: My niece, Miss Jessie Fowler, will make some remarks.

Miss Fowler: We want to extend to you a welcome that is as hearty as though it were the first meeting of the Institute in 1866.

We are exceedingly glad to have our friend, Dr. Bradford, with us, whom we have met many times on the other side of the Atlantic as well as on this, to whom my father was much attached. It is of interest to me to learn that he has four Phrenological charts. I knew he had been examined by my father, and I had the pleasure of keeping him one day from St. Paul's Cathedral by placing my hands on that dome of a head. I think we have no better proof of Phrenology than in reading the character in his face and head.

There is another person who is much in my mind to-day, and if you will carry your thoughts across the Atlantic to the Dutch people, you will experience with them a gladness of heart that their young Wilhelmina is to be crowned Queen to-day, if you make an examination of her head, you will find her to be a strong and intelligent woman and a proof of the science. It will be of interest to those believing in Phrenology to see how true to her character she will be. She has an excellent mother, who has devoted herself to her child. That girl is but eighteen years of age, and yet imbued with knowledge and wisdom beyond her years.

We have many advocates and students from all parts of the country with us to-day, from Vermont to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Utah, and it seems to me an

appropriate thought to illustrate our subject (Phrenology) as we would allude to sections of our country. The United States is one hemisphere of the great world, and our brains are likewise hemispherically divided. The United States is divided into States, just as the brain is divided into organs. These States have a number of counties, each town has its municipality—the mind is divided into faculties, and each has its location, its centre for work—and over all is a President in Washington, so we have a president, which rules and governs the action of the brain. We want the brain of each individual to be at its best, we want to give you all the information possible gleaned in years past.

There is, as you know, great responsibility in such a work as this, the great responsibility of examining young men and young women coming to us for advice, whom we have often directed to the line of work for which they are best fitted, who have already entered upon the work we have marked out for them.

You will therefore be able to sympathize with me in the work I do to-day. It is not one I have chosen, but one I have been called to. I am not sure that I should have chosen it for myself, knowing the difficulties in following such workers as my father, his brother, Mr. Sizer, and my aunt, yet we should be very weak indeed if we refused to stand in the front ranks in the battle when called to do so, and so I took up work here because I felt it was my duty. When the time comes for you to decide on lines of work, you will find yourself better prepared to take up what seems to be your duty after your study here. Do not be discouraged.

I hope some day Dr. Bradford will speak to you on "The Power of Personality." I have had the privilege of hearing him myself, and it inspired me with fresh courage.

Let us all be just as brave as Mrs. Wells has been. I thank Providence in sparing her to us and allowing her to be here as President of the Institute this afternoon.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND **SCIENCE OF HEALTH;**
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1898.

Editorials.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

Since Phrenology knows no political party, no sect, or religious preferment, nevertheless, as a man grows up and develops, so will he become more or less set in his opinions and views of life.

If we published that our private opinions favored Republicanism, would we be broad or liberal minded if we excluded every good thought that had reference to Democratic people? No; certainly not. Therefore, although all our readers may not agree with the highest of tributes being paid to Mr. Bayard's life and character, yet it must be borne in mind that there are many who hold these views most sincerely, and when penned by one whose political coloring is the same we see and understand the manner of approaching such a character; but from a Republican's standpoint, his reputation and work in Great Britain were not all they should have been when repre-

senting a great country. He was a polished gentleman, but he did not care to remember anything but his Democratic principles, which to the Englishman was pleasing enough, but not to the American traveling abroad, or to the majority of Americans at home.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIC POWER.

We find there are several lines by which to examine human life, and we expect to have considerable to say on the old and new methods of treating the subject of psychology. Sir Wm. Crookes's character forms an interesting study for the phrenologist and also all lovers of psychic phenomena. Were he to take a step further he could see why thought can be so easily transferred from one person to another and what faculties are largely employed in producing psychic phenomena. In a future article we intend to explain more fully what parts of the brain are particularly called into play.

THE LATE EDWARD BREAK- SPEAR.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FOWLER INSTITUTE,
LONDON.

On Monday, September 26th, Mr. Edward Breakspear, Vice-President of the Fowler Institute, was called to his eternal rest. He was brother-in-law to Professor L. N. Fowler, and was one of the first to greet Messrs. Fowler & Wells in 1860 at the commencement of their tour through England, to welcome them to his home, and to support the principles they advocated, at a time, too, when it meant something to become a believer in Phrenology. He ever remained a staunch friend of the science.

He was a saintly man and in many ways an exceptional man, and one in whom there was no particle of selfishness. He was connected with all the forward and progressive movements in Birmingham, in fact, there was no good cause that had not a supporter in him.

The temperance societies always found in him a friend and helper, and for many years he was a teacher of a large class of young men on Sunday mornings. As the young men married and settled down in different parts of the country they from time to time referred to the helpful hours they had had with him.

He was a deacon of the Carr's Lane Church, where the Rev. James Jowett preaches and where Dr. Dale was pastor for many years. He exerted a salutary influence wherever he was.

A number of associations desired to be at the funeral services, which were held on Saturday, October 1st.

His end was peaceful, as his life had been. He has only gone on before to be one more to greet his loved ones when

they also assemble at the great White Throne, and there are many on the other side who will welcome him home.

SPECIAL LECTURES FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

On October 28th a course of lectures on Practical Phrenology was commenced at eight o'clock, on Monday and Friday evenings. The lectures are made popular and interesting to fill the needs of those who want to use the science for every-day purposes. Some of the lectures will be illustrated by lantern views.

Business men have found this course very practical. Students who cannot give up their work in the day welcome these evening classes.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

It must be gratifying to Americans to see how influential a part they are taking in the affairs of the world.

Mrs. Curzon is an example of this in India; Mrs. Chamberlain is another well known and prominent American abroad; Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, etc.

WHAT INVENTIONS WILL DO.

From the Winnipeg "Tribune," which is quoted by "Human Nature," we read of many wonderful inventions by which the service of men will be no longer needed; namely, electrical engines are now in successful operation in the railroad service (it does not say which railroad), and as a result the energies of a vast army of railroad men, such as firemen, coal-heavers, coal-miners, the pumpers, boiler-makers, and many others will be dispensed with.

In Philadelphia new brick-making

machines are said to be in operation which will reduce the cost 70 per cent. and also reduce the number of workers required.

In New Westminster, B. C., machines for making tin cans will turn out 4,000 cans per hour operated by a boy. Each machine, it is stated, takes the place of eighty men. All leading canneries are introducing machines for labeling their cans. One hundred thousand cans per day will thus be labelled and there will be no further use for the boys and girls.

More wonderful perhaps than any of the foregoing is the machine which is now being perfected, which is a conjunction of the typewriter, telegraph, and typesetter, by which type may be set by one operator in a number of offices at once. Thus a man may sit in his office in London and set up the London news in American and Australian papers.

The occupation of the horse has already been superseded by bicycle and motor car, but now the occupation of the negro is going by, for a cotton picker is now in operation.

Next the miller and the baker will be no longer needed, for in London there is a machine being put into operation by a company capitalized at \$1,250,000 by which bread is being manufactured without either. The raw wheat is poured into the machine, water-soaked, converted into a pulp, passing through a mixer, after which the refuse is removed. The other parts of the machine form loaves from one pound up, a continuous roller carrying the same to the bake oven. Only a few ordinary laborers are necessary to operate the machine.

Can we imagine the possibility of forty men being able to supply the whole city of London, with its five millions of people and over, with bread by this new process. This latter invention is similar to the one introduced into this country some while ago by which the shredded wheat is supplied with hardly the touch of the hands in preparation.

All these inventions will cause a new order of things to be established among tradesmen, and a greater demand will be made upon phrenologists to put the right man in the right place. In the twentieth century the small shopkeeper or capitalist will be known no more, and there will be a united policy, a co-operative system, and concentrated action in business, the same as in the united political interests in government. Let all be prepared for this time when it comes and make good use of the interim for the study of mind, the science of life, and the conservation of energy.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

BOOK NOTICES.

"The Development of the Child." By Nathan Oppenheim. 12mo. pp. 206 New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25. In this volume Dr. Oppenheim discusses such topics as, "The Place of the Primary School in the Development of the Child," "The Place of Religion," "The Development of the Child Criminal," "Institutional Life," and "The Profession of Maternity." These essays form a remarkable addition to the already large and increasing literature on "Child Culture."

In his opening chapter Dr. Oppenheim explains the thesis of his book. "Since he (the child) is in no way really like an adult, since his condition is one of continuous change, it follows that he needs a special treatment and environment which must be modelled upon a correct conception of what he really is."

He practically points out that much of our management of children is based on false premises, and if we would make the most of these little ones we must be willing to give more and ask less. In his interesting chapters on the physiology of the infant, the child and youth, he points out that he is distinctly unripe, is not a

little man with lesser faculties, but rather a being in a flux of mental and physical evolution, and in a state that long continues so unstable that any nervous strain may result in permanent deterioration, that the child should be carefully shielded from every sort of strain, mental, moral, and physical. His chief work should be in getting a straight back, big lungs, and a clear mind, and thus the mere chance heredity guarantees very little and false environment may produce immovable harm.

Dr. Oppenheim rightly points the uselessness of multiplying words, and over stimulating.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

"The Emotions and Their Medical Treatment."—J. G.—In a general way we may say yes—that excessive emotional activity is amenable to medical treatment. In hysteria and convulsions the doctor employs sedatives to quiet the nerves—so in passionate outbursts, soothing mixtures may be used with reasonable expectation of good results. What will influence the centres and reduce heat, fever, heart over-action, etc., will affect the mind expression that is largely dependent upon such organic condition, such as anger; and, on the other hand, depressed mental states may be modified by stimulating tonic compositions. However, with some knowledge of the nature of mind on its phrenological side it seems to us that the most effective manner of treating over-acting faculties is by training the individual in the habit of self-control. The phrenologist can deal with these cases well, because he can explain to those affected the causes of their trouble, and advise the sort of self-education needed. It is practically a mode of suggestive therapeutics applied to mind conditions that corrects old habits and forms new and better practices.

"Apples as Medicine."—J. B.—You may eat apples as a kind of medicine, if you please, but we prefer to regard the apple as an element of food, just as all fruits were intended by Nature to be. Very likely in the primitive time when man was a vegetarian he esteemed the apple as one of the best of the fruits.

We know it to contain acids, coloring matter, sugar, albumen, phosphorus, all which things enter into the tissues of the human body. We advise the eating of apples, ripe, stewed, roasted, baked, etc., at meals as an adjuvant to digestion, especially in the lower intestine. More apples and less meat-eating would be of great advantage to many.

"Removal of Moles."—A. B. C.—There are several methods proposed for the removal of moles; these depend much upon the nature of the skin defect. In some cases a trifling use of the knife is best. In others a caustic obtains the desired result. In certain bad cases electricity is the most convenient and efficient procedure. Another method which has proven effective is that of insolation. We should not advise you to try anything on yourself, unless it were good soap and warm water, and an earnest faith in the possible disappearance of the unpleasant blotches.

Two years ago, or thereabouts, I purchased most of the volumes constituting your "Student's Set," and indoctrinated my young daughter, about seventeen years of age, in the principles contained in them, and to-day she is a marvel among her friends and acquaintances of mature years, for her clear views and definitions of the mental qualities and moral attributes, which remain as abstruse abstractions to students under the old metaphysical systems. Phrenology does evidently clarify one's knowledge on all mental and moral questions, and I would not have my children pass through life without some information on this important science.

Have you noticed in the last number of the "Nation," New York, a review of Prof. Wallace's recent work on the progress of science, the splendid tribute to Phrenology? The reviewer scouts it, but Wallace can't be poo-pooled. His reputation is too well established for that.

I am indebted to your science for one thing, which has established itself in my mind it seems beyond peradventure, and that is, that all religions are made by men, who have been actuated thereto by the activity of the religious faculties, divinely implanted in the human constitution. The Bible being nothing more than a human document, wherein is embraced a history of humanity, in one part of the world (Palestine) in the effort to find God and seek redemption from the ills of life. Thanks to Phrenology, this appears indisputable. There is another truth inculcated, which I have gathered more satisfactorily from Phrenology, and that is the inexorable law of development, which is treated under the name of evolution by Huxley and others of his

school. None treat this great truth with more lucidity than the best phrenological writers.

In a cursory way I have thought it nothing but right I should indicate to the worthy promoters of Phrenology the good I have derived from it.

Yours truly,

E. W. BAGBY,

Attorney at Law,
Paducah, Ky.

When Prof. Louis H. Galbreath asked teachers to name magazines or papers published, with a view to aid teachers in "Child Study," I spoke in behalf of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Though the phrenological side of the "Child Study" movement is not the popular one here, yet my success as teacher (I beg pardon if I may seem a little egotistical), my ability to successfully handle children, and my convictions and earnestness impressing them, always command an attentive hearing when I rise to speak, and cheers greet me as I sit down. The professor told me that he was pleased with the numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL that I gave him to look over. The professor himself is getting on the right track. He sees the fallacy of expecting to learn much about children by measuring the length of the little finger on thousands of children. I shall try to send you a copy of Prof. Galbreath's address. It is now in print.

Truly yours,

D. S. Elliott,
Belleville, Ill.

I herewith acknowledge receipt of one copy of "How To Grow Handsome," which I have received last Saturday. I wish to say that I have almost finished reading it and that although it is written mainly for the better half of man it is of the same value to both sexes; for its principles remain the same for both. I am highly pleased with it; it is fully worth its price.

W. Hoffman,
Addison, Ill.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

Charts were received to-day, and was much pleased with them.

Alvin T. Blair,
Wyman, Ia.

One of the very things I appreciate in your JOURNAL is the moral and religious spirit of its publication. I consider it up to date.

A. H.

The niece of Rev. Dr. Bradley writes:

"Thanks for sending me the magazine. I enjoyed reading it very much. The

character part of it is certainly very true—especially the personal magnetism and always being pressed with engagements—seeing so much that ought to be done, and doing all that he possibly could."

My phrenological character at hand. I wish my phrenological examination had been years ago. You know me. It is all true. I will follow your instruction.

George Pae,
Ponoka, Alta Co.,
N. W. T., Canada.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

W. S., Towcester, Eng., is better adapted for a mechanical line of business than for a commercial career. He is wanting in diplomacy, push, and aggressiveness. He is fond of reading and acquiring knowledge; is ambitious, strongly sympathetic, and hopeful. He should cultivate more self-assurance and assert himself a little more; he is deferential, aspiring, and respectful to authority, but not very persistent in applying himself to one line of thought; he is apt to be engaged in too many things at one time, hence will not make such progress as he would like to. He is deficient in order, system, and method. He has good abilities and will make a very useful member of society. He should restrain his Cautiousness and show more spirit and energy in prosecuting his plans.

W. D., Towcester, Eng., has an active mind and is very determined and persevering in his work; he wastes very little time and is anxious to push his concerns to the front, he is industrious, quiet, and plodding, with more than an average amount of independence; he is persistent, thoughtful, and sharp in perception; he is handy in the use of tools, and can apply himself to one thing at a time. He is a good disciplinarian, not readily convinced in an argument, and not disposed to accept new truths. He has good planning ability, and will weigh consequences well;

there is a large degree of nervous irritability in his character; he should study hygiene and the laws of health, eat slowly, and take plenty of sleep.

No. 360.—A. J. G.—Malden, Mass.—Your photograph indicates a clearly defined character, one that is well balanced both in regard to the physical and mental conditions. You are strong and ready for work, and readily perform your share of whatever falls to your lot; and you take a keen interest in all progressive and educational lines of work. You keep up to date, and are ready for emergencies. You have nothing old-fashioned in your office. You would make a first-rate lawyer, and succeed admirably in comparing one case with another. Your Constructiveness is capable of working out many ingenious plans. In fact, your greatest care should be not to attempt to do more than you can do well, or else you will not be able to concentrate your attention sufficiently to make an eminent name for yourself in any one or two directions. You have large Language, and are well able to express yourself in conversation, in public debate, or in almost any field of oratory. You have an excellent constitution which will support you in an active position in life.

No. 361.—E. L. M.—Louisville, O.—You have a predominance of the motive mental temperament. It suits you admirably for an active life. You will not care for any indoor sedentary work, and could succeed in several departments of work that combine activity of mind and body. Your head indicates activity in the line of Constructiveness, which could be admirably applied to mechanical work and contrivances. You want to be engaged in superintending activity rather than that which is sedentary. You could succeed in scholastic work, and appear to have a mathematical mind. You have capacity to thoroughly understand principles from which things are regulated. You have the driving power from the appearance of your central lobe, hence must show energy, force, pluck, and resolution when you are once started in your occupation.

No. 362.—W. P.—Clanton, Ala.—You possess a good mechanical, engineering, and executive constitution, and ought to enjoy health. There is one organic weakness which you may suffer from, and that is a poor digestion. You had better try to overcome this by taking care of your diet, and learn to eat slowly and thoroughly masticate your food, or only take that kind of food that will easily assimilate, and try to be regular in taking your meals. You have a good perceptive intellect which takes in everything that is going on around you, hence as a farmer you will regulate your crops,

your planting, and your harvest, as far as possible, from the signs of the weather. You are a man who looks ahead, and takes everything into account. You are thorough, particular, and a utilitarian in everything you do, consequently your work is based on a good foundation. You have not paid much attention to your social brain, and rather underrate the use of the domestic faculties. Try to be more demonstrative in social life, and go into company more and make yourself well appreciated.

No. 363.—B. E. N., M.D.—Oxford, Mass.—The photograph you have sent me does not appear to be a very recent one, but we must be governed by what we see before us, so you must make allowances for any improvement you have made in yourself since the photograph was taken. You have a very refined mind, and you look as though you had been brought up in cultured surroundings. You would make an excellent student, and should succeed well in professional life. As a physician you would know how to diagnose disease, and treat your patients with more than ordinary humanity and foresight. You also appear to have literary ability, and the time is coming when you will write out your thoughts in prose verse if not in poetry. You are exceedingly sympathetic, tender in your feelings, and warm in your regards; consequently will take pleasure in doing everything that you possibly can for the benefit of others. As a mother you will idolize children, and always do too much for them, but you must learn to help the young to help themselves.

No. 364.—M. A. S.—Cambridgeport, Mass.—You have sent us two photographs without giving any particulars as regards what you wish done. If you will look at the head of this column you will see that this is a special department, and we are only able to favor you with the one delineation for the one subscription. If you wish the second photograph delineated, however, kindly advise us on receipt of this JOURNAL, and we shall be happy to make arrangements to do so when we receive his subscription. The gentleman in question is a fine character. He takes after his mother in a good many points. His head is particularly high from the opening of the ear over the crown, consequently he will live in the superior part of his brain rather than down in the basilar portion. He is highly aspiring, has strong sympathy, and wonderful self-control. He is energetic, ambitious, intuitive, persevering, and very ingenious. He would make a very fine electrician in the literary line. He could make his mark in journalism or as an editor, but he will not care so

much for long stories. He is healthy, vigorous, and a very fine type of man, and will exert a valuable influence over others.

365.—D. M. McT.—West Liberty, O.—Your photograph indicates a German inheritance. Is this the case? You have a broad head which is quite of the German type, and your forehead is square in development, indicating a practical insight into scientific work. You are orderly, neat, and systematic. You could work well by the eye, and ought to be able to design and invent, and produce original work. You are not so much inclined to imitate others, as to produce something yourself that is worthy to attract attention. You ought to pay special attention to either a manufacturing work, or to mechanical, electrical, and ingenious work. You are broad in the base of the brain, which shows you have energy to attack work. All you need is to have perseverance and encouragement. Encourage yourself if you cannot get anyone else to do it for you, and strive to make a thorough success in life.

FIELD NOTES.

Prof. G. L. Gray is working for the present in Brookston, Ind.

Am pleased to learn the class is a good one for '98, and would like to spend another two months with them if it were possible.

Am doing all the professional work that I can find time to devote to it, and in connection with Prof. John Miller of Provo, Utah, am making a specialty of interesting and converting the school teachers and the educational classes of the State to Phrenology, and with encouraging success. Prof. Miller is especially successful in this line; being one of the foremost educators himself, he has a splendid opportunity to do good in this direction.

N. Y. Schofield,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

LITERARY DAY AT THE LEAGUE.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler addressed the members of the Professional Woman's League at their regular monthly literary meeting held at 3 o'clock October 3d. The hall was comfortably filled with interested members. Miss Fowler's talk was on Phrenology, and to more fully illustrate her statements she examined the heads of several of the members, much to the delight of the audience.

According to an expert, "bumps" no

longer exist phrenologically; diameters are now measured to determine one's peculiarities and inclinations.

Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor was the chairman of the day.—Tribune, October 4th.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

Mr. Elliott writes from London:

"We had a capital meeting on Wednesday evening, September 28th. The rooms were quite full. Miss Higgs read a paper on 'Form as an expression of character.' Mr. Theodore Wright was in the chair. This was Mr. Wright's last visit; he leaves England to-day, September 30th, for Queensland. Rev. C. Fisher, Mr. Crow, and myself spoke a few words of farewell. In reply Mr. Wright said he should carry away many pleasing reminiscences of his visit to England, and his brief acquaintance with the Fowler Institute."

The result of the summer examinations has just reached us from London. The students have done remarkably well. Six out of eight have received a diploma or certificate.

Miss Todd has been awarded a diploma. She has been an industrious student; is a well-balanced lady, and has good literary abilities and an excellent memory.

Mrs. Hart has been awarded a certificate. She is a very intelligent lady, and has a good grasp of the subject and can examine a head well.

Mr. J. T. Gale receives a certificate. He is a hearty Yorkshireman, and is making good progress; his practical work is satisfactory.

Miss Hendon receives a certificate. This lady is making headway in her studies.

Miss Taylor receives a certificate, and finds Phrenology of great help to her.

Mr. T. Pearse receives a certificate, and is a promising student, but needs more time to apply his knowledge.

We heartily congratulate all of the above students on their success, and trust all will continue to be earnest observers.

Mr. W. A. Williams, of South Wales, who has worked assiduously in Phrenology since he graduated at the Fowler Institute, has now taken another important step in life. He has been recently married, and we congratulate him on his choice. B.

The Annual is expected to be of unusual interest this year. Already we have heard that a sketch of Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, the oldest living phrenologist, is in preparation, and other important matter. Phrenologists desiring to enter their names in the only registered list should send in full particulars.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. Creery sends this curious fact:

BECOMES HIS OWN FATHER.

Queer Relationship Growing Out of a Columbus (Ind.) Double Wedding.

Columbus, Ind., December 18.—Justice W. W. Stader performed a double wedding last night on North Washington Street, uniting in marriage a father, daughter, brother, and sister. The couples were Russell Debusk and Miss Ella Bevars and William Bevars and Miss Alpha Debusk. Miss Debusk is the daughter of Russell Debusk, and William Bevars is a brother of Debusk's bride.

A queer relationship is the result. Bevar's own sister is his mother-in-law, and his father-in-law is also his brother-in-law. Debusk's daughter becomes his sister-in-law. Mrs. Debusk is the step-mother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Bevars. Mrs. Bevars, being her father's sister, is consequently an aunt to herself. Debusk, being his daughter's brother, must necessarily be his own father.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nathaniel Curzon, the next Viceroy and Vicereine of the Empire of India, will be more at home in their official residence at Calcutta than any other Englishman and his wife could be. Government House, which is the official title of the massive pile which is to be their home in India for the next five years, is a reproduction of the ancestral English home of the Curzon family, Kedleston Hall.

When Lord Wellesley, afterward the Duke of Wellington, was sent by the British Government to represent the King of England at Calcutta he carried with him pleasant impressions of the country seat of Baron Scarsdale, which is the title of the peerage borne by the Curzon family. The Viceroy liked the place so well that he decided to build an official residence after plans of Kedleston Hall. This was nearly one hundred years ago—in 1799. The architects and builders sent from England reared in the outskirts of the Indian capital a duplicate of the English home so far as the main building and its wings are concerned.

Mr. and Mrs. Curzon spend much of their time at Kedleston Hall, when not in London. The present master of the hall and father of the newly appointed Viceroy is Rev. Sir Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, Baron Scarsdale. The Baron is a country clergyman, being rector of Kedleston. The estate is situated near Derby on the border of Lancashire, and it is on account of Mr. Curzon's residence there that he sits in Parliament as member for the Southport division of Lancashire.—Mail and Express.

A NOTABLE QUEEN HAS JUST PASSED AWAY.

The Queen of Denmark, who died at Copenhagen on Thursday, Sept. 29th, although the sovereign of a small country, had filled a very conspicuous position in Europe, and had lived a most adventurous and romantic life, says the "Outlook." She was born Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel in 1817; at twenty-five years of age she became engaged to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The early part of her married life was spent in a dreary old castle on the Rhine. Prince Christian was, in 1852, appointed in succession to the crown of Denmark, and the family removed to Copenhagen. They were not warmly welcomed, and the relations which existed in the royal family called for the greatest tact on the part of the young Princess. Prince Christian was so straitened in finances that he was glad to increase his income by furnishing designs for illustrated books and papers. The Princess, who was an extremely charming woman in appearance and in manner, showed herself a masterly housekeeper, taught her children to make and design their own toilets, and in every way proved herself a woman of extraordinary force of character. She was passionately devoted to music, and was regarded as one of the best amateur pianists and harpists in Europe. She was, in a very unusual sense, a king-maker, and the alliances of her children led them to so many thrones that she has long been called in jest "the mother-in-law of Europe." One of her daughters became the Empress of Russia; another is the Princess of Wales, and is likely some day to be Queen of England; a third is the wife of a dethroned king; one of her sons will be King of Denmark, and one is King of the Greeks. It is probably due to her tact, courage, and persistence that King Christian secured the throne and has kept it. The devotion of her children and her children-in-law was so great that she exercised a perceptible influence on the political affairs of Europe through her family connections.

A lady who has had experience at the head of a large educational institution desires to be engaged as an organizing secretary of some patriotic, philanthropic, or educational work. Excellent references on application to A. B. C.,

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Lippincott."—Philadelphia.—October. —The complete story is by Capt. F. A. Mitchel, "Confessions of an Aide-de-camp." The author is late of the U.S.A., and author of "Chickamauga," and the story, as its name implies, is full of war news. Fred. Perry Powers has an article on "War and Trade," and Lawrence Irwell has written on "Declarations of War." We may expect to see a good many articles now on the recent and former wars.

"The American Kitchen Magazine," Boston, October, has always interesting articles on "Food Diet," etc. Pauline Root, M.D., has written an article on "Home Life in India." It is illustrated with a picture of "A Hindu Woman Making Bread," "A Native Hut," and "A Village Scene in India." "Good Teeth for our Children," is another article by Marion B. Knight.

"The Delineator," New York, October, contains an article on "The Notable Women in English Society," by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, and contains excellent portraits of Lily Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Warwick, the Countess of Aberdeen, the Duchess of Sutherland. Domestic subjects are also treated upon with care.

"The Hahnemannian Advocate," Chicago, in the September number, gives an article on "The Use of the Roentgen Rays in Surgery," which proves that, as time goes on, the X-rays will be more and more employed in surgery.

"The Brooklyn Medical Journal," October, contains a frontispiece of Cornelius N. Hoagland, M.D., and a second plate of Richard Cresson Stiles, M.D., of the Medical Society, County of Kings, 1868-69. The number contains several valuable articles on therapeutic subjects.

"The Homiletic Review," New York and London, October, always contains articles of deep thought on "Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences."

"The Bookman," New York, October. This is a magazine or literary journal of great merit, and is full of interest and contains one article on "Bismarck as an Editor," and "Tolstoy's Gospel of Art." The article on "Literary London" is very good. "The First Books of Some American Authors" is excellent.

"The Normal Instructor," Danville, October, is a monthly that always contains good material for the young. A fine portrait of Edward Everett Hale, D.D., appears on the cover.

"American Surgical Bulletin" with its effective editorial combination. This semi-monthly, of course, we should not expect other than excellent product for the medical man's use. The classification of special departments is very convenient. New York.

"Pacific Medical Journal."—A progressive and solid monthly. We like its stand on the oxytuberculin fake and other things. American medicine is not to be subordinated to foreign bluster. San Francisco.

"Good Health," Battle Creek, Mich. J. H. Kellogg, M.D., has an article on "The Fallacy of Drugs," which contains some very sensible ideas.

"Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal." Monthly. Some good practical matter in every number. Its writers are not biased evidently by anything like pew-worship or fadding. Atlanta, Ga.

"Southern Medical Record."—Articles on "Points in Surgery and Medicine" have a character somewhat peculiar to this monthly. The editor seems to have a way of his own in managing his matter, and giving his magazine a special character. Atlanta, Ga.

"Throat and Nose Affections in General Medicine," by Walter F. Chappell, M.D., is a reprint showing the relation of local catarrhs to diseases affecting the chest, glands, and other organs of body. Practically suggestive.

"The Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia, October, is just as full as ever of interesting items and matters concerning men and women. For instance, "The Anecdotal Side of Mark Twain," contains many bright stories never before published, and is fully illustrated. The personal side of Richard Wagner is another beautifully illustrated page in the centre of which is a fine portrait of the musician himself. The pages are not exclusively written about great men and women, chatty pages on—say "about men," and "young men in business hours," contain some really excellent advice from which both sexes could benefit.

"The Mail and Express," weekly number for September 24th, contains a few portraits of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, and the late Empress of Austria.

"Success."—October—New York.—A frontispiece gives to the reader the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain. The grand old man of Asia, Li Hung Chang, is photographed with Germany's grand old man Bismarck, and Grant's estimate of his character, is most interesting.

"The Puritan," now combined with "Godey's Magazine," New York, October, contains an excellent article on "Under the Emblem of Mercy," the women who devoted themselves to the Red Cross Work, and a number of short stories.

One of the graduates of Class '98 said, "I want Fowler's book, 'A Manual of Mental Science.' I refused it the other day when you offered it to me because I was told it was a book for children. I have been reading it over and I find it is just the book I should have in my library. Its lines are new and advanced."

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Of what use is, and why should I know about, Phrenology? This question naturally suggests itself to persons not familiar with the subject as the key to character, the helping hand to lead them to know themselves, and in the attainment of such knowledge to at once enter the arena of mercantile or professional life. Parents can, through a delineation of the character of their children, understand and guard the precocious one who needs prudent care, or train the turbulent and seemingly vicious one, and in all cases bring the moral and intellectual powers into the ascendant. Phrenology shows how one child differs from another and why. It materially assists in every walk of life—in understanding themselves, their children, their employees, their customers, their neighbors. As one has said: "If we would know the truth of ourselves, we must interrogate Phrenology. * * * The result of my experience for something over two-score years is this: that Phrenology is a revelation put by God himself within the reach of all His intelligent creation, to be studied and applied in all the relations and in all the business of life." In this connection we call the attention of our readers to our late book entitled "A Manual of Mental Science" or "Childhood, its Character, and Culture." For further information see advertisement in this number.

The woman who would be well dressed must be true to the laws of health, art, and morals. In "The Well Dressed Woman," these great laws in their relation to Dress are clearly defined. The opinion of acknowledged authorities is presented so that the busy woman, who has neither time nor opportunity for individual study, may have at hand the best thought which can be obtained in each of these departments. Everyone who desires a revival of artistic feeling in its application to dress, and who looks forward to the social and spiritual elevation of woman should possess this book. It is simple, direct, and practical. Send post-paid for \$1.00.

"Fruits and How to Use Them" tells how to put fruit on the table, how to prepare it in various forms—baked, stewed, canned, jellied, preserved, etc.,—and how to use it in puddings, pies, sauces, cakes, ice-creams, etc. It acquaints one not only with new ways of cooking well-known fruits, but brings to one's notice many fruits hitherto unknown or deemed of little value. The only work published on the subject, thorough and complete and well indexed, thus enabling one to find any recipe quickly. Price, \$1.00.

To Agents—Your attention is called to "Heads and Faces and How to Study Them" in its twelfth edition, showing its merits as a ready seller. The fact that over two hundred thousand copies have been published proves the book to be one of the most popular works of the day. It is not a flimsy, or patched-up volume, but a careful, honest work, replete with instruction, fresh in thought, suggestive and inspiring, and in the variety and richness of its pictorial illustrations no work of its size and price has ever been offered to the public. Write for further particulars.

John W. Taylor has brought out a new revised edition of "Result of Research in Mental Science," or "Modern Scientific Phrenological and Physiological Register and Self Instructor." The author claims for this pamphlet new discoveries, new (?) illustrations, important changes in the nomenclature and regrouping of the organs, and reconstruction of the temperaments. He certainly has shown ingenuity in method, beginning with the title in its various attempts to cover the names of some of the most popular works extant on the subject. His new illustration we recognize as a miniature fac-simile of "Sizer's Facial Angle." His arrangement of register for marking will be, we think, somewhat confusing to the general practising phrenologist, with the reconstruction of temperaments to nerve, fibrous, assimilative, and arterial in constant or anatomical conditions; again his nervous, bilious, symphatic, circulatory subdivisions in variable or pathological conditions. His nomenclature of Creativeness, Formativeness, and Imitativeness, hardly appeal to the quick comprehension of the average mind. The terms observativeness, analogicalness, discriminativeness, venerationness unduly excite us to "reconstruct" the kindness, conscientiousness, and hopefulness by adding another hive of syllables; but life is short, etc.; by the by the above words are on other pages, defined for the enlightenment of the examiner or the examined one? The merit of the author's desire to make a popular register or chart is lost by his prolixity; however, he has seen fit to write several pages in defence of bringing out this edition. We are amused at his ingenuity, as above stated, and his ability as a compiler from, we should think, access to the works of many professional writers on Phrenology; for some of whom, in his preface, he expresses (equivocal) "profound respect and admiration."

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Prof. Sizer once said: "It will not startle all our friends when we say that if bare skulls, representing a hundred specimens of distinguished people, distinguished for gentleness, for tenderness, for piety and goodness, for force and courage, for pride and ambition, for affection and love, and for hatred, malice, and revenge, were presented, a phrenologist could take these silent mementoes of once vivid life and describe them so that their friends respectively would recognize the accuracy of the character thus described. The skulls themselves would not be recognized, but the description of the character given of each would be recognized by those who had known the person who was the bearer of the skull in life.

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Phrenology, then, is a system of mental philosophy. Based upon the rock of inductive demonstration, its methods are practical and decisive. Applied to the analysis of particular minds, it shows their tendencies intellectually, morally, and affectionately; and with a close discrimination points out the excesses and deficiencies which impair their integrity, and indicates the training and discipline adapted to produce the most desirable modifications.

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When this number reaches our readers the members of the Class of '98 will be on their several ways; some to "home," with a knowledge of human nature, obtained by the diligent attention specially characteristic of this year's session; others to their professional work, who, through their assiduous attention to the practical teaching given by the different professors, will be better able to secure success as lecturers, physicians, and teachers; and others again to business life, as merchants and salesmen, with an ability to understand their customers. Our good wishes go with them, and we trust they will never forget the words of that great educator, Horace Mann: "He who disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

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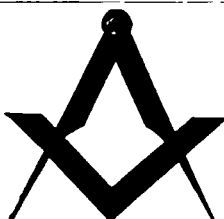
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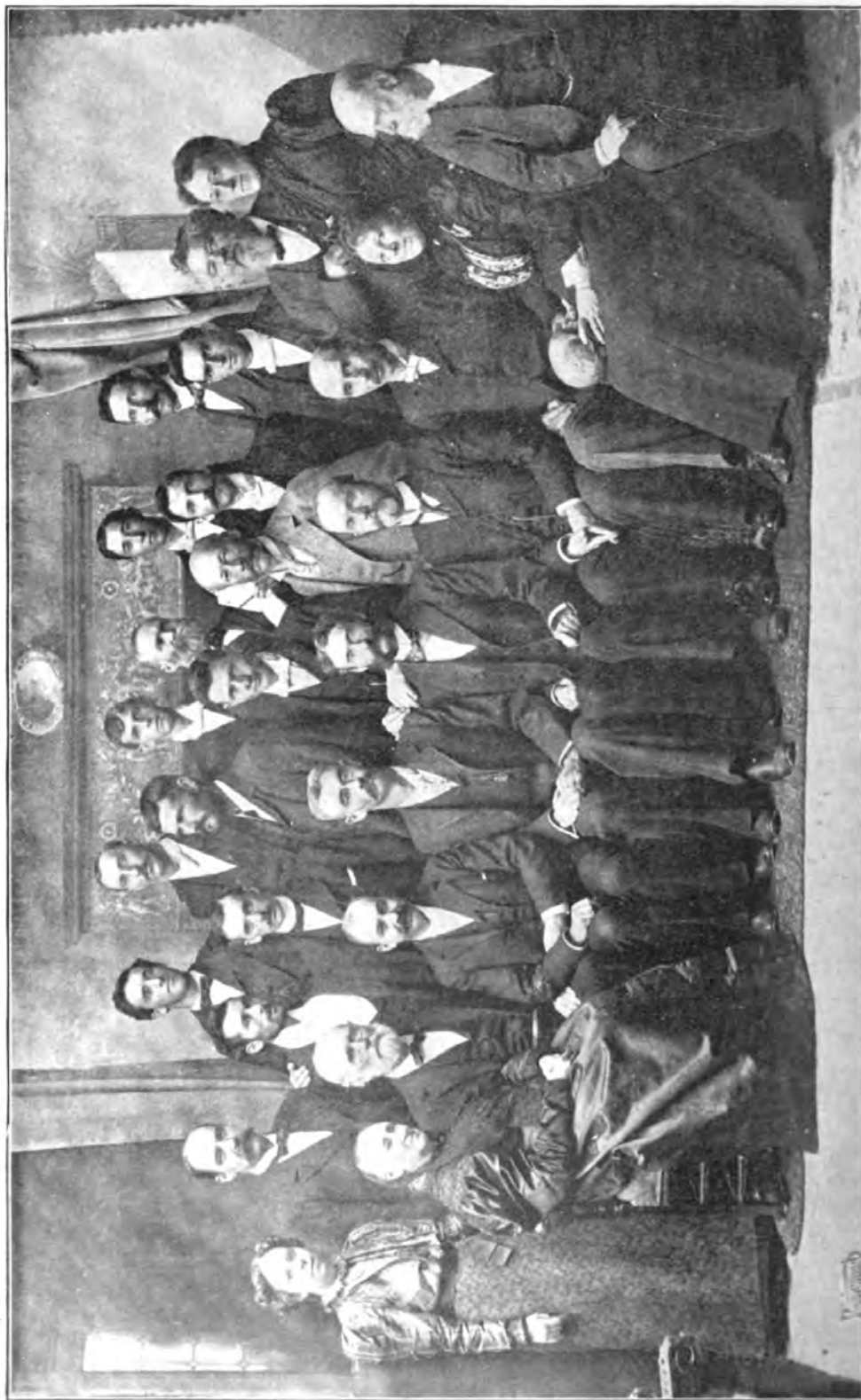
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VOL. 106—No. 6]

DECEMBER, 1898

[WHOLE No. 720

Character Sketch of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the newly elected Governor of New York State.

By J. A. FOWLER.

It is the current idea that if a man has served his country well in battle, the people should voice their appreciation of his work by proposing him as a candidate for a future President, hence the remark one has often heard since May 1st, that "Admiral Dewey stands a good chance to be elected President of the United States!" On going to press this remark was heard, as it fell from the lips of one of a group of ministerial brothers, at a certain station in New Jersey. It has even been echoed by the London daily, *The Chronicle*.

If anyone is inclined to say this of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, let him remember that this candidate was capable of standing on his own merits as a statesman, and a scholar, and as one of the most brilliant sons of the Empire State, aside from any honor gained on the battlefield. He has, however, earned the esteem of loyal Republicans through the past year, consequently all eyes have turned toward him. It is said that it is easier to take a city than

to govern one's own spirit; but if a man can sink an enemy's fleet, or subdue a city, he is thought to have in him the grit to govern the affairs of state for a nation. Washington, Jackson, Taylor, and Grant have all been fighting Presidents, but they have been as capable of regulating affairs during peace as in times of war.

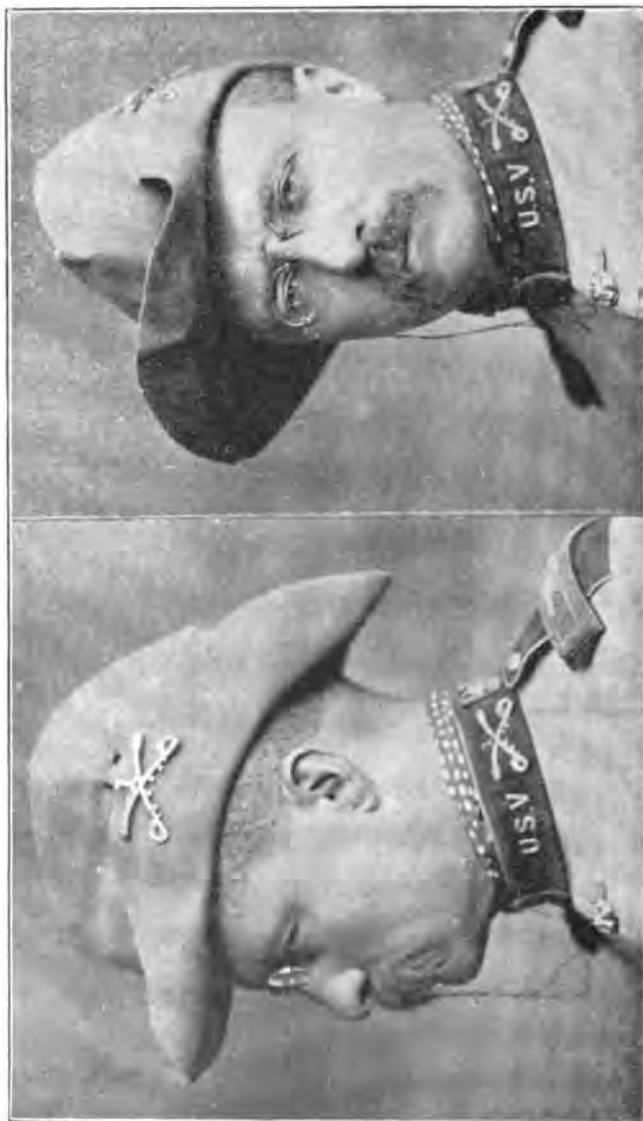
Colonel Roosevelt has during the past ten years distinguished himself in so many fields that the honor heaped upon him since his return from Cuba, as Colonel of the Rough Riders, is only another star in his coronet.

HIS PHYSIOGNOMY.

His features are particularly strong, and his face is about equally divided between the intellectual talent, mechanical skill and physical strength. His side portrait indicates balance of power, which we see in the ear. It shows a good curve in the antihelix. The Central portion is broad and well-formed, while the lower lobe is refined,

yet healthy, indicating a good balance of power between ambition, courage, susceptibility, and good health. The nose is aggressive and powerful, and corresponds with the height of the head in the organ of Firmness. The septum of the nose shows exceptional power of

variety, which possesses strength, yet warmth and enthusiasm. The eyes are seen to a disadvantage with his spectacles over them, and need to be examined to be appreciated. They are scrutinizing eyes, and have a far-sighted expression in them. They are eyes full



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analysis, and the length between the lips and the nose indicates concentration of mind on one object until it is accomplished. The jaw is of good length, and is long and tenacious, while the chin is of the rounded and square

of expression, and are dead in earnest in their search, yet without excitement. One should see the eyes when the face is lighted up with a smile to note their full power; then the whole face kindles with enthusiasm and interest.

HIS ORGANIZATION.

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to behold. He combines many interesting extremes; one being his strength, robustness, and energy of mind and body, while on the other hand should be noticed his gentleness, his keen sympathy and his capacity to say "thank you," as no one else can exactly say it. There is so much unction, fervor, and emphasis in his work that he shows these two strong points in strong comparisons. Had he a low flat head, with power only in the basilar region, as we



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Conscientiousness, and the fore part of Cautiousness giving him far-sightedness. From his Irish ancestry, his versatility of mind; from his French Huguenot stock we can trace his toughness and wiriness, his fervor and enthusiasm, while from the blending of the Dutch stock with the others, we see the integrity and the scrupulousness of the man. As a child we should judge that his brain was too large for his body, but he has now developed an equality of strength which is pleasing

have seen in some energetic men, he would be short of that charm of address, that grandeur of character which can work for noble purposes, and that can risk life and everything else for a principle; but having that superior height of head, he is able to link the elements of devotion to moral and practical reforms in such a way as to win respect wherever he works. It is not everyone who would have given up a position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy to head a regiment in the late war, but the ex-

ecutive abilities and the splendid qualities of mind that he displayed at Washington, gave him the initiative to accomplish what he undertook to do on the battlefield. The country owes much to him for his dynamic power and ability as Secretary of the Navy, and for his efficient work done in this capacity. He is a man who has had rich experience, and although he was born in the city of New York, October 28, 1858, he has lived out on a Dakota ranch, where he has gathered much spirit of romance and love of daring. He comes from a family of eight generations, who have lived in New York, and it will be found that his name (Roosevelt) has figured prominently in business, social, political, and religious affairs for many years back; and members of the family have participated in all the wars of the country, from the Revolutionary to the present. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, against Abram S. Hewitt, United Democracy, and Henry George, United Labor. Mr. Hewitt was elected by 2,200, and following this defeat Roosevelt was appointed a Republican member of the United States Civil Service Commissioner, by Grover Cleveland. His ability and honesty in this direction increased his popularity tenfold. In 1895 he resigned this position to accept the position of Police Commissioner under Mayor Strong. He was then in his element, and the position afforded him an opportunity for displaying his moral heroism and energetic methods. The Police Department at the time was in a deplorable condition, and he seems to have been to that department what Colonel Waring was to the Street Cleaning Department, and he succeeded in lifting it to a high degree of efficiency. His many-sided character manifests itself in his literary as well as his political talents, and what would such a magnificent display of intellect be worth if he could not turn it to account in a special intellectual manner. This he has done in many books which he has published. Hence his life has been ac-

tive, and his brain and pen have produced works of permanent value. Between 1886 and 1888 he wrote two volumes of the "American Statesmen Series," and the following year he was appointed Civil Service Commissioner, and the first two volumes appeared of what he considered his best work, "The Winning of the West." 1890 he issued his "History of New York City," and two years later, "Essays on Practical Politics." In 1883 he wrote "The Wilderness Hunter," and the next year the third volume of his "The Winning of the West." During the present year he has collected a volume of essays on "American Political Ideals," and in collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge, a volume on "Hero Tales of American History." And last, but not least, Messrs. Scribner have engaged him to write a series of papers, which will consist of an authenticated history of his regiment of "Rough Riders" as a fighting machine, as well as being a vivid narrative with numerous anecdotes showing the individual bravery of his men. Few men on the field were more capable of dealing with the raw material passing before them in the making of history, and few writers could select and furnish the facts in the rough, into a series of picturesque adventures as it is assured to be presented by this experienced author. The first article will appear in the January number of *Scribner's Magazine*, and will be followed by five or six more in succeeding numbers, after which they will be published in book form. The story will be accompanied with sketches and pictures, many of them taken from photographs under the supervision of Colonel Roosevelt. His literary work is the result of his rich descriptive power, his wonderful fluency of expression, his cogency, and his breadth and fairness of treating the subject upon which he writes. He is fortunate enough to have four homes: one located in Washington, D.C., another in New York City, another at Oyster Bay, L. I., and the fourth in North Dakota. His domestic life is happy, and he is now the father of six children,

the youngest being but a few months old. That he may be able to carry out all the reformatory work that he has become interested in, is our earnest hope.

No one can examine the broad and well-marked perceptive intellect that he possesses without recognizing in him a man of peculiar sterling qualities.

Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 28.

BY H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

THE LATE S. S. PACKARD.

THE SUCCESSFUL TEACHER.

He that is fit to teach need not subordinate himself to any other man—for no other man has a more worthy vocation. Of Mr. Packard it is well said that he filled his place. Adapted to it by nature, he easily found teaching his proper field, and was content to pursue it with all the talent and energy belonging to a nature more than commonly endowed intellectually. More than commonly ambitious, he was wise enough to see in his life-work all that should enlist his best endeavors. In the training of youth he realized, probably as much as any other man, the importance of correct methods of mind-culture. Indeed, his field of teaching was that which had to do with the useful work-a-day phases of life. He was building men and women for activity in lines of necessary industry, and he labored to perfect his methods that the product of his school should be that which would meet the world's want—skilful, practical men and women, with earnest purpose to serve the community, and win the just deserts of their usefulness, adequate remuneration, and honorable respect.

Mr. Packard was a successful teacher. Very few, we think, have been as successful. He built up a large school or "college," for the institution he developed single-handed in the course of years was as much of a college as the most of those bearing that name, and

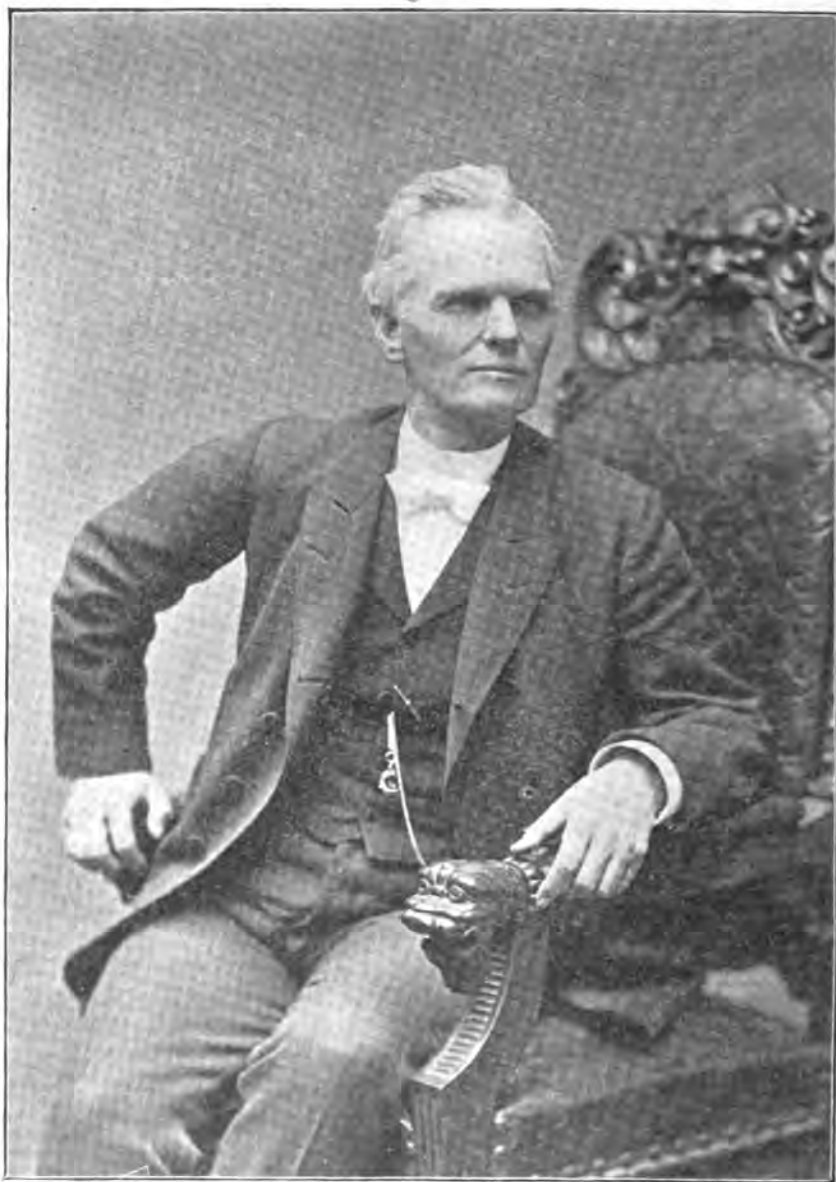
sent out a large number of young people to grapple with the world. But it is not mere numbers that we have in thought. It is the sort and quality of material that was sent out of Packard College. Somehow those young men and young women seemed to find places for the exercise of their instructed faculties very readily. The warehouse, the office, other schools seemed open to them, and the proportion has been remarkably large of the Packard graduates that have successfully filled the places that were taken.

In the city of New York Mr. Packard had for many years been considered a prominent figure in the educational line—a type, indeed, of teacher that held no second rank. He was a cultivated man, of wider experience than that furnished by the schoolroom. He was known in art and literary circles; his opinion was respected in economic and social affairs. He was broad of view, and earnestly observant of the current of affairs generally, gleaning here and there a hint or suggestion that he could apply in his particular field of activity. He was wide in his consideration of human nature, and promptly availed himself of any help that might be of service in dealing with the many students in his charge. So in the furtherance of his object as a teacher he sought the aid of science, and studied mind and character according to the principles and rules that science has formulated. He believed in the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, and was ready to testify re-

garding his indebtedness to Phrenology for a large measure of his success. It was knowledge of human character that ruled in his relations with the young, and how much that knowledge contrib-

named with a prestige of control so strong and abiding.

Born in 1826, Mr. Packard was in his seventy-third year, and yet very few of his acquaintances thought him beyond



THE LATE S. S. PACKARD.

uted to the influence that he exerted upon the large numbers of students who attended the Packard Institute, it would be difficult to state, but certain it is that very few teachers in this country may be

middle life, for there was a freshness of mental activity and a keen sense of life's relations that made him the peer of the young and energetic spirits of New York City. He kept himself in touch

with the better movements of the age—social and moral—and believed it to be a duty to co-operate in what helped society onward. He had no sympathy for fossilism or weedy conservatism, and was not afraid of impairing personal interests by giving his hand and voice to measures that his conscience approved.

On the physical side Mr. Packard might be said to have been a puzzle to many. He was slight in frame, with a face and complexion that suggested weak organic capacity. Forty years ago insurance on his life had been refused because of heart affection, and his friends for the most part deemed him short-lived, and yet we have seen him live into the seventies, filling out in the meantime a career of much more than average activity, as activity is recognized among the business men of our metropolitan city. His organization adapted him to activity, but he learned through self-study to know his powers, and the means for their conservation.

He had elements of endurance that he learned to reinforce by judicious living and the avoidance of unnecessary strain. He was self-controlling, well-poised and stable; sensitive to a good degree, yet never prone to excitement. He was very genial, cheerful and hopeful—a characteristic most influential in its hygiene upon the temper of his mind and the health of his body, imparting power of recuperation and normality of function.

A very large circle will regret the passing away of Mr. Packard. As teacher and friend and counsellor his sphere was national rather than limited to a city. We knew him well, and shall miss his kindly interest, his sprightly manner, his fresh and always refined humor. It is indeed no ephemeral regret that stirs the heart of many in the United States now that Silas Sadler Packard no longer sits in the chair of authority at the college he founded so many years ago.

A Phrenological Triumph.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

In a cosy parlor one cool May evening two young people were standing before an open fire. She, with looks of solicitude and sympathy, was watching intently the gloomy face of her companion, who with fingers locked tightly behind him gazed into the hearts of the glowing coals in the grate, with never a glance at the girl.

"It's no use," he said at last, with some bitterness.

"I've tried hard to make a man of myself, but I'm down now for sure. My employers have not rewarded my efforts, and now that I've lost my situation there's no more hope. I'm a failure, Grace, a total failure, financially, so-

cially, and—and every way. I had thought, Grace—" he paused, and with a groan buried his face in his hands, while the girl clutched nervously at her throat. "I had thought," he went on at last, "that some day I would be able to ask you to be my wife. We have grown up together, and I fancied perhaps you loved me, but I know better than that now. You cannot love a failure, and I shall never ask you to be my wife. Henceforth, Grace, you are free to seek other company. I have been a craven to keep near you so long as I have. And I confess I have been madly jealous of that other one—that other one on whom Prosperity smiles; who

has talents, money, honors, to give you, while I have nothing but my fool-hearted self. Ah! how I envy him!"

With white teeth clenched and eyes glittering with unusual excitement the man made a sudden gesture as if he were thrusting a dagger into an invisible enemy. So realistic was the gesture that the girl sprang forward with a little cry, and caught the clenched fist in her own firm fingers.

"Horace, what do you mean? I do not love that man. What makes you act so strangely?"

A puzzled expression displaced the angry one, and he was silent for a moment, then said wearily: "Come, let us go out into the air." She gave him his hat, and throwing a wrap about her shoulders followed him out into the chilly night.

"My head is hot," he said, removing his hat, "and it pains me here," touching the top of his head. The girl pressed lightly with her fingers the two places he had indicated, and he shrank from her touch with a laugh.

"Horace," said the girl seriously, "do you think you have ever quite recovered from that terrible blow you received on your head last Fall in the constructing of that new building? You have never appeared quite the same since. You used to be so bright and sunny, and now you are almost always despondent and gloomy."

"Oh, I don't know. Everything goes against me. Bad luck has followed me ever since that accident. But that was only a beginning of an inexorable fate. Where it will end I don't know."

That night Grace Maryland wept many tears. She felt that a great gulf was yawning between her lover and herself, and her spirit imbibed the hopelessness that pervaded his. It was true, she thought, that she could not marry a failure. Her father, an ambitious, parsimonious man, would never permit her to marry one whose means of support were precarious. Besides, she knew full well that her father favored the rival's suit.

Not long after that her father called her to him one day, and informed her that Robert Owens had asked the privilege of winning her in marriage, and that she would please her father best by favoring the suit. It was with mingled emotions that she went to the parlor that night to meet her wooer. Handsome, suave, pleasing, and apparently much in love, the young man was not abashed by her reserve and coolness, but chatted sentimentally on until, suddenly, a word was spoken which made Grace Maryland's cheeks burn with indignation. The name of Horace Leeland had been spoken with a sneer.

"How can you speak to me so of one whom I—respect?" she exclaimed.

"What! do you not know?" he cried in astonishment.

"I know of nothing that would give you liberty to speak of my friend in that tone," was the reply.

"And do you call him friend who has just been found guilty of forging your father's name for five thousand dollars?"

The poor girl fell back for a moment stunned, then suddenly rose. "It is not true," she cried, "O, it cannot be true!" There was a look of cunning triumph on the face of the man, who appeared to take delight in the blow he had struck. Grace saw it, and moving haughtily toward the door exclaimed, "And if it is true, the bearer of the news can be no longer a friend of mine."

Alas! it was too true, as her father testified when he came home at midnight, pale and haggard, but satisfied with the thought that young Leeland was in the place that he deserved—behind the bars. The note had been forged in her father's name in order to pay a heavy debt to the business firm of Horace Leeland's rival; and it was Robert Owens himself, so her father said, who had revealed the fraud.

"What do you think of young Leeland for a lover now?" her father asked bitterly, and what of the loyalty of Robert Owens? Is he not worthy of my daughter as a wife?"

"Father," said Grace, with quivering

lips, "I love Horace Leeland, and I believe him to be the victim of some delusion which makes him morally innocent of this great crime, and I shall make every effort I can to have this proven."

"What! you do not think him insane?"

"I certainly do, Father."

"O, come now; that plea wont work," was the impatient reply, "and I demand of you that you keep your fingers out of this, and let the law have its full course."

"I shall not hinder the law, Father, but *Right will win*; remember that."

Grace Maryland left no stone unturned. She worked harder than the lawyers. Yet one scheme after another failed, and tighter and tighter drew the coils of fate about her lover. He himself was his worst testimony. He was hopeless, despondent, and called on Justice to have its reward; to punish, incarcerate, hang him if they would, he had nothing more to live for. Grace in her earnestness visited him often; pleaded with him, and even declared her great love for him, but all to no purpose; he remained as dejected as ever. She became more and more convinced of his unsoundness of mind, and finally as a supreme hope took to his cell a famous specialist on insanity, who, though he studied the case well, gave Grace as his deliberate verdict that, while the young man was on the verge of nervous collapse, there was nothing to denote mental aberration.

It was late in the Autumn when the trial occurred, and Grace, still laboring to rescue her lover, felt temporary relief when, after several days of damaging testimony, it was reported that the prisoner was unable to appear in Court, and the trial was indefinitely suspended. Young Leeland was prostrated by the long months of confinement and mental strain.

One day when upon the street a new and novel advertisement attracted Grace's attention. It was a large, illustrated phrenological sheet. She read it over carefully several times, pondered a

few moments, and then went up the stairs and entered the room indicated. The scene was a new one to her, and she was thrilled with interest. On the walls were many charts and diagrams of heads and faces. About the room on tables and shelves were arranged the skulls of animals and human beings; also some handsome busts and other paraphernalia. A noble, dignified man of mature years met her cordially.

"Are you a phrenologist?" she asked abruptly.

"I am, Madam; what can I do for you?"

"Do you think you can read character by the shape of the cranium?" she asked, dubiously.

The phrenologist with a smile invited her to a seat and, taking a model bust, proceeded to explain the process of reading character. She listened with intense interest while he pointed out the different organs of the brain and explained their function. Presently he touched on the organ of Hope, pointing out its location. Struck with an idea, she drew from the pocket of her sack a photograph of Horace Leeland, and, "Tell me," she cried, "is his organ of Hope large or small?"

"I think," replied the phrenologist, "that the organ of Hope is large in this individual, and he would be sanguine, vivacious, even speculative."

"So much for your science!" said Grace, snapping her fingers contemptuously. "That young man is the most despondent, hopeless person I ever knew."

"Indeed?" said the phrenologist, "I cannot be mistaken. There is something unusual about this. I would like very much to see the young man for myself."

"Will you go with me and examine this man's head, and ask no questions?"

"I will with pleasure."

"When?"

"Now if you like."

Grace consented, and together they wended their way to the prison-hospital, where Horace Leeland, pale and emaciated, lay in his little cot a picture of

despondency and gloom. He allowed the phrenologist to examine his head, while Grace talked to him in soothing tones.

Three days later there was a consulting group about the sick man's prison-bed, among which were two skilled surgeons, Mr. Maryland and his lawyer, Grace and the phrenologist.

"Until three days ago," the phrenologist was saying, "I had never heard of, nor seen, this man, yet within ten minutes after I entered the room for the first time I discovered the difficulty; and, if my theory is correct, it will in a good degree account not only for his present condition, but for his crime as well. I saw at a glance that, though the organ of Hope, located here in the brain, was amply developed, its function was greatly disturbed, giving the man a morbid despondency—insane, we may safely say, in the organ of Hope. On examining this location I found it sensitive to the touch, highly inflamed with a dull pulsation at this point. As it is in the same condition to-day, you may examine for yourselves."

After describing his investigation of the injury the man had received, the phrenologist added: "I think that blow on his head has caused a clot of blood to form in this place, just under the skull, resulting in a lesion of the brain-cells. An operation in this locality would certainly not be dangerous, and I am quite sure would result in a perfect restoration of the mental and physical states."

So plausible were the phrenologist's arguments that the operation was eventually made, with precisely the results indicated. Mr. Maryland, now deeply interested in the case, secured bail for the young man, and had him removed to his own home, where he was given the best of care. His recovery was rapid, and with it the old-time buoyancy and vivacity of spirit. When strong enough he told how Robert Owens had secured a note of his and demanded its payment. As that was impossible at the time, he caused him to lose his position. Of the forgery he

had but the most incoherent recollections, and every evidence proved it to be the work of a mad-man.

"Do you know, Sir?" said Grace to him one day while he was still convalescing, "that there is only two weeks until Christmas?"

"Is it possible! I have lost all cognizance of time. How I wish that this Christmas-time might consummate the dear hope I have cherished since childhood!"

"And what is that, pray?"

"Ever since I was a small boy I have dreamed of marrying the woman of my choice on Christmas day. And O, how often, when I have heard the glad chime of Christmas bells, have I said to myself, 'Those shall be my wedding bells some day.' But I fear they will not be that this year. (I had thought, indeed, that they might be my death-knell.) But Gracie, if it were not for this terrible curse hanging over me—if I were free to ask you to be my wife—what would you say, my darling?"

"But, Horace, the curse is almost removed. Father has quite forgiven you. We have ample proof that the act was one of an unsound mind. Father says the trial next week will be but a farce; and, besides, he is willing to pay any fine they may impose on you, because the phrenologist has been telling him all sorts of lovely things about you, and especially what an excellent—but there, that's a secret."

"Grace, my darling, there's no need for me to tell you how I love you. When this stigma is removed, will you let me ask you to become my wife?"

Grace drew herself up proudly. "You owe so much to Phrenology," she said, "that I think you had better consult the science in all that you do hereafter. So I advise you to go to your kind benefactor, the phrenologist, and ask if I am suited to become your wife before you ask me."

"Aha! there I am ahead of you for once, for I have already done that. 'Why, man,' he said to me earnestly, 'that is what I saved you for. You belonged to each other so naturally that

she would never have been happy without you.'"

"Bah! that's all nonsense. Why, I'm half in love with the phrenologist himself," cried Grace, running to the other end of the room with a merry laugh.

Horace rose suddenly, and with tottering footsteps followed her, but she met him half-way, and tenderly led him back to his couch.

And Christmas-bells were wedding-chimes for them indeed, and a happier wedding was never consummated on a Christmas day, and the most honored guest at that wedding was the phrenologist. While all hearts throbbed with gratitude for what the science of phrenology had accomplished in restoring an unsound mind, preserving a good name, and saving a fair young life from sorrow's withering blight.

The Federation of Women's Clubs.

This is an ideal Club era. One may as well be out of the world as to be out of club life. It is at the club you meet your friends, at the club you give off your best ideas, at the club you wear your prettiest gowns.

New York was satiated with wit, wisdom and flow of soul the first week in November, and it was there that one realized how far woman had partly emancipated herself from the quietude of her own home to pay attention to



MRS. CHARLES TOD-HELMUTH

such subjects as Political Study, the Press, the Drama, Music, Law, Trained Nurses, Hospitals, Art, Civics, Philanthropy, and Literature. A most liberal intellectual menu, we think. To conduct such meetings a person needed the brains, the tact, quick perceptions and intellectual grasp of a master mind, and consequently all eyes were centered upon the Chairman who daily fulfilled her task with promptness, geniality of temper, fairness of judgment, and ready wit. Therefore it is interesting to get behind her elegant little confection that tastefully rests on her head, and see what faculties gave her power over the vast assembly. From the verbatim stenographic notes taken down at the time of the interview we cull the following, which were written just a year ago, and have waited for space for insertion in our Journal:

MRS. CHARLES TOD-HELMUTH.

(From a Personal Interview.)

This lady has a remarkable organization, her brain is exceptionally active, and forcibly developed. She must have inherited her executive ability from her father, and her social ambitions and geniality and strong sympathies from her mother. She has a remarkable hold on life, and the capacity to overcome fatigue, and if she were placed where there was sickness she would not be likely to succumb, for, although her sympathies are strong, yet her recuperative power is such that she would be able to nurse others, through a contagious disease, and would be immune herself. She has wonderful grit and wiriness of constitution, and even under trying circumstances she would show her strength and power of endurance.

She has all the elements of womanliness along with the stronger elements of the executive type of character, which gives her energy, determination of mind, and the capacity to carry through a project or a plan that she once started. She is not easily daunted or discouraged, in fact, the more opposition she has, the more she will "buckle to" and con-

centrate all her energies and force of character on her work. This trait must have been noticeable in her as a young girl, and it ought to manifest itself in a marked degree to-day. She is the one to help and assist others who are weak, and have not the power to defend themselves. She is an excellent champion to defend a cause, and would work heartily, even for an unpopular one if she felt it to be right, and considered it was her duty to do so.

There are one or two contradictions in her character. She has versatility of mind and the capacity to do a variety of work, and at the same time she has great determination and the power to finish what she has once commenced; and therefore she likes that kind of work that does not require continuous labor in one direction; and yet, she will complete a piece of work with more than ordinary ardor and enthusiasm when she has once given herself to it. This is owing to her large Conscientiousness and Firmness, and Smaller Continuity. Her mind is too electric, and has too much fire and enthusiasm to undertake that which is wearisome and monotonous. In fact, her proper place in life is to organize and mark out work for others, for she has a great deal of organizing capacity. Her large development of Causality enables her to think and to plan; and hence she could see where certain plans would be successful, when others would not have the courage to take hold and organize them, although she would need others to help her carry the work out in detail, and attend to some of the minutiae.

She has the inventive and ingenious mind that can devise ways and means; and were she obliged to earn her own living, she would be able to do so through her ingenuity, artistic skill, her power to plan, and ability to use up almost any material in an ingenious way.

She has excellent engineering capacity, and as a man she would have succeeded in electricity and in invention. However, she can bring out all her ingenuity and turn her artistic capacity to good account.

One very strong characteristic of her mind is her ambition, and her desire to excel in whatever she undertakes to do. She does not like to take a second place anywhere. She does not like to attempt a thing unless she can see success ahead. In fact, her Cautiousness often keeps her on the alert, and it often makes her premeditate and plan ahead when others would allow circumstances to take their course, for Cautiousness, Conscientiousness and Approbativeness unite and create a very strong power. She generally knows just about what is going to take place. She is capable of giving advice to the young, and many—very many—must come to her for suggestions and advice.

She relies upon her sense of justice, her sense of integrity, and her desire to do what is right, and yet at the same time she thinks a great deal about how she can please, gratify and devote herself to her friends. Her sympathies are large, and her Approbativeness stimulates her continually, and therefore she finds it difficult to do all she wishes. This same stimulus must have carried her forward, and made her distinguished in some particular lines of work. No head that is as fully developed as hers in the central lobe (from the opening of the ear to the top of the head, and from the opening of the ear backward), could possibly be satisfied to remain in private life, for there is so much of that kind of royal integrity, ambition and strength of purpose that such a character must rise to the top and take the lead, either in social, intellectual, or moral affairs.

She is full of life, hope and optimism. She is capable of throwing around her that enthusiasm which others must admire. She has not, however, much of the tendency to speculate, and she has more of the disposition to superintend

her own work rather than to depend on Providence. In other words, her organ of Hope does not throw her into an artificial state of expectation in regard to her work. If she wants a thing to succeed she is there to superintend it, whereas a person with large Hope might be careless, and say, "Oh, it will come out all right!" She does not leave anything that she has to be responsible for to take care of itself, but she is on hand to superintend it and to see that everything is all right.

Her Sublimity joined to her Ideality gives her intense enthusiasm for that which is grand, and it sometimes makes her enlarge her own plans of work or the idealistic views that she takes of others. The larger the character of the work she undertakes the better she likes it, and the more her powers are called out to their full extent.

Her nature is magnetic, and her sympathies rich and full of resource, hence she must be a guide and a strong support to every society to which she belongs.

We learn that Mrs. Helmuth has been President of Sorosis, is a member of the Woman's Press Club, and many other societies. She has been re-elected for two years as President of the New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs. She has been intimately connected with hospitals, and, as her husband is a remarkably successful and talented physician, she has used many opportunities of helping him in his hospital work, and his patients have often expressed their grateful thanks to her for her patience, delicate attentions and nerve that she has always displayed during operations. Above all her public efforts, she impressed me with the fact that her love for her husband was greater than that for anything else.

J. A. F.



SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes and Comments

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

"The Growth of the Brain."—In the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, vol. 18, is a paper on the Head Growth of Students in the University of Cambridge, England, by M. F. Galton. Mr. Galton finds that a "high honor" man at the age of nineteen has a distinctively larger brain than a "poll" man (a poll man is a student who takes only an "ordinary" degree). According to his method of computation, which is by multiplying the maximum length, breadth and height of the head together, the relative size is as 241 to 230.5, or about 5 per cent. larger brain for the high honor man. At the end of his college life, the brain of the "high honor" man has increased from 241 to 249, or by 3 per cent. The brain of the "poll" man has, however, made a greater growth, for it has increased from 230.5 to 244.5, or 6 per cent. It is pretty certain that the brains of the masses of the people, in a population which lives in the ordinary way, ceases to grow much after nineteen years of age, or even before that. With the student, however, this is by no means the case. His brain grows by use for a much longer time. The lesson is: If you want your brains increased in size, use them, use them wisely and well, do not overstrain or abuse them.

"The Vital Temperament, a Criticism."—The best classification of the temperaments, according to my opinion, is the one used by the phrenologists, and if I am not mistaken it was made by the Fowler brothers. Their division makes three—the motive, the vital, and the mental temperaments. I

want to say a few words concerning the vital. What do we understand by this temperament? We should take it to mean that the person who possesses it has a good hold on life, that his constitution is strong, that he does not get weary with trifles, that he will rarely be ill, and that he recovers quickly from weariness and disease. How do we distinguish such temperaments? By the fact that their possessors have well-knit bodies, not over large, firm muscles, clear skins; that they eat and digest their food well, have good hearts, lungs and stomachs, and that the relative proportion of living matter in their systems is large. This latter condition can be best decided by a microscopical examination of the blood, but that is not absolutely essential if one has a good training by experience in proper cases. In practice, however, I have observed that phrenologists generally take other methods for indicating this temperament. They too often measure it by the size of the body, the amount of fat, the size of the chest, which holds the most important vital organs. According to my view a small man with a well-knit frame and firm muscles has a better vital temperament, and will live longer than a man of large size, with a deep chest, a large heart and digestive organs. I have often in examining the blood found the relative amount of living matter small in these latter persons, and large in the other. Phrenologists often speak of persons as having a tough, wiry constitution. These persons who are designated as tough, wiry, have, in my opinion, the very best kind of vital tem-

peraments. I do not know whether I have made this subject clear or not, but I think I have. I trust those who are examining men and women will test it in their work.

"A Well Integrated Brain."—Herbert Spencer in some of his works uses the expression, "A well integrated brain."

When I first read it, I was a little puzzled to know what he meant, but on reflection it seemed to be a very happy expression. A well integrated brain is one that is well put together; it is a healthy brain, with its parts balanced, and its functions are well performed. Nutrition is perfect. In such a case brain-work is a delight. Its possessor is able, if trained, to think clearly and to see things as they are. Well integrated brains are too scarce. They are inherited from healthy parents, and kept so by proper use and care. Those whose brains are not well integrated are apt to think loosely, carelessly, to draw conclusions from insufficient evidence, and if their brains are very badly integrated they do not think at all, but let others do it for them. Those whose brains are not well-integrated, and the phrenologist should be able to tell them, should train themselves in clear, clever thinking. It is the best remedy there is for such conditions.

"The Proper Study of Mankind is Man."—This old saying needs to be re-interpreted now and then. When first enunciated, it probably did not have a very broad meaning. A little knowledge in the pristine man would have

sufficed. How to detect a good from a dangerous, or a weak from a strong one, would have been most valuable to him. Little by little our knowledge of man has been accumulating, and we now know much, and also that there is still to be learned more than we know. In these latter times we are studying his mind through experiment in every departure of his nature, but to me, "the most interesting study is his psychical nature, as revealed in the trance, in dreams, in premonitions, in thought transference, etc., etc." Of the latter it may be said it has been fairly well established as a scientific truth. What is thought transference? It is the communicating of a thought, or a feeling, from one person to another by other methods than through the senses. It may be at a great distance, as now and then happens when a person a long way off dies or is in distress, and a knowledge of it is conveyed to some sympathetic friend, who will be informed of death or trouble by some, at present, unknown means. There are many forms of thought transference, too many to mention here, and if this phenomenon really does take place, there must, I think, be some special tract in the brain which is able to receive the impression sent from a distance, through the ether of space, sent perhaps as brain waves. Where is it? Is it the organ called Spirituality, or some other center? Why cannot phrenologists help us to find out? But they should not jump at conclusions, from some preconceived idea. Let the conclusion have a firm basis, on positive knowledge.

GREAT THOUGHTS.

Our souls crave a perfect good; we feel the pull thitherward, we own the law that points in that direction.—William M. Salter.

Suspensions among thoughts are like bats amongst birds—they even fly to twilight; they are to be repressed, or, at least, well guarded, for they cloud the mind.

It is the mind that makes the body rich; and as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds, so honor peereth in the meanest habit.—Shakespeare.

Look in all things for the beauty which is their soul, and shall fill your soul. Seek it, and dwell in it, for, rightly understood, it is a part of your deepest life.—Henry W. Foote.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

Summer fading, winter comes—
Frosty mornings, tingling thumbs;
Window robins, winter rooks,
And the picture story books

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A FINELY NURTURED CHILD.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

No. 443.—To say that a child manifests no character, and has not a sufficient development of brain power to judge what that character is, until it is ten years old, only indicates that the one who makes such a remark has not had much of an education with children. The more I see of childhood, the more I realize that if we wish to begin at the proper time to influence a child, we must start from the day it is born* and use the right measures to influence its life, or else the child will become master of the parent, teacher or guardian; for many children are quicker in seeing how they can manage their superiors than parents are in understanding the whims of their children, yet the little winning ways are more often effective than the fuller judgment of their parents. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings," as the words run in the good old book, do we find a great deal of wisdom, and when we recognize that such a child as we now present with a portrait of its father and mother, surely no one can fail to see that we have an exceptional type of intelligence and great activity of body and mind. To me the awakening of the child mind is

one of the most beautiful studies that any one could engage in, and if parenthood only meant all that it ought to, there would be a record in every family of all the advancement made by each member from babyhood up to the time when each child went to school, when the teacher's work begins with the individual child; and the time is not far distant when we shall find a daily record in each family of each of its members so that comparisons may be drawn, and lessons learned by this valuable means. It is an injustice to a child to say that there is no character to delineate at one, two, three, and four years of age. In the pictures before us, beginning with two and a half months, another at seven months, nine and eleven months and a half, and three years and nine months, there is a marked degree of character in them all. Even the one at three months shows precocity, and indicates what he shows in his latest picture at three years and nine months, which is not included in this group. A phrenologist has to look forward and backward in making up the sum total of the character before him. The result of the development of this child up to the present age indicates the following characteristics: First, his head must be above the average in

* Or a hundred years before its birth.

size both as regards the circumference and height. The length of fibre is long from the opening of the ear upward, forward and backward; hence he will have a well-sustained character in the region of intellect, and his moral sentiments, desires and actions will be such that they will always set a good example to his fellows. The back part of the head too is finely represented, which makes him a lovable child, an affectionate companion, and one devoted to his home. He is a lad who will have a decided influence over others, not because he will force his way and

ment of brain. Even in a child, we find that diversity of talent manifests itself, which is often the result of unevenly balanced parents. If we take a look at the portraits of the father and mother, we shall find in the one the mental vital temperament, and in the other the mental motive; consequently the balance in the child is harmonious and complete. Such a child as this should have a good practical education with more attention paid to the drawing out of his natural talents than the storing of his mind with book knowledge. He will make from one standpoint a good business



NO. 443.—HOWARD MONROE FULENWIDER, BORN APRIL 14, 1894.

make himself and his opinions accepted, but because of the wonderful winning manner and remarkable combination of powers that he possesses. Some men run in a certain channel of thought and become Specialists, as artists, designers, engineers, and business men. This child will be no crank in following out one line of thought to the exclusion of all others. In fact, he will have a many-sided character, and possess a very gifted mind; but what is so remarkable in the child at his present age is the even develop-

ment of brain, for his executive qualities are well represented, and he will like the change which comes to a man of business, but if his artistic, literary, and moral qualities are allowed to have their due influence, he will make more than a business man, and will step up into the realm of original thought both in literature and art. He is full of fun and loves to hear a good joke or funny story. His memory is prodigious, and he will be able to recall whatever he puts his mind upon, consequently care must be taken to store his mind with the right knowledge, so

that he need not necessarily fill it with that which is useless. Were he to study Law, he would rise to the front rank, and be chosen before many of his fellows to take the position of Judge, and would probably be the youngest Judge that had ever been selected to that position. His judgment would be impartial, and he would have a beneficial influence over all who were connected with his work. As a Physician, he would soon work up into a large practice even if he put out his sign without previous acquaintance, in a town or locality, for his best advertisement would be among his patients, and after his first case, he would have as much work as he wanted to do. He will always be interested in philanthropic reforms. The great trouble with him will be to make him think of his own interests sufficiently (without decreasing his interests in others). His head is so beautifully rounded in the upper region that if he is not a preacher, he will be a teacher, lecturer or public speaker, and one to take a deep interest in the concerns of all reformatory measures. He must be the pet of the household, for he has very little of the pugilistic or selfish type of head, yet he is not weak nor wanting in energy, and will be able to show force, pluck and determination of mind when these characteristics are called for.

We hear that little Howard is a distant relative of Bishop Phillips Brooks. Would that he might fill the vacancy caused by the former's death.

We wish him and all our little friends
A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS IN HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

In the "American Primary Teacher" some time ago, the following customs at Christmastide were beautifully described by Helen Deane.

She said the little children in Holland have a merry time on St. Nicholas' day. They are all dressed in their best. Such queer, little, short-waisted dresses as the girls wear! These dresses are

long, and come nearly to the tops of their shoes; and those shoes are so funny! They are of wood, and are loose and big enough to slip on and off without the use of their hands.

These queer shoes are called Klompen. The girls wear white kerchiefs about their necks, tie their hair up in a little knot, and wear white caps, whose points, sticking out in front, give their faces a queer look. The boys look like little old gentlemen.

When St. Nicholas' day is at hand the children vigorously scour and polish their shoes, for these children's presents are found in their shoes, not in their stockings, where children in America often find their gifts. The good saint will leave no presents in shoes that are not well scoured.

St. Nicholas comes driving a white horse, and the children always place oats and hay in their shoes, for the good saint's horse will be hungry.

In the morning, the children run to the hearth to see what toys and candies the good saint left. The oats and hay are gone, and in the shoes are wonderful toys and sweetmeats for the good children, and only sticks or rods for the lazy children.

The children are expected to go to church on that day, and afterward they have merry games and stories.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

The Christmas among the children of Germany is the merriest day of the year. Long before Christmas the mothers begin to make preparations for the tree, for Germany is the home of the Christmas tree. Every one wants a tree, and on it must be tapers and gifts for everyone in the house. No one is forgotten. Some of the Germans, who are very poor, begin to save their money for a tree long before the day arrives.

How busy the German mothers are! There are wonderful cakes to be made in the form of animals. Such birds, dogs, men, and horses as these mothers make! Then there are long strips of "pfeffer cake" full of nuts, raisins, and spice.

During Christmas week in Germany carts are constantly going through the streets loaded with fir-trees, bon-bons, cakes, apples, gilded nuts, and ribbons.

In some places the Christ-child is supposed to bring the gifts. He is often represented by a child dressed in white, with a gold crown and gold wings, and wears a long, white veil with spangles of gold.

In other villages a man dressed as St. Nicholas, whom the children call the good bishop, comes to them and distributes nuts, candies, and small presents to the good children, while to the bad children he gives little bundles of twigs.

In southern Germany on holy nights choristers walk through the streets singing songs and carols.

In parts of northern Germany tables are spread in the houses, and lights are left burning throughout the night before Christmas, so that the angels who come that way may find something to eat.

In no other country do the children have such beautiful toys. The wonderful toy-makers live near the great German forests. How busy they are before Christmas! In these regions the men, women, and even the children cut, carve, whittle, glue, and paint. The wood is soft, and the small boys and girls early learn to make beautiful toys. Here are made the beautiful jointed dolls and their houses, legions of wooden soldiers, fleets of ships, processions of animals and carriages.

From the mining districts come the tin trumpets, the tinkling pianos, musical glasses, fire engines, and metal animals.

These toy-makers work very hard to supply the good Christmas saints with their toys for the children. These are taken by the good Christ-child, the bishop, or Saint Nicholas, and carried to the trees in the children's homes.

The Christmas tree is to the children a most beautiful object. There were never brighter tapers, more gorgeous colors, prettier toys, or sweeter candies.

BOYS' DRESSING GOWN 7257.

(Hints by May Manton.)

The lads as well as their fathers have need of their hours of ease. The dressing gown here shown contributes to that end at the same time that it is tasteful. The material, as illustrated, is light-weight broadcloth with lining, collar, and cuffs of quilted silk; but silk, cashmere or flannel can be substituted, if preferred.

The garment consists of fronts, back, and sleeves. The fitting is accomplished by shoulder and under-arm seams and



the closing is effected at the centre-front by means of buttons and button-holes. At the waist is a cord and tassel which is knotted below the last button. The edges of the fronts, collar, and cuffs are all finished with heavy silk cord. The sleeves are two-seamed and in the regulation coat shape.

To make this coat for a boy of twelve years will require two and one-eighth yards of fifty-four-inch material. The pattern, No. 7257, is cut in sizes for boys of eight, ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen years.—See coupon on adv. page.

One ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.—Publius Syrius.

People of Note.

THE HON. W. D. SCHREINER.

THE NEW CAPE PREMIER.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT, OF LONDON.

Mr. Schreiner, the new Prime Minister of Cape Colony, is a son of a Lutheran clergyman in Cape Town, and a brother of Miss Olive Schreiner, the authoress. He is a born leader, and is in every way capable of directing the



THE HON. W. D. SCHREINER.
The New Cape Premier.

important affairs of state, and in maintaining the principles of justice and equity in this important country. He has a splendid physique, a well-disciplined mind, and is every inch a man.

The three controlling organs—Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Self-Esteem—give him his strong individuality, integrity, and independence. Once his mind is made up, he is not easily turned aside from carrying out his purposes. Determination, persistency, and perseverance are leading traits in his character; he would not show a blustering spirit in denouncing an opponent, for he is not spiteful or revengeful in

disposition; discretion, tact, and guardedness will characterise his work; his plans will be well thought out; he is not careless how his work is done; he will plan and arrange better than execute. He is conscious of his responsibilities; earnest in his work; quick to resent encroachments, and very forgiving when wronged. He is decidedly social, companionable, fond of company and amusement; his sense of humor is strong. He is sanguine and hopeful, but would not be rash in speculating. He will look ahead, provide for emergencies, and make everything safe. He has a sharp, penetrating mind, is quick in perception, and fully alive to what is going on around him. He will arrive at his conclusions quickly, and act promptly. He is critical and discriminating in his investigations. He has excellent Mental capacity for acquiring knowledge and general information; he has always been an apt student. He is ingenious, and has much versatility of talent; he can do many things well, for he is not tedious or prolix. He is intensely active, ardent, full of spirit and enthusiasm. He is candid, outspoken, and, when asked for an opinion, will speak his mind freely. He possesses considerable force and efficiency of character; his large percepts indicate a mind well stored with facts. He is more practical than theoretical; there is nothing dreamy or visionary about him. He is strong in his opinions and beliefs. What he asserts he will stand by, and not deviate from what he considers is just. He readily forms his impressions of people, he can read character intuitively, and is far-sighted and sagacious. His warm temperament and intense nature will make him a capital public speaker. In debate he would always be ready to give his opinion, for he has ample language to present his thoughts and ideas in an acceptable manner. He is a type of man that is sure to be popu-

lar among all classes of a community. He is a very reliable and safe man, has good judgment, excellent memory, and is not afraid of doing his share of work. His warm sympathies are easily enlisted in any good work. It is said of Mr. Schreiner that he "unites in his temperament all that is most sturdy and determined in the English character and the Dutch."

THE LATE COLONEL GEORGE E. WARING.

SANITARY ENGINEER, SCIENTIFIC FARMER,
GALLANT SOLDIER, AND STREET CLEANER.

We do not live simply in the years we spend in the round of duties performed here, but in the example we set, and in the memory of those who take note of our work and profit by it after we have passed away. Thus New York City will ever be proud of the work accomplished by the martyr who has just died doing his duty. We can remember the time when the principal thoroughfares of New York were a disgrace to the city. After Colonel Waring's appointment to office under Mayor Strong in January, 1895, he had the streets all cleaned by the middle of May, the first time in the history of New York.

In eulogizing him Mayor Strong said: "He was a thorough disciplinarian, and brought order out of chaos in his department. As a sanitary engineer I doubt if Colonel Waring had an equal in this or any other city, and I am quite sure he had no superior.

"He was a thoroughly educated and intelligent man, and he brought his education and intelligence into requisition not only in cleaning the streets, but in the disposition of the garbage. If he had been given time to perfect his system, the entire work would have been self-supporting, and perhaps would have yielded an income to the city."

Colonel Waring possessed a head of such proportions that any intelligent man can see—if not blinded by prejudice—that it was capable of rare attainments. He had a high forehead—

which, according to a college professor "does not, in a given case, indicate anything." Here, however, is a "given case," which, with scores of others, proves the rule that with a fine quality of organization, length of fibre, with area for nerve-cells, special intelligence does accompany a well-proportioned forehead. Perhaps, as the professor has not a high forehead himself he cannot see the difference between one that is scientific or perceptive like Darwin's, and philosophic or high like Herbert Spencer's. Colonel Waring's was both scientific and reflective as well, and possessed not only the power to see and examine critically, but could put into practise the plans and theories he thought advisable. Few men have a better balanced or so well-developed and capable a mind as he.

The height of the head indicates another important point. He felt a keen pleasure in carrying out every imposed line of duty. He showed it in 1851 when he was a grist mill manager, in 1853 as lecturer on agriculture, in 1855 as landscape gardener, in 1861 as soldier, in 1867 as farmer, in 1877 as sanitary engineer, in 1895 as Street Cleaning Commissioner, and in 1898 in the examination of the condition of Havana. So highly did he hold his position in New York that he was known to refuse two or three tempting offers from other large cities, where he would have doubled his salary two or three times. But he declined them all, believing that the great work accomplished in New York City would one day be appreciated. And so it is, for he has opened the door for the release of filth which will never again be permitted to be closed in the city.

He possessed large Conscientiousness and Benevolence, the former quality combined with his intellect in making him very strict in discipline, and the second in making him a philanthropist, a worker for the public good, and, with his full acquisitiveness, he was an economist in the truest sense of the term.

The third noticeable point in his character was the development which

gave him force, energy, and push, and the base of his brain just over his ears, where is located the executive centre, is very marked. He was afraid of no work for the furtherance of his gigantic plans.

He organized special attacks on the snow blockades, which were speedily cleared under his direction. He further maintained from the former heterogeneous mass of ragged scavengers a thoroughly disciplined organization, whom he dressed in neat uniforms, and

in his uniform, was a sight that was yearly looked forward to.

Every detail of the department work was made to respond to Colonel Waring's sense of order. He volunteered his services to President McKinley for examining and cleansing the streets of Havana of their filth, and it was while he was making a close inspection of every hole and corner of that city that he contracted the fever that Havana was stricken with. He was perfectly reckless of his own personal danger in his devotion to his duty.

He was an honorary member of the Royal Institute of Engineers of Holland, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England, a fellow of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, and a corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects.

Colonel Waring was the author of several works, many of which are text books in agriculture and scientific schools. His best-known books are "Elements of Agriculture," "Drainage for Profit and Drainage for Health," "Handy-book of Husbandry," "Village Improvements and Farm Villages," "Sanitary Conditions of City and Country Dwelling Houses," "Tyrol and the Skirts of the Alps," among others.

In short, his head and face express to us strong features, especially the executive nose, the long and healthy ear, the intelligent eye that saw everything, the firm lips, the well-developed chin. If we divide the head and face into three sections, namely, from the chin to the nose, from the nose to the brow, and from the brow to the top of the forehead, we find the head still the larger portion of the three. In looking at the head, we notice the well-balanced forehead, indicating large Order, Individuality, Comparison, and Causality. In the basilar faculties large Destructiveness and Combaticiveness, Constructiveness and Ideality, and in the superior region large Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Benevolence.

Such a character is worthy our closest attention and study. J. A. F.



THE LATE COLONEL WARING.

drilled them to do their work well, and to march in orderly ranks through the streets once a year. The result was an agreeable surprise, for out of chaos had come order and cleanliness. His arrangement of a parade through the streets was an imposing sight, for the men in their spotless white uniforms walking with military precision, followed by the department carts with the exact alignment of artillery bringing up the rear and the Colonel riding in front

The Late President Wilford Woodruff.

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

(Written February 28, 1897.)

By N. Y. SCHOFIELD, F.A.I.P.

In presenting President Woodruff's phrenograph, on this auspicious occasion, when thousands will meet expressly to celebrate his ninetieth birthday, a special interest is added to that which naturally clusters around him by virtue of his important office.

Until this examination was made, the writer never had the pleasure of shaking hands with and speaking to this silvery-haired veteran, and very soon found it necessary to abandon some of his preconceived ideas in regard to him.

One cannot help but notice in the first place his easy, unaffected, courteous, yet business-like deportment. His honors, like his years, rest lightly upon him, and there is a striking absence of that studied reserve, that freezing ceremony and dignified condescension that is sometimes displayed with less consistency and reason by those who are "clothed in a little brief authority."

He unconsciously diffuses about him that magnetism or influence which impresses one with the thought that he is in the presence of no ordinary individual. There is business, energy, and thrift depicted on his countenance, while every word and gesture gives evidence of his wonderful mental and physical activity.

Even at that age when the vast majority of mankind have long ago gone to their final account, President Woodruff, with his hand resting on the ninetieth milestone, stands to-day firmly, hopefully, yet calmly, and with a keen eye, is still peering into the future.

Now to study him first physiologically, the very natural question arises, what is the secret of his longevity?

In the first place, as no one can exist

not even a day or an hour without vitality, it follows, therefore, that, other things being equal, the more vitality we possess the longer we live. (This qualifying clause of "other things being equal" means a great deal, and must not be overlooked.) Now President Woodruff has a distinct vital temperament. It is far in excess of all others, as indicated by his robust physique, his rather small stature, his fleshy appearance, his healthy complexion, and the general form and build of his body.

It will be noticed the shoulders are broad and the chest is deep, indicating excellent lung capacity; the neck is short and thick, and the head is firmly set on the body showing easy and rapid circulation of the blood, the cheeks, just outward and a little downward from the nose are remarkably full and plump, giving proof of unusual digestive power, the prominence of the malar bones indicates good breathing capacity, and that broad, prominent, square chin and jaw shows that his heart, like grandfather's clock, was intended to go "ninety years without slumbering."

Take again the position and formation of the ear. If a horizontal line be drawn immediately over the ear and exactly in the centre of the orifice, it will be found there is about as much ear below that line as above it—a rather unusual occurrence.

The two strongest proofs of longevity, however, cannot well be shown except by diagrams or on the living head. This is the "life line," as indicated in the brain and the organ of Vitativeness located immediately behind the mastoid process. Both of these proofs, however, like the other "signs" mentioned, are emphatic and unmistakable.

President Woodruff's head measures barely 22 inches in circumference, nearly 15 inches from the opening of one ear to the other over the head, 13 inches from ear to ear across the perceptive faculties, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ diameter or caliper measurement just above and between the ears. He stands about five feet eight inches high and his weight fluctuates between 175 and 190 pounds. The bulk of the brain is located in the moral and perceptive regions, and this harmonizes admirably with his real character. He is relatively deficient in the aspiring or selfish sentiments, and the reflective group is but slightly above the average.



THE LATE PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF.

The base of the brain is large (another proof of strong vitality) and from this he derives that wonderful activity of mind and body for which he is noted.

He is restless in disposition, always on the point of doing something else in addition to that which already engages his attention, and it is utterly impossible for him to sit still and do nothing. He is apt to be spasmodic and impulsive, and, like the quicksilver in the thermometer, will rise and fall according to conditions. He will likely have more irons in the fire at one time than he can take care of, will want to carry more than he can lift, and must be very lame indeed before he would use a

crutch. He will be quick in thought, quick in his movements, quick in speech, and quick in eating. Such an organization cannot possibly be idle. It is the personification of industry, of thrift, and untiring energy.

He has exceedingly strong Hope, is never discouraged, will not yield to despair, has no time to become melancholy, and instead of lamenting and pining over the nature and extent of his injuries, in case of accident, his first thought would be one of thankfulness they were no worse.

He takes a business, yet cheerful, view of life. He has a mind and a will of his own, does not deal in borrowed or second-hand opinions, as a rule, but believes whenever possible in "paddling his own canoe." He is quick in deciding what to do, and is opposed to putting off until to-morrow what can and should be done to-day.

He likes to ride in a fast train, to drive a fast horse, and if he should go on a fishing tour, would feel like economizing time by draining the water off. To use dynamite would be too cruel from his point of view, and he would never employ that method, but he must do business on the wholesale plan.

His disposition to decline assistance, and sometimes to oppose a proposition does not arise from any inflated ideas of his own superior ability. He is lacking in Self-Esteem, will be as civil and courteous to his gardener as to the governor of the state, and so far as his behavior is concerned will not discriminate between the stable boy and an ambassador from the seat of government. The little Self-Esteem he does have, however, is developed in that portion which imparts independence rather than dignity. It requires no effort for him to be exceedingly humble. He can be led to the water, but not forced to drink.

Firmness, Conscientiousness, Veneration, Spirituality, and Hope are the largest, and, therefore, the dominant organs. He naturally lives in the future. Is spiritually minded to an exceptional degree, and in consequence is

susceptible of experiencing the most exquisite and refined emotions.

In the case of President Woodruff, the measurement over the head (15 inches) is out of all proportion to the circumference measurement ($21\frac{1}{2}$), hence we know this group will dictate, that it will color and lead the character.

The result is, that with such a sensitive nature, and an organic quality considerably above the average, he will delight in prayer, will be sincere in worship, earnest in his belief, respectful to authority, thoughtful for others, and his faith and hope would be worth a gold-mine to many people.

It would appear that these venerative ennobling, purifying faculties, so conspicuous in our present subject, are the last to die.

Intellectually the perceptive pre-dominate over the reflectives, hence he will be more practical than philosophic.

He is not, strictly speaking, a deep, consecutive, profound reasoner. He is more like a fountain than a reservoir.

He is a man for an emergency, understands the value of time, will look before he leaps, prepare for a "rainy day," and thinks it is all right for charity to "begin at home," if it is not allowed to end at the same place.

He will not be remarkable for philanthropy in money matters, but is not lacking in sympathy and feeling for others. If the germ of conceit was ever

planted in his nature, it was killed in embryo. There is not a trace or even a suspicion of "mock modesty."

He is not much of a "joker"; will care little for the frivolities of life; would rather study history than fiction, and facts rather than fancy.

To sum up, he is genial, sociable, modest, spiritually minded, industrious, shrewd, firm, and honest, and has a remarkable memory for facts. He will understand matters in the concrete better than in the abstract. His Combativeness will not take the form of aggression, but in maintaining the right, in contending for the faith, in building up rather than tearing down. If a man like this, who by nature is so disposed to do good, so anxious to bless, and so averse to condemn, if such a man could ever incur the enmity and spite of any one, it must be of that particular class of individuals whose approbation any decent person would blush to receive.

Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was born at Farmington, now Avon, Hartford County, Connecticut, on March 1, 1807. His father was Aphek Woodruff, who married Beulah Thompson. They had three sons, of whom Wilford was the youngest. He came of a long-lived stock. His great grandfather, Josiah Woodruff, lived to the age of 100 years, and his grandfather also attained a ripe old age.

THE LAST PICTURE.

When Earth's last picture is painted and
the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded, and
the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith, we shall need it
—lie down for an æon or two,
Till the Master of all Good Workmen
shall put us to work anew.
And only the Master shall praise us, and
only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money, and no
one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working, and
each in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It, for
the God of Things as They are.

Rudyard Kipling.

Current Topics.

SHALL WE HAVE AN IMPERIAL POLICY?

Mr. James Bryce, M.P., of England, author of "The American Commonwealth," says in "Some Thoughts on the Policy of the United States" he admits that every extension of territory by us—and our territory is now more than twice as large as it was in 1783—has been followed by increased power and prosperity, but he doubts the advisability of further extensions, especially to islands where the populations differ in race from, and are unsuited for colonization by, the

the course of events, she ought rather to have refrained from conquering India, so great are the risks and liabilities that now attach to that Empire.

But, even assuming that it is the interest of these European nations to conquer and to colonize, should the United States follow their example? Mr. Bryce thinks not, because the United States, instead of having any overflow of population to provide for, as is the case of European Russia, England, and Germany, receives the overflow of Europe, and will for many years, possibly for several generations to come, be able to find space in her vast area for the tide of immigration, and employment for capital.

From Harpers' Weekly.



Courtesy of Harper Bros.

Anglo-Saxon race. He points out that, though the extension of the boundaries of a state has, throughout history, been deemed, always by monarchs and usually by republics, both a glory and a benefit, yet the question is a debatable one to-day.

Neither France nor Germany is richer or stronger by any of its colonial acquisitions, and in the case of India, although her huge and industrious population makes her an important market for English goods, and her administration supplies a career for the diligence and talent of a great many Englishmen, she imposes enormous liabilities upon Britain, and most prudent English statesmen have held that had Britain been able to foresee

Mr. E. W. Bok, in the Boston "Journal," tells of a man living in New York City who buys the new books and magazines as they come out, and spends a large part of his time in going through them and marking the errors, typographical, grammatical, etc., that he finds. His whole library consists of these "corrected" books; and he never takes up a book without finding more or less errors. Mr. Bok specifies the "Century Dictionary" and Appleton's "Cyclopædia," in which, he says, taken together, there were hardly a hundred pages free from errors of some kind. In the "Encyclopædia Britannica" there were hundreds and hundreds of errors marked. Both Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries came in for their share, while some prominent books were black with corrections.

Mr. Gladstone's Head.—Mr. Gladstone's head, was, it is well known, of exceptional size. The story he told at Lord Ripon's once about the man who could not get a hat large enough till at last the hatter called in desperation for an Aberdeen hat, may well enough have been his own experience. The compliment to Aberdeen was, no doubt, relished in the granite city. Dr. Collins once gave to the world the result of a special study in hats, in the course of which it was mentioned that Mr. Gladstone's number in hats was 7½. The hatter's number is arrived at by taking the mean of the length and breadth. Thus a hat 7½ by 6½ is a No. 7 hat, which is the average English size. Lord Beaconsfield's hat was this size, John Bright's 7½, Lord John Russell's 7¼, all smaller than Mr. Gladstone's. But the Gladstone hat was exceeded in size by that

of Dr. Chalmers $7\frac{3}{4}$, and Joseph Hume's was emphatically abnormal— $8\frac{1}{4}$. Dr. Collins had 126 hats measured at a meeting of Convocation of London University, and found that between 40 and 41 per cent. were above the English average, No. 7; between 25 and 26 per cent. were just the average size, and 34 per cent. were under the average.

Mr. Gladstone was once 5 feet 11 in height, but with the weight of years his frame had shrunk, and when he was Prime Minister the last time he was only 5 feet 9. The smallness of the coffin at Westminster Hall struck everybody.

The Japanese government has concluded to establish at Tokio a university library after the model of the Congressional library at Washington. It is to have room for 600,000 volumes, and 500 places for readers.

An anonymous German scientist declares in a long and enthusiastic article in the "Allgemeine Zeitung" that sugar is almost the most valuable of all articles of food; he refers to testimony given by hunters, military men, farmers and others, to prove its importance as a feeder of the muscles.

BOOK OF THE MONTH.

"MANILA AND THE PHILIPPINES."

A book of thrilling interest upon Uncle Sam's new possessions in the Far East has been published by F. Tennyson Neely, of New York and London, entitled, "Manila and the Philippines," by Margherita Arlina Hamm. The author is a popular and brilliant newspaper-woman, whose writings are familiar to the general public. In the course of her professional career she has made a careful study of Spanish administration and colonial government in both the East and West Indies, and has traveled in those comparatively unfrequented parts of the world.

She has utilized this experience, and has re-enforced it with all the material contained by the Spanish official records. The result is a volume which is as fascinating as a romance. In it students of ethnology and anthropology will find the first extensive discussion of the many races and sub-races which inhabit the Philippine archipelago.

Instead of being, as is popularly supposed, a uniform Malay population, the inhabitants of the islands are a strange mixture of varying races, white, yellow, brown, dark brown and black; of different stages in civilization ranging from tree-dwellers to educated Caucasians, and of many faiths, of which one extreme is found in the Mindanao savages, who seem to be pagans, and the other the fierce Mohammedans of the Zulu archipelago. The migrations and wars of these races, their changes within historic times as well as in the long period between the Spanish conquest and the beginning of the Christian era, as deduced by scholars who have given the matter profound study, is treated in a manner at once thorough and scientific, and at

the same time simple and comprehensible. The book is a storehouse of valuable information, and is written with the ease and grace which characterize the author's literary labor.

For those who are not well informed upon this strange part of the Orient, and for those who desire to visit that part of the world, or to learn concerning its commercial opportunities, no better work of reference can be found. It is well illustrated by capital photogravures, all of which are interesting and instructive. One chapter is devoted to the leading historical features of the archipelago. It consists of facts set plainly forth, nearly all being taken from the Spanish records. There is no attempt made to color or qualify them, yet in this concise form they tell a more terrible tale of Spanish oppression and cruelty than an entire volume of careful description. The blind ferocity with which the conquerors greeted the natives from the time Legaspi first set foot upon the island and up to the present rebellion, the mercilessness with which the Castilian leaders massacred inoffensive Chinese by tens of thousands, the greed with which the administration and the politicians extracted every possible element of wealth from the luckless native, the uncivilized condition of two-thirds of the archipelago are set forth with rare perspicuity and skill. The author believes that the Philippines have a great future before them, and that a government that is upright, just and honest will cause the islands to become in a short time one of the richest territories on the face of the globe.

A novel feature of the book is a useful guide to would-be travelers, explaining the various routes from the outside world to the Philippines, as well as those

within the archipelago itself. The work is a notable addition to the literature on the subject, being free from the technical character of scientific publications, and at the same time presenting a long array of every fact of importance which may be desired by either general or special readers.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

There has been discovered in India a strange plant which possesses astonishing magnetic power. The hand touching it immediately receives a strong magnetic shock, while at a distance of 20 feet a magnetic needle is affected by it.

An alcohol thermometer 70 feet in length is now being put in place at Winchester, Mass. It will be placed in a pit of its own depth, and be used for scientific measurements of the earth's temperature. It is constructed on the same principles as smaller instruments.

Capt. Peary speaks of the great distance that sound can be heard during intense cold. Often, he says, in the arctic regions he heard people converse in a common voice at the distance of a mile.

Spain's national debt now amounts to 6,000,000,000 francs.

Russia's last military budget amounts to \$212,500,000.

The Japanese dentists perform all their operations in tooth-drawing with the thumb and forefinger of one hand.

Some 7,000,000 tons of coal are annually used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of gas.

Bathing by electricity is the latest development of that science, due to recent experiments of Nikola Tesla, the famous American electrician. "The busy man's bath," is the way Mr. Tesla himself describes this "bath," which is produced by passing a current of millions of volts through the body. He has himself passed a current of two million volts alternating at the rate of three hundred thousand or four hundred thousand times a second through his own body, and the effect is, he declares, to cause all impurities to be thrown off the skin. The mechanism used is exceedingly simple, consisting merely of an insulated metal platform, on which the individual stands, and holds in his hand an electrode, which is connected by wire with an oscillator. The invention is also described as a powerful tonic.

Three years ago Paris began to dispose of its sewage after the manner of Berlin by turning it into fields planted with orchards and vegetables. One-fourth of the sewage is already thus disposed of, and it is hoped that in two more years the whole of it will be.

OUR NEXT SOJOURN FROM THIS EARTH.

KITES AS AN AID TO DISCOVERY.

Professor William Libby, Jr., of Princeton University, has undertaken a unique exploring expedition, with a party of six. They left New York the first week in July, for Albuquerque, New Mexico. In the vicinity of this place rises from the alkali plains to a height of more than 700 feet a "mesa" or tableland of sandstone. The top of this has never been explored by white men, because the almost perpendicular walls make its summit inaccessible even to the most experienced mountain climbers. To students of archæology and anthropology this tableland possesses great interest, because of the belief that it was once the home of a race of cliff dwellers. Articles of pottery have fallen from the top of the "mesa," so this belief seems reasonable. Professor Libby and his party desired to explore the tableland, if it is a possible thing.

They intended to remain in camp at its base until they were either successful or are convinced that their endeavors were useless. The first idea of Professor Libby was to take a mortar with the expedition, and shoot a line over the "mesa" at its narrowest point, where it is only a few yards wide, the method being very similar to that adopted by the life-saving service. Recently, Professor Libby became impressed with the utility of Mr. Eddy's kites, and the professor has visited Mr. Eddy relative to the matter. He intended to ship the mortar, cables, and other equipments for the expedition. If the cable can be successfully hauled over the "mesa's" summit the party will rig a boatswain's chair on the cable, and thus be able to ascend to the top of the tableland.

ROUND THE WORLD.

LONGEVITY IN ROUMANIA.

A recent report shows that the proportion of centenarians is larger in Roumania than in any other country. It is claimed that in this country one person in every thousand is able to celebrate his one hundredth birthday, and that there are numerous examples of persons living to the age of 125 years, and in several instances to the age of 150 years. This exceptional longevity is unquestionably the result of the simple habits of life which still prevail in Roumania.

Statistics have shown an enormous decrease in the number of centenarians in Germany, and the same is true in England and the United States, and others of the so-called highly civilized countries. While the average length of human life

is increasing, causes of extreme longevity are decreasing, showing that the actual stamina of the race is lessened. This is the natural result of the operation of quarantine laws and public health measures, whereby epidemics are held at bay.

CHINAMEN AND THE ANTELOPE OF INSECTS.

One of the strangest superstitions of Chinamen is the awe with which they regard the cockroach. John holds the ugly black pest as something sacred, claiming that it is specially favored by the gods, and a particular favorite of the great Joss. The most unfortunate mishap that can befall a Chinaman is to step on a cockroach. Instantly visions of terrible disasters and calamities arise before him. In some instances the superstition has been known to prey so on the minds of the Celestials as to drive them insane. As a result of this state of affairs, Chinatown is overrun with cockroaches, and a Chinaman would as soon think of killing himself as of killing one of them.—Philadelphia Record.

JAPANESE SELF-SACRIFICE.

On board the Matsushima, one man, who had been shot in the abdomen and whose intestines were protruding from the gaping wounds, refused to be carried to the surgeon's ward, because, he said, he did not want to take any of the fighters from their work in order to carry him below. Another, after having had his body burnt out of all recognition in attempting to extinguish a fire, stood by helping all he could till the flames were put out, when he died. A third, mortally wounded man, whose every gasp brought forth a gush of blood, would not close his eyes until he had told a comrade where the key of an important locker was and what the locker contained. A chief gunner, whose under jaw had been shot away, and who could, of course, not utter a word, signed to a subordinate with a nod to take his place, and fell dead after he had placed the handle of the gun-lever in his subordinate's hand.

THE U. S. NATIONAL FLAG.

It was on June 14, 1777, that the Continental Congress adopted a resolution reading as follows: "That the flag of the thirteen States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This was the official notice that an American flag had been adopted. The first flag was made by Betty Ross in Philadelphia. In 1890 Jonathan F. Morris, of Hartford,

then registrar of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, suggested that the anniversary of the adoption of the national banner be commemorated by his society. Since then the observance has grown to be national in character. The first flag contained the thirteen stars in a circle, but as new States were added, it became necessary to arrange them in straight lines. On July 4, 1896, another star, that representing Utah, was added to the constellation, and the flag with the forty-five stars was hoisted on every flagstaff at the military posts of the country and on federal buildings. The stars were placed in six rows, three containing eight stars and three seven.—New York World.

AN EMINENT SCULPTOR ON TRUE ART.

In 1835 Mr. Hiram Powers visited Washington and, while there, made studies of the President and other notables for the designing of several busts. A letter of his written at the time is interesting because of its emphatic expression of opinion on certain principles covering portrait art. Mr. Powers was strongly imbued with the idea of the value of Phrenology to the artist, and believed in adhering closely to the workings of nature. But this is the letter:

"I had several letters to Mr. Everett, who call'd, but found fault with the Bust on account of its portraying all the wrinkles in the President's face. He said I should have omitted them, and stated that none of the Antiques had wrinkles, etc. I begged leave to differ with him, and said that in a likeness the artist should forget the art, and adhere closely to nature, that he had no right to embellish any part appertaining to likeness, and concluded by saying that I could derive no satisfaction on the score of resemblance from viewing such a Bust as he proposed—that a fancy piece, called a likeness of some great man, would please me as well—and as the gods were supposed to enjoy perpetual youth, so they were represented without wrinkles. I did not hesitate differing with him, because I felt that he was finding fault with that which constituted the greatest merit (if it possessed any at all) of the work,—and what he said, if unrefuted, would injure me. He has not been in my room since; but it is possible that both he and Mr. Webster are prevented by the vast amount of business they have on their hands. This much I may say, that had I no better friends than either of them here, I should have despaired, for of them I had expected most.

"I have read, in that part of the Family

Library relating to Nollekins, the English sculptor, some remarks corroborative of Mr. Everett's views upon Busts. The Author, in speaking of the celebrated Busts of Fox and Pitt, finds fault with Nollekins for taking their likeness accurately, and says that he should have improved the forehead of one, and the cheeks of the other! What a beautiful study such improved Busts would make for a phrenologist! Now that we know so much about the bumps upon the sconces of men, I think it would be well to represent Napoleon with the bumps of Destructiveness and Courage standing out like hornets about his ears, and make a hollow groove in his head where Benevolence should be. No matter what his head was in reality. It is the business of the artist (now that the above science shows him) to make him as he ought to have been. What a pity it was that poor Nollekins could not have had a few teachers like Mr. Everett and others. Then we should have had, instead of the real portraits of these great men, Fancy Pieces call'd Pitt and Fox. But enough of such nonsense. It makes me angry to hear men of talent advocating such absurd notions."

THE LESSON OF THE LEAVES.

(By M. E. Paull.)

We are all apt to think rather scornfully of leaves as accomplishing little or no good in the world, and when they have passed through all their various stages, from the tiny bud of early spring, through the luxuriance of June, the verdant beauty of August, and the crimson and amber radiance of the Fall, and drop at last sere and brown beneath the tree whose bare branches now stand naked and forlorn in the chill winds, we think that their life has accomplished nothing, and that apart from its beauty a leaf has no value.

But this is a great mistake. Did you ever think what mission a leaf fulfils in its short life? How do you suppose the trunk of a tree is made, that grand column which stands stately and tall through all the storms of winter and heat of summer? It is a wonderful story. Each little leaf sends down a tiny fiber, which slowly stretches its line from the expanding leaf all the way down to the root, and thus, little by little, with these infinitesimally small fibers the mighty trunk is built. Is it not a marvelous and beautiful thing that such greatness is composed of such little things?

Our words and deeds may seem as worthless as the leaves upon a tree have appeared—small, fleeting things, which

soon pass away and are forgotten, never to be gathered up in this world, and to which no especial value can be attached. But they are forming that enduring thing called character, just as the line descending from the stem of the leaf is making the tree trunk. Whether our character is moulded for good or evil depends upon the influence of our actions and our words. Our character does not form us. We form our character. The growth of the tree trunk is a beautiful type of character building. Little by little it is formed, and if we take care that each word that we utter, each act that we do, shall be pure and true, then we may be sure that day by day our character is growing in the likeness of our great Example. The words and deeds may drop out of memory, but their influence remains, and shall have a part forever in the character which we have made by the little things of life.

Mr. John Allen, of St. Annes-on-Sea, England, sends us the following:

"The cigarette habit has grown to gigantic proportions in England. In fact, the nasty little roll of alleged tobacco is far more often seen in the mouth of the schoolboy than the relatively innocuous sugar-stick. The cigarette is responsible for an enormous number of deaths and untold nervous diseases among children, and will soon have to be legally dealt with. In America they have not only appreciated the evil, they have dealt with it. Hereafter any boy under sixteen years of age who is caught smoking cigarettes in the public streets of Mount Vernon will be arrested. An order to this effect was issued to the police by City Judge Adam E. Schatz. 'There are lots of boys who are literally smoking their lives away,' said the judge. 'They lead to ruin and insanity. I intend to see that the law is enforced, and the boys and dealers will both suffer.' The judge also sent the following circular to the Board of Education to be read before scholars in every school:

"The use of cigarettes is so dangerous to the brain and body that the legislature passed a law making it a misdemeanor for a person under sixteen years of age to smoke cigarettes or to use tobacco in any form, and the offender may be punished by fine, and, if the fine is not paid, by imprisonment. I believe that many of the boys do not know that it is a breach of the law to smoke. I, therefore, give this notice as a warning."

Parisian restaurant keepers mix a little honey with their butter. This gives it an agreeable taste and flavor and makes the inferior butter more palatable.

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
 THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, DECEMBER, 1898.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

We have now belted the year of 1898 with all its exciting experiences and new responsibilities. Old friends have passed away and new ones have come into our work to take their places. This has been the case for ages, and as history repeats herself we must expect that it will ever be the same. Among some of our new writers for the coming year, we are glad to be able to introduce the names of Dr. Lewis G. Janes, of Cambridge, who will write on psychology and ethical subjects. Many of our readers will doubtless remember seeing his portrait in the *JOURNAL* over a year ago. The students of the American Institute of Phrenology had this year the privilege of hearing Dr. Janes' lecture on "The Art of Living." A more eloquent address they could not have listened to; from beginning to end it was full of interest and rich counsel.

The Rev. Josiah Adams, is another writer, who will delight our readers

with topics new and racy. So fertile is his brain that from his pen not only comes the appeal for considerations on behalf of a keener study of animal psychology, but also the lighter vein of romance. We, therefore, look forward with interest to his contributions.

We made the remark the other day that all persons—whatever their duties in life happened to be—would be better prepared to carry them out if they took a course of instruction in elocution and voice culture. It matters not how humble the position or work in which we engage, we need to learn to speak distinctly. Even the mistress of households as well as teachers, persons behind the counter as well as all business men and conductors of railroads need this scientific training. Therefore, we hope some thoughts will be given us by the Rev. Thomas Hyde on this question. He has written on Phrenology as well as elocution for many years past, and knows how to combine the influence of both.

During the war, many bright and intelligent women have visited Cuba and Manila as nurses and war correspondents. Margherita Arlina Hamm is one who has travelled extensively, both in Cuba and Manila, and we are glad to state that she will contribute several valuable and scientific articles on "The Race of the Philippines." The review of her book on Manila will be found on another page.

To students of agriculture and horticulture the knowledge of both subjects from an expert will be welcome, especially as Mr. C. L. Allen, of Long Island, has promised to give us some of his ideas on both subjects.

We are quite sure that the admirers of Dr. M. L. Holbrook and Miss Elsie Cassell Smith and Mr. William Brown, of Wellingborough, will be glad to see more articles from them during the coming year. Mr. Schofield, of Utah, and Mr. Severn, of Brighton, Eng., and Mr. D. T. Elliott, of London, among many others of our staff writers will take up phrenological and physiological studies. The topics on the later subject will be (1) "Eyes and Their Expression," (2) "Chins and Their Significance," (3) "The Executive Nose and its Correlation with Brain Functions," (4) "Mouths, Large and Small," (5) "Ears and What They Tell Us." Also six articles on the following Phrenological organs, (1) "Self-esteem," (2) "Firmness," (3) "Benevolence," (4) "Conscientiousness," (5) "Destructiveness, and (6) Philoprogenitiveness." The subjects of Professor Lewis G. Janes are: (1) "Variations of Man," (2) "Man's Mental Development," (3) "Growth of the Aesthetic Faculty," (4) "Ethical Culture," (5)

"Psychology and Education," (6) "The Art of Living."

A number of character sketches of well-known men and women are in preparation; the following are some of them: Sir Francis Lipton, General Joseph Wheeler, General Stewart L. Woodford, Isaac Zangwill, the critic, the late David A. Wells, the economist, Mrs. Westover Alden, and Mrs. William Belle Lowe, of Atlanta. President-General of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Wallerstein, of New York, President of the Women's Legal Aid Society, whose sketch will appear in the January number.

From time to time we shall introduce other subjects, as we believe that the world of thought is kept alive by an interchange of ideas. We hope to hear from all our graduates at least once a month.

We wish all our readers the compliments of the season, and a right good, old-fashioned Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

BRAIN BEQUESTS.

Some years ago, during the lifetime of L. N. Fowler, we had our legal adviser draw up a form of bequest for the disposal of a person's brain after death. Our object in securing the interest of friends in a scientific inquiry regarding brain formation led us to make this request of several well-known persons, and we think it would not be out of place from time to time to remind our readers that this request applies equally to all parts of this country among all intelligent people. It will be perfectly clear to all lovers of the science that our object in securing this collection

of human brains is for the purpose of scientific inquiry. Some who have similar ideas do not believe in phrenological principles, and therefore will not be able to make the same observations that Gall and his followers have scientifically made with brains, during the last one hundred years. Therefore, we hope to establish a centre for the preservation of the best specimens of brains, at the Fowler Institute, London, and the American Institute of Phrenology, New York. All interested in this project are asked to make it as widely known as possible, and for further particulars to communicate with the editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 27 East 21st Street, New York.

LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

There is a curious law in the State of Connecticut, which has just been passed forbidding any man or woman, imbecile or feeble-minded, to marry under forty-five years of age. The penalty being imprisonment for not less than three years. The persons aiding and abetting are also liable. The hope of the Legislature is an estimable one, namely, to keep down degenerate families. Another excellent law has been passed in New Zealand, which has for its object the restricting of the liberty of individuals for the benefit of the community, and drunkards are photographed by the police, and the cartes supplied to all local publicans or saloon keepers, who are to refuse to serve such persons, or see that they do not obtain drink to the amount which produces intoxication. This is an excellent thought, and indicates that the colonies are teaching the parent countries an excellent idea.

THE BRAIN CELLS OF CHILDHOOD.

We have demonstrated by illustrations in our lectures and by previous articles in the JOURNAL that the brain cells and fibres of childhood are not so numerous or so distinctly defined as in the adult brain, and a paragraph in the *Tribune* the other day, on this subject, is interesting to the phrenological student. It says: "What are considered trustworthy investigations by educators and scientists show that a boy's brain undergoes a certain shrinkage at the age of fourteen or fifteen, and, indeed, actually weighs less than at the age of twelve and thirteen, and to this change or variation is attributed the proverbial lawlessness of boys at that period. It is a temporary condition of the brain cells to be carefully observed by parents and teachers in their methods of treatment and mental guidance. Similar investigations have conclusively proved that the brain cells of a child are always most active between 8.30 and 11.30 in the morning, and, therefore, all lessons requiring the exercise of their reasoning power, such as arithmetic and grammar, should be at this time. Scientists in this field also claim to have discovered that if the brain centres governing the motor nerves remain undeveloped until the age of sixteen, there is no chance whatever of any later development—a powerful reason, it is thought, for manual training in the public schools; that is, as the majority of children develop their own brains and nerves to a certain extent along these lines, it is a physical impossibility to acquire skill and dexterity in any art unless foundation is laid in the formation of brain cells and trained motor nerves before the age of sixteen."

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

QUESTION FROM AN OLD READER OF THE "PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL."

A correspondent writes:

I have a friend who, when she was a child, was a beautiful singer, but now that she is 25 years old her voice is simply refined and that is all. As a child she was happy and thoughtless, but as a woman she is intellectual and a fine reasoner. Can it be that this intellectual development has been the cause of her losing her beautiful voice; if not, what has she gained or lost in mental development to ruin her voice? She has no throat trouble.

I read in one of the Fowler & Wells' books that "voice indicates character," and I am eager to account mentally for the richness, tenderness, and sweetness of her voice as a child, and the absence of these qualities now.

Answer.—The voice truly indicates character, but we must hear the voice in order to judge. It is a matter for the trained ear to decide. We can tell but little from your description of a voice that is simply refined. We should judge from what you say that the voice of your friend when a child was rich, sweet and round because it was controlled by her emotional nature. The emotions always exert a power over the cerebral centers of voice expanding and rounding the vocal organs, and thus causing rich, full and joyous sounds. Voice always loses its power and flexibility if not exercised frequently in speaking and singing under the influence of the emotions. Her intellectual pursuits have dulled the sensibility of the emotional centers. Perhaps training under an emotional speaker or singer might restore the richness of your friend's voice. We cannot tell voice character unless we have heard the tones of the voice. T. A. H.

W. F. Stearns, N. Y. City.—(1) You will find that you will sleep well if you will avoid hard study before going to rest; (2) place a compress over the organ of Spirituality; (3) make passes from the top of the head downward along the arms; (4) try a light repast of a glass of warm milk and biscuit before retir-

ing; (5) take a ten minutes' walk before going to bed, or use the dumbbells for that length of time; (6) bathe the feet in hot water for five minutes, then dash over them cold water. If none of these methods answer, write us again.

J. H. Wishart, Lumberton, N. C.—There are many kinds of memories, and many ways of improving the same. To cultivate a memory of names one must concentrate the mind on the connecting link that will suggest the name, and call upon the organ of Comparison to win back the connecting link. There are symptoms of memories, but all more or less have to call upon other faculties to assist in this matter. You can cultivate memory by reading a page containing many important names, and after reading the same close the book and test your memory, and see how many you recall. Read it again until all the principal ones are recalled. If you form this habit of reading you will be able to increase your memory. It is probable that you have too much on your mind, and have called the circulation of your brain into other quarters, and have robbed Eventuality and Language of their rightful amount.

J. E. Baines, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I notice E. W. Bagby's reference to his indebtedness to the science of Phrenology. I, too, have been benefited by Phrenology in all walks of life, especially religion." We regret his letter is too long to insert here.

A. F. Blair, Iowa.—(1) You should encourage more of the vital temperament by taking more rest, worry less, and let your exercises be more passive than active, and eat more of the carbonaceous kinds of food; (2) when you have secured the above your circulatory system will improve also. Be out in the open air.

A manikin (little man) is a wonderful incentive to the study of physiology. Its detail of arrangement showing the different structure of bones, muscles, and veins with special separation and wonderful minuteness in diagram of heart, lungs, stomach, tongue, ear, eye, etc., with accompanying key or book of explanation will commend itself to students, teachers, and families. In fact, as is a globe in the physical and topographical studies of the earth, so is a manikin in the study of physiology. We make two of them. Write for a descriptive circular.

Send a two-cent stamp for a "Mirror of the Mind" and a catalogue of valuable books on Self-Culture, Health, Hygiene, etc.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

E. Fester, Eng., has a very sympathetic nature; is motherly, fond of young people, but will not make a good disciplinarian, is not firm and strict enough in governing others. She should be more resolute, self-reliant and hopeful; she is candid, frank, open-minded and straightforward, has good conversational powers, is agreeable and affectionate; her sense of order and neatness is strong, she has a practical type of mind, is economical, frugal and industrious, has a good general memory, can tell an anecdote well; she will make an excellent companion, and a capital nurse. She is conscientious, and will be reliable in any position of trust.

No. 366 (a).—R. G.—Prov. Quebec, Can.—This little boy has a large head for his age, but, fortunately, he has a good development of body, which will enable him to hold on to life and overcome the tendency of over-study or work. He is in his element when he is driving ahead and doing a big business. When he is playing, he imagines that he has a very important business of a wholesale kind to superintend, and will always be engaged in that which is comprehensive rather than that which is small or of a retail character. He will make an excellent surgeon, or a large wholesale publisher, where he will have several magazines to superintend, like Scribner, Harper or Munsey, and he will know how to make them all pay. He is full of life, vigor and enterprise, and is worthy of careful training.

A. G. (b).—This child has even a larger head than her brother, for her age of five years. She looks a wise little woman now, and is certainly old-fashioned and odd in her ways and ideas. She is well able to give advice to her seniors, and probably does so. She is very quick to catch a hint and carry out an idea, and will make a first-rate teacher, writer and

critic. She appears to have large language, with which she can clothe her ideas with more than ordinary eloquence. She is very sensitive and over-cautious. She worries too much over the small as well as over the important things that come in her life, and must try to let troubles roll off her shoulders. She is very kind-hearted and sympathetic, and will make a splendid nurse. She thinks of something for everybody when they are ill to make them better.

G. C. (c).—This little pet is able to think better than she can talk; her sister will do all that for her while she listens. She will need to be drawn out as much as the other one will need to be repressed, and it would be well to give her little duties to perform so that she may feel that she is of use in the world. She is not a selfish type of child, and will very soon perceive whether others appreciate her work or not. In fact, she will live too much upon her love of approbation. She is quite artistic, and will work in the more silent and quieter grooves of life rather than will either her brother or sister, but her work will possess exquisite taste, and she will take great interest in it. She should be kept a little girl as long as possible, for she will need to grow stronger and robust before she does much mental work. She is a little too angelic and high-toned to rough it in this busy world without considerable toughening, therefore she should be shielded and yet encouraged. Let her study Art and Music.

No. 367.—Phreno.—Ind.—You have a very susceptible organization, and one that is capable of rising by inspiration to special work of an educational or artistic nature. Were you to go into business, you could succeed in the decorative, ornamenting and tasteful lines of work. You know when you see a pretty thing, and could copy it; and however little you had to live on, you would know how to make the most of it. If you took up painting, you could succeed in tinting photographs, or working on china, or designing wall paper and Christmas cards. You could throw the same artistic talent into millinery if so disposed. In Music your touch would be light and effective, rather than strong and powerful; and your instruments would be the violin, harp, or piano. You like to look into everything, and have a very inquiring mind. Some time you should have a full delineation of character, and give us an opportunity to say more than we can in this column. Send us the front and side view, however, next time.

No. 368 (a).—A. S.—Rockford, Ohio.—You possess a very practical intellect, and one that is bound to help you to

make your way in the world. You will carry through whatever you undertake to do, even if you make yourself ill over it, and you must learn to draw the line and keep within the limit of your strength. You have the spirit of two individuals, and cannot very well reconcile yourself to being ill. You are so energetic, forceful and enthusiastic that it is easier for you to do the work yourself than to show others how to do it. You have a strong domestic mind, which links you to humanity in a very remarkable way. You would quickly take up the subject of Phrenology were you where you could study it theoretically and practically. Try to bring out your talents in this respect, and do not hide your light through over-sensitiveness. You have a strong desire to do good in the world, and make people better for your having lived.

No. 368 (b).—W. S. P.—Your photograph indicates a wide-awake mind. You have originality of thought, and it is easier for you to work things out in your own way than to try to copy others. You like to make the best scenic effect of your work, and, were you an artist or scenic painter, you would know how to produce light and shade, and arrange colors in an interesting and beautiful manner. You are very intuitive, and are able to understand the characteristics of people quite readily, and as an artist you would collect the outlines of the character which presented themselves on the surface. You ought to be a good talker, and could entertain your guests in an exceptional manner. You have energy which likes to accomplish work in a distinct and definite way. Your perceptive qualities add you to be scientific and accurate in all details. You will prefer intellectual work to manual labor, and will be able to earn your own living without taking off your coat.

No. 369.—A. W. M.—Hopkinton, Mass.—Your photograph indicates manliness, spirit and pride. You do not like to be beholden to any one, and consequently will appear to better advantage as your own master than to be under the influence or control of some one else. You are highly intellectual, and would succeed in the Drama for a side work in life even if you do not go on the stage. You have large Sublimity, Imitation, Intuition and Comparison, which enable you to enjoy artistic work upon the stage. You could succeed in giving readings from Shakespeare, and in entertaining large audiences in elocutionary efforts. You possess good command over yourself when before an audience. You are a little too critical, however, and want things to go in too perfect a way. You

are liable to criticise your own work unmercifully, and are not lenient enough, and not disposed to make sufficient allowance for mistakes and errors. You admire intellect wherever you find it, and it is difficult for you to meet with your ideals in everything. You could make a good secretary, but would weary of the work of book-keeper, type-writer or accountant. You have the mental motive temperament, and are energetic, restless and ready for something new.

No. 370.—H. A. S.—This lady has a good arch of head in front of the ears, and will live more in her frontal lobe than in the occipital region. She has a definite character of her own, and will not want to take a second place anywhere. She is in her element when she can gather facts and information for her future use. It would be difficult for her to reconcile herself to marry and go into the Australian bush, or on a ranch out West, where her opportunities for culture and improvement would be few. She belongs to the city, and should be surrounded by refinement and where her ambition can be stimulated. She will make a mark in literary and musical work. She is persevering in her efforts, and very tenacious regarding her rights and privileges. She can earn her living any day by teaching or music.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE CONFERENCE AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The annual Phrenological Conference, which was held October 27 at the Institute, 27 East Twenty-first Street, was an interesting one. It attracted a number of good speakers and friends of the cause, from a distance.

Dr. J. King, who arrived the night previous from Ohio; Levi Hummell, from New Jersey; Mr. Verner, from Bolton, Lanc., Eng.; Mr. Creevy, from Cincinnati; Mr. Byland, from Ohio; Mr. Geo. Rockwood, photographic artist; Rev. Thomas Hyde, of Boston, besides members of the Faculty, i.e., Dr. Holbrook, Jessie A. Fowler, and Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, chairman. The speeches of all were excellent. We regret we cannot give them all.

The meetings were so enthusiastic that we heard on every side that they had been the most interesting for years. A number of last year's graduates were present, as well as some of earlier date.

The closing exercises of the Institute were held at 2.30 P. M., when Mrs. Wells

again presided. After making some appropriate remarks, she called upon Miss Elsie Cassell Smith, from Indiana, to deliver the salutatory, which she did with great feeling and eloquence.

Dr. C. F. McGuire's (from Brooklyn) excellent paper on "Health" was read by Dr. King, and was well received.

Mr. George W. Payne, from Vancouver, next read a valuable paper on "The Importance of Phrenology to the Teacher."

Mr. Charles A. Cairns, from Wisconsin, delivered an eloquent address on "Physiology and Phrenology."

Mr. John T. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, then read a paper on "The Moral Effects of Phrenology," which was a very important subject, and was ably treated, and Mr. Daniel Mackenzie, from Canada, delivered the valedictory in well-chosen words.

The diplomas were then distributed, and a few friends were invited to say a few words to the students. Among these were Mr. John Hutchinson, Mr. Tiers, Dr. Brandenburg, Rev. Thomas Hyde, Dr. King, Mr. Piercy, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler.

At the close the old graduates and friends held a general reception, and extended their congratulations to those who were just initiated into their ranks. It was hard to say good-bye first to one and then another, but some were leaving for their distant homes, and trains had to be caught, and boats would not wait for further delays or wishes to be expressed that success should attend the efforts of each. So at last the enjoyable meeting was brought to a close.

On the following days the candidates for the Fellowship degree sat for their examination. As the Examining Board has just sent in its report, we are happy to be able to publish it in this number. It is as follows:

Report of the Examining Board.

Of the candidates who sat for the Fellowship degree of the American Institute of Phrenology, on October 28 and 29, the following is the list of successful students as they stand in order of merit: Nos. 2, 1, 3, 6, 7, 4, 10, 8, 5, 9.

Signed on behalf of the Board,

E. P. Fowler, M.D.,

R. M. Dixon, M.E.,

W. L. Baner, M.D.

One of the examiners made the remark, when commenting on the work of the students: "Two gentlemen stand ahead of the rest, and these appear to be the best prepared by culture and education to convey their knowledge to others, but of these two No. 2 has stepped into the rank of honors, leaving the other to head the list of the remaining successful candidates."

On comparing the numbers with the names it was found that these two gentlemen bore the names of ladies. Thus the names stand as follows: Miss Elsie Cassell Smith, of Indiana, diploma with honors, and Miss Alice L. Drew, of New York, diploma; Edward F. Creevy, of Ohio, diploma; Arthur L. Leggett, of New Hampshire, diploma; Melbourne A. Carriker, of Illinois, diploma; George W. Payne, of Vancouver, B. C., diploma; Charles A. Cairns, of Wisconsin, diploma; Alexander Verner, of Bolton, Lanc., Eng., diploma; Daniel Mackenzie, of Owen Sound, Can., diploma; Geo. T. Byland, Ohio, diploma.

The members of the Faculty heartily congratulate the above-named students who have worked so steadily and well. In fact all the students have shown a remarkable receptivity of mind, and their attention all through the session has been gratifying to the Professors.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The meetings maintain their usual interest. Miss Higgs delighted her audience recently in her paper on "Form as an Expression of Character." Mr. Whellock lectured on October 26 on "Phrenological Difficulties" to an appreciative audience. Mr. Wm. Brown gave a racy and interesting illustrated lecture on "Adaptability" early in October, and, with his inimitable black-board sketches, he entertained his audience over an hour in an instructive manner.

One Fellow of the Institute, Mr. G. Lewis Lepage, who sent us recently a beautiful skull of a Loggerhead Turtle, says: "In July last I spent a very happy time on the Island of Orchilla, situated about 100 miles from here (Venezuela) in the Caribbean Sea. It is a regular Robinson Crusoe place. I did nothing but catch and eat turtles while there. It is a very desolate spot, and is almost deserted by man. The island is known for its phosphate mines. Altogether, the change did me good. These Loggerhead Turtles grow to a tremendous size, weighing sometimes 500 to 600 pounds. They have no teeth, but can easily crush a good-sized stone to powder."

We are glad to have good news of our far-away student and Fellow of the Institute.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. Alexander has been traveling in Utah, and Mr. Morris and Mr. King have also been actively engaged in Phrenological work.

J. Arlington Cooke is successfully lecturing on Phrenology.

H. B. Mohler, F.A.I.P., has resumed his phrenological work again, we are glad to say. He is a promising phrenologist.

Mr. John Wesley Brooks, phrenologist and lecturer, during October visited Guelph and Galt, Canada. The following notice was taken from the Guelph Daily Mercury and Advertiser:

"A very interesting address on Phrenology and a practical demonstration was given by Professor Brooks in the City Hall to a thoroughly appreciative audience. The professor interested them with a few appropriate remarks in regard to the inestimable value of the science to mankind, and showed what grouping of faculties produced the head of the leader, the executive man, the wanderer, and the domestic citizen. Afterwards he invited any gentleman to come on the platform to be examined. Mr. James Keough, baker, was the first to put himself in the hands of the Professor, who told him he had a good domestic head, was firm, and would be a first-class machinist. He was not conceited, was honest, and straightforward. He estimated his age at 52 years or a little over, and he resembled his mother. Mr. Keough admitted that his desire in early life was to be a machinist, that he was 55 years of age, and did take after his mother. J. H. Doughty was told he would make a good public man, was frank and outspoken, could hold his own in argument, and would fight quicker for his friends than for himself. He should have been an auctioneer. He was 40 years of age, and also resembled his mother, nearly all of which was perfectly accurate. C. O. Knowles was the next subject, and the Professor said if he was not a quill-driver he should be a chemist. He placed his age at 26, and said he took after the male side of the house. The Professor was loudly applauded for his very correct delineation of character in every case."

Mr. Brooks, on the Thursday of the same week, lectured on "Insanity" in the City Hall. Those present thoroughly enjoyed the lecture, as the Professor gave some valuable information. At the close he gave a number of examinations. He is an undoubted adept in the art, and has given the best of satisfaction while here, as well as in Galt and other places he has visited.

"I think Phrenology a great aid in my work, and I shall ever be a warm friend to the science of Phrenology as long as I live."

C. A. W., Ohio, Member of Class of '88.

The Human Nature Club, of Manchester, New Hampshire, has now forty-five members who are interested in the study of Phrenology. Rev. Edwin Morrell has

been engaged to give them a course of instructions.

Adna A. Jenkins.

Professor Edward J. Chalfant, of York, Pa., is having a successful visit in Pennsylvania, and is fully employed with his work.

"I like the JOURNAL very much."

S. B. C., Denver, Ohio.

Mr. George Cozens is now in Brandon, Manitoba, from whom we hear most encouraging reports.

Mr. J. T. Miller has returned to his College duties after his vacation, which was spent in spreading the claims of Phrenology.

N. Y. Scofield, F.A.I.P., is also busy in Salt Lake City.

Mr. R. L. Means is lecturing and examining in Nix, Tex.

This is a good time to subscribe to the JOURNAL. The new volume commences with January.

Will contributors please sign their names and addresses in full? We do not mean for publication, but for reference.

Mr. E. F. Creery, F.A.I.P., of Cincinnati, Ohio, is now settled in Race and Fifth streets, and his professional prospects promise good results. He has been preparing for this work for the past fifteen years, and has just culminated a most successful course at the American Institute of Phrenology.

Prof. Ira L. Guilford, Class '76, writes from Los Angeles, Cal., for charts and books, and is doing a profitable business as well as good work in spreading a knowledge of our beloved science.

LESSONS ON PHRENOLOGY.

Classes for the study of Phrenology and kindred sciences will be continued Friday evenings. Those wishing to join should apply to the secretary at once for particulars.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

A series of lectures will be given in connection with the above institute on the 1st Wednesday in each month.

Subject of Lectures.

December 7th, Julius M. King, M.D.

Physiognomy, Face, and Form, illustrated with models of the eye and ear.

Delineations of Character, at the close, by both Dr. King and Miss J. A. Fowler.

January 3d, Dr. C. W. Brandenburg.

Hygiene, Its relation to health.

Delineations of Character, at the close, by both Dr. Brandenburg and Miss J. A. Fowler. See January PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for the New Year's programme.

Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st Street.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to **Fowler & Wells Co.**, and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature," San Francisco, November. This month the "Radiation of Brain Fiber" is the leading article. The value of Phrenology, Acquisitiveness and Benevolence, are two short articles of special interest. Professor D. C. Seymour has a short editorial on "Firmness," which is just the thing for busy readers.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy," Kokomo, Ind., October, contains Part III. of the "Science of Life," by Dr. Gifford. It expresses thoughts on Hygeio-Therapy for the sick, and includes moral and spiritual characteristics. "Personal Hygiene," by Dr. Humphrey, and "Simplicities in Diet," by Elsie Cassell Smith, are two valuable articles in this journal. Several articles on "Vaccination" interpret the editor's views on this question. Altogether, the number is an exceedingly interesting one.

"Will Carleton's Magazine" "Everywhere."—Brooklyn, November.—It is full of bright and interesting articles. Surely every taste is supplied in its pages. It always contains the newest poems of the editor himself.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer," St. Louis, Mo., contains some interesting club studies, among other valuable matter. The paper is perfect of its kind, and its matter is well printed.

"Power" is a monthly of great interest to inventors and practical engineers, and is a good advertising medium.

"Success," New York, has now been changed into a weekly. We hope it will be able to keep up its usual interest.

"Harper's Monthly," New York. The November number contains an article by Lieutenant J. C. Lamont on "Torpedo Boat Service," and gives an account of his experiences on the Porter. Archibald R. Colquhoun writes on "Eastward Expansion of the United States."

"The Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia, issues a Thanksgiving number, and describes Henry M. Stanley's account of his first fight in the jungle. A series of anecdotes of famous men includes many concerning Mr. Moody, which should be read to be appreciated. "How Richard Wagner Wrote His Operas," by H. S. Chamberlain, is another interesting article.

"Lippincott's Magazine," Philadelphia, contains a story by Mrs. Burton Harrison, in its November number, called "Triple Entanglement," with scenes shifting between England, France, Scotland and Italy. William Ward Crane discusses our soldiers' problem.

"Good Housekeeping," Springfield, Mass., November, comes to us in new cover and new publisher. It contains recipes for Thanksgiving, including "The Lordly Turkey and How to Cook It"; "Notions and Novelties," by Hester M. Poole. "Mental Culture," "Home Duties and Pleasures," are also among its appetizing articles.

"Journal of Education," New York, November, is a journal of growing interest. It contains an interesting article on the "Public School," by Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, and contains a portrait of Barnard College. The article on "School Equipments" included illustrations of pencils and pens of all kinds. There seems to be infused into the paper a spirit of wider growth. The portraits in this number are many, and include one of the late S. S. Packard, founder and President of Packard's Business College, who died October 26 at the age of 72.

"Omega," a radical health magazine, is a monthly containing Dr. Holbrook's Journal of Hygiene, The Health Magazine, and The Million Medical Magazine, and is issued by the Omega Publishing Co. The editors are Prof. Tyrrell and Dr. M. L. Holbrook. The pages containing notes on "Health," we are glad to say, remind us of the "Journal of Hygiene," which journal we are sorry to lose sight of in its old form, but we are glad that Dr. Holbrook will keep up the same suggestive thoughts on health in the above-named monthly.

"Education," Boston, November. A monthly devoted to The Science, Art, Philosophy and Literature of Education, and edited by F. H. Kasson and F. H. Palmer. It is truly an authority on educational matters. One article is on "Jefferson and Washington on National Education," by Charles D. Nason. Its purpose is to show us what those two leaders of thought endeavored to introduce as reforms in school matters. Jefferson's summary of his ideal system of public education is well worthy our present thought. "Nature Study in the Public Schools" is another article of interest.

"Literary News," New York, November, is gotten up in its usual high tone both as regards quality of paper and choice of illustrations. It opens with a fine picture of the Cathedral of Amiens, which illustrates a recent work brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co., called "Turrets, Towers, and Temples"; "The Workers—The West," by Charles Scribner's Sons, and "The Prisoners of Hope," by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., are other illustrated works. A fine survey of current literature is given at the end, and makes a valuable monthly.

"The Critic," New York, for November, contains an excellent portrait of Richard Mansfield; a picture of Napoleon III. in 1813, which illustrates his life, brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co.; a fine statue of Jean François Millet at Gréville, which is beautifully executed. Mr. Wm. W. Elsworth's picture is given with a

notice of his lectures on the revolutionary war. Paul Leicester Ford, "The Man of Affairs and the Man of Letters," is described by Lindsey Swift with taste and some length.

"The Bookman," New York, in the October number describes "Bismarck as an Editor," and gives some interesting illustrations, as well as some novel and interesting reading matter. "Tolstoi's Gospel of Art," translated from the Russian original by Aylmer Maude, New York, is one of the books of the month. The letters from Paris and London are as usual highly entertaining and instructive.

"The American Kitchen Magazine," Boston, has in the November number a Thanksgiving menu by Mrs. Lincoln, and Mrs. Campbell commences a new serial called the "Linborough Sanitarium." One fully illustrated article is on "The Market Squares Abroad." "Food Adulterations," by Mary Caldwell, is another valuable contribution. "The Family Doctor," London, is as helpful as usual. It states what Doctor Lacerda asserts, that it is possible and practicable to entirely eradicate yellow fever in a town by tearing down the old damp, sunless houses that are known to be the foci of infection, and disinfecting what it is impossible to destroy and also the holds of vessels. The weekly "Notes for a Nurse and Invalid" are useful. The care of the eyes is another sensible little article. Paralysis is treated upon in its various symptoms, its causes and treatment. One page is devoted to "What House-keepers Should Know."

"Wings," the organ of the Woman's Total Abstinence Union, London, gives portraits of the late Mrs. Edward Crossley, of Halifax, Mrs. Sephmus Bus, Dr. Annie McCall, and Miss Maynard, of Westfield College, three of whom spoke at the autumnal meetings of the Women's Total Abstinence Union at Nottingham. Mr. F. Andrews, the Principal of Ackworth School, addressed the meeting of teachers on the question of "Temperance." His portrait shows a man of sterling worth.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

From an extended experience, the needs of lecturers are pretty well known, and a perusal of our "Apparatus Catalogue" will enable many to make a proper selection from the Illustrations, Charts, Casts, Manikins, Posters, Circulars, Books, etc., we have on hand, or can make to order. Send a stamp for this list.

Phrenology: Is it useful? Nothing

can be more useful. Wherever you go, you are likely to meet somebody whose character you will want to understand, and in any case you will be there yourself, so that by knowing your own endowments you can act more intelligently. Your faculties are like so many tools. By knowing the exact functions, limitations and possibilities of each, you can employ them to better advantage in all the affairs of life. If a carpenter wishes to bore a hole in a board, he does not try to do it with a plane, but selects exactly the implement required. In like manner, certain intellectual labors must be done with a special set of faculties, or not done at all. The sagacious man will make sure in advance of an effort that he has the required faculties sufficiently developed. Phrenology alone can give this information in a satisfactory way.

All Brain Workers' attention is called to the claims of "Crosby's Vitalized Phosphites," as advertised on another page.

Bates Torrey's standard work for schools, business colleges, and self-instruction is evidently the best one yet offered as an experiment of Practical Typewriting. Send for a copy, \$1.50 post-paid, or write for a descriptive circular.

How to Study the People We See, and also Your Own Character. The book entitled "Self-Instructor" is a complete handbook on the subject, is popular in its comprehensiveness, as well as in its fascinating researches. It will show you how to read people as you would read a book, and to obtain a knowledge of human nature which will save you many disappointments in social and business life. Mailed on receipt of five 10-cent postage stamps.

Years ago a preacher for a very pious sect, whose members were few and whose resources were limited, became interested in Phrenology, and obtained leave of absence, the first time in seven years, and quietly, like Nicodemus, came more than five hundred miles to "The American Institute of Phrenology," and took a course. On his return his people thought the vacation had worked wonders for him. His little church began to fill up; camp stools were required, and the place was crowded to the doors. News of his power reached the capital of his State; he was invited there to preach, and his services were gladly secured at more than twice his former salary. He is now the popular president of a college in his denomination. He had talent, and Phrenology told him how to use it. Write for particulars of "Special Instruction in Phrenology," by mail. Address Secretary of American Institute of Phrenology.

People ask "What good will an exam-

ination be likely to do me or my boy?" We reply that this must depend very much upon who and what the person is. One person is full of fire, and needs guidance and restraint; another is timid and diffident, lacking in force, courage, fortitude, and needs encouragement; another is too sentimental, and should be taught the need of a more practical life; another is given to sordid greed, and worships, if not the "Golden Calf," the gold that might make one; another requires advice as to diet and daily habit and hygiene; he does not know that he needs any advice; his doctor could tell him, but he does not apply to him; another is precocious, too imaginative, too intellectual, and needs ballasting and instruction in the way of daily habit and economic duty; another is too imperious, irascible and impatient; another is drawn toward the realm of social dissipation; another desires to know what he can do best, what kind of trade, business, or profession his talents, constitution and aptitudes best fit him for; another is broken down by overwork or over-study, and needs information as to the cause and cure of the trouble. Occasionally there may be a man so harmonized in body and mind, so smoothly related to life that he does not need help from physician, phrenologist or life insurance company; it may be a comfort to him to know how amply he is endowed, and how responsible he ought to be to the Higher Power for the excellence of his constitution and condition. If one such should happen to receive a description, and pay for it, even if he did not need it, it would aid the cause, and perhaps reassure him. Most people, however, need something to fill out their deficiencies or restrain their excesses, or to guide their forces. As a locomotive carries its head-light in its front, and illuminates a mile or two of track in advance of itself, so a proper description, phrenologically and physiologically, is calculated to illuminate the pathway of life, and if it does not make the grade easier it makes the transit more safe and sure.

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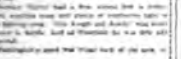


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William McKinley

William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born on January 29, 1823, in the state of Ohio. He was a statesman and a politician. His head was analyzed and found to be of a size of 23 inches in circumference. His chin was also analyzed and found to be of a size of 23 inches in circumference. This indicates that he was a person of great strength and firmness.



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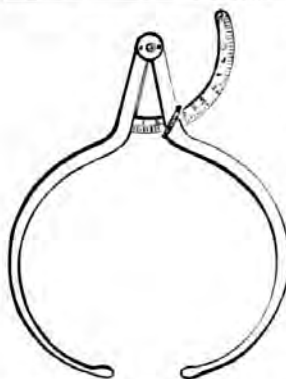
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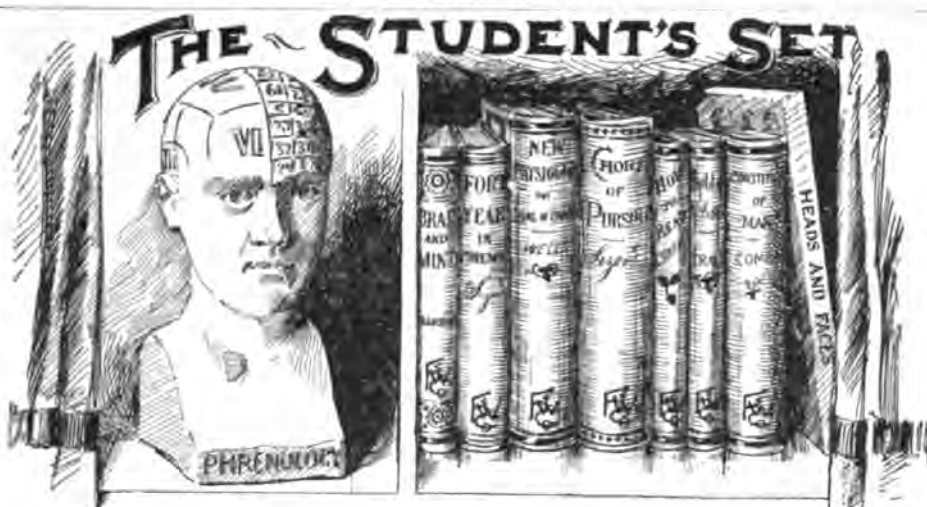
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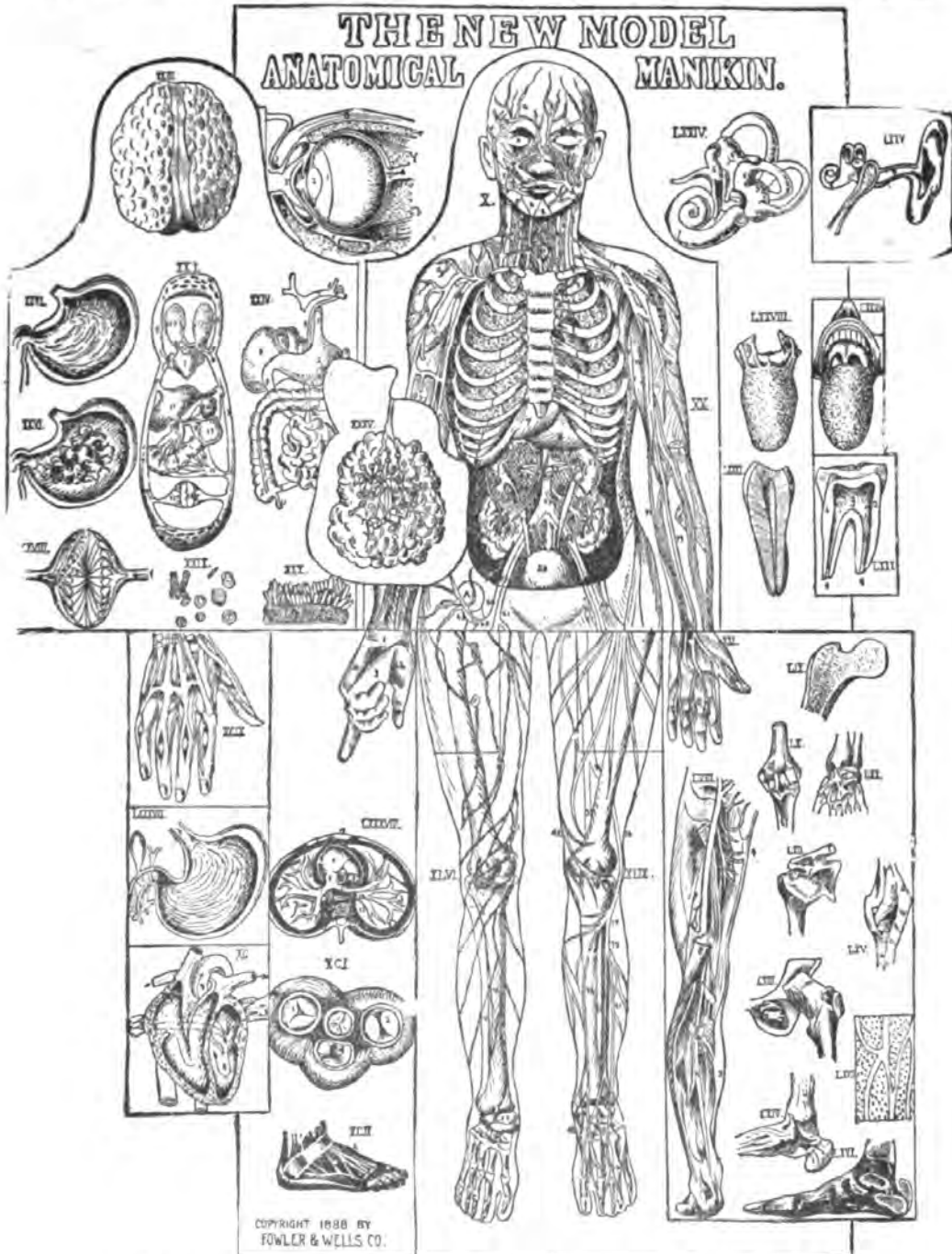
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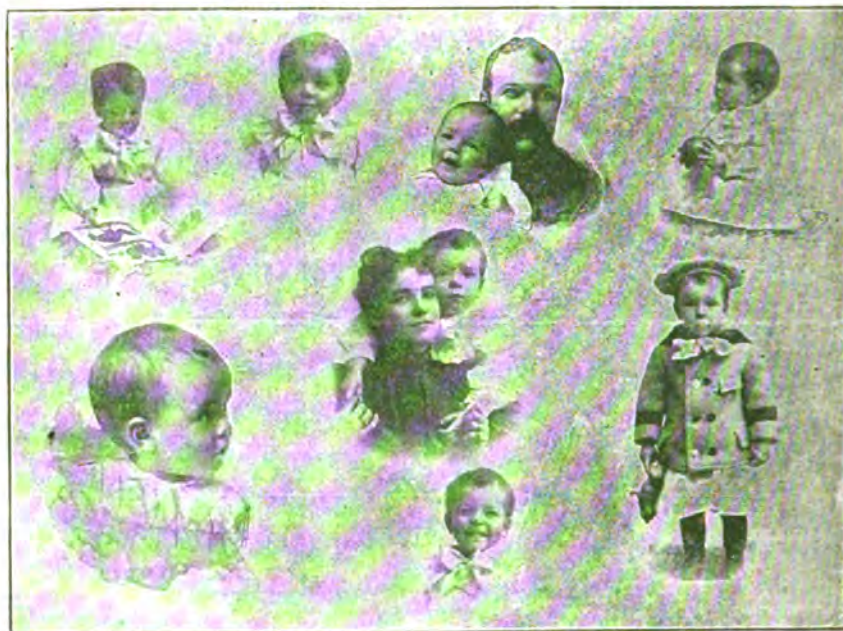
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